Punjab Administration Report

1892-93

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1892-93.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT

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1892-93.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—Sir James Lyall laid down office on the 5th March 1892, and was succeeded by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., who held charge of the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies throughout the year under report.

The year was one of quiet prosperity on the whole. The spring crop was above the average and the early summer rains were heavy and favourable; and, though the later rains were deferred, the autumn crops were decidedly good in most parts of the Province. The winter rains were unusually copious and prolonged, and in consequence the spring crop of 1893 was a bumper one. In consequence prices became easier; and, as the export trade to Europe has greatly declined, the stores of grain in the Province have become largely replenished. Sad mortality, however, unhappily occurred in many districts from fever and cholera. The frontier was for the most part peaceful: crime remained stationary, while police working improved; and civil business was staisfactorily disposed of. Various important public works were advanced or completed, and the colonization of lands on the Chenab Canal has become an assured success. The census returns of the Province show an increase of 10·7 per cent. of population since 1880-81.

2. THE CENSUS.—The Census of the Punjab and of the Native States in political relation with it was taken on the 26th February 1891, but the results were not tabulated and published in time to be incorporated in the Administration Report for 1891-92. Previous enumerations of the population in British territory had been made on the 1st January 1855, on the 10th January 1868, and again on the 17th February 1881. The increase between the first and second enumerations amounted to 16·1 per cent. During the 13 years from 1868 to 1881 the increase amounted to only 7·1 per cent., but it must be remembered

that the Census of 1881 was taken after three years of sickness, war, and agricultural distress, while the Census of 1868 followed 7 years of exceptional prosperity. During the last decade the population has increased at the rate of 10·7 per cent. The population of the Native States under the political control of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was for the first time enumerated in 1881, has increased at exactly the same rate. Mr. Maclagan, who was in charge of the Census operations, notes that the Punjab has during the last decade increased twice as fast as Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, about as fast as the Central Provinces, and about half as fast as Lower Burma. The total population of the British possessions of the Province at the recent Census amounted to 20,866,847. The population of Native States was 4,263,280. Out of a total of 25,130,127 persons, 12,915,643 are Muhammadans, 10,237,700 are Hindús, 1,870,481 are Sikhs, 53,909 are Christians, 45,683 are Jains, 6,236 are Buddhists, 412 are Pársís and 33 are Jews.

3. NATIVE STATES.—There is not much that calls for special notice in the history of the Native States of the Punjab during 1892-93. The States of Nábha and Náhan continue to receive the inestimable advantage of the personal interest of their Rulers in all branches of their administration, which serves as an admirable model to all the other States of the Punjab. It is to be regretted that no improvement should so far be visible in the government of the Patiála State, in which it is to be feared that reckless expenditure has proceeded unchecked. During the year the services of the English Officer lent to the Rája of Suket were withdrawn, and a Native Officer of the Punjab Government has since been appointed as Wazír of the State. Towards the close of the year the Rája of Kapurthala left India for a tour in Europe and America, from which he has now returned safely. This is the first instance of such a tour by a Ruling Chief of the Punjab, though the grandfather of the present Chief was on his way to England when he was seized with a fatal illness and compelled to return from Aden. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the capital of the Farídkot State during his cold weather tour.

4. THE FRONTIER.—A good deal of unquietness prevailed throughout the year along the whole line of the frontier lying north of the Gomal. This was mainly due to the line of policy adopted by the Amír of Kabul, which has happily now been abandoned. The only matters of special importance, however, in connection with frontier matters were the question of the Amír's interference in Bajaur, the fourth Black Mountain Expedition, and the decision of Government, at the suggestion of the Amír, to assume the actual administration of Kurram. As regards the first of these, it was thought necessary upon the occupation of Asmar by Sardár Ghulám Hyder Khán, Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul Forces, to intimate to the Amír that the British Government expected him to abstain from all interference in Bajaur, which it considered to be under its own political supervision, and His Highness has assented to this view. The fourth expedition against the Black Mountain clans was undertaken because they had failed to exclude Háshim Ali Khán from their limits as they had bound themselves to do. It occupied a few days only, and concluded with the destruction of the Trans-Indus hamlet of Baio, in which Háshim Ali Khán had been residing. The officer chosen to organize an administration in Kurram was Mr. Merk, C. S. I.,

lately Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar. Mr. Merk proceeded to Kurram with a strong military escort in October 1892; the invaders of the lower valley withdrew immediately on his advance; and, thanks to his vigour and judgment, matters had settled down in a very satisfactory way before the close of the year, and have remained so since. A militia corps, 800 strong, has been raised in the valley, and a summary settlement of the land revenue is being undertaken.

5. Considering the general difficulties of the situation, which during the year under report were greatly increased by the circumstance which has already been noted, the arrangements made with the Mahsúd Wazírís for opening the Gomal Pass have continued to work well. Certain serious offences were committed during the past twelve months, but reparation was exacted for these, and will be exacted for the still more serious offences which have occurred since the close of the year. These have been the work of certain disaffected factions, and bands of robbers, whom the tribal Maliks find great difficulty in restraining, and whom they would not have dared to attempt to restrain a few years back. Now that matters have been amicably settled with the Amír of Kabul, the special difficulties experienced during the past year will disappear, and it may be hoped that a steady improvement will become visible throughout the whole of the Wazíri tribe. The Shiránís and Bhittannís have continued to behave well, and the conduct of the tribes of the Dera Ghási Khan border has, generally speaking, been all that could be desired. The Lieutenant-Governor visited all the frontier districts during the winter, and rode through the Gomal Pass to Kajúri Kach.

6. SETTLEMENTS.—During the year settlement operations were in progress in 10 districts, *viz.*, Kángra, Amritsar, Lahore, Montgomery, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Pesháwar and part of Kohát. The new assessments in Kángra were all announced before spring 1893, and have given an addition to Government net revenue of a little over one lakh. The settlement of Amritsar was practically completed before the end of the year, the revenue having been enhanced by a little over 2¼ lakhs. In Lahore little remains but the preparation of the final Settlement Report. The new demand gives an enhancement of 2½ lakhs over the former fixed revenue. The Settlement Officer of Gujránwála hopes to complete his work by April 1894. Operations have been wound up in Gujrát, and the new settlement secures to Government an increase of nearly 2 lakhs. Settlement work still continues in Siálkot. The Assessment Report for the Zafarwál Tahsíl has recently been submitted. In Shahpur the land revenue demand has been enhanced by about 50 per cent. Sanction has been accorded to the commencement of settlement operations in the two Sutlej tahsíls of the Montgomery District during the present cold weather of 1893-94. Preliminary operations are proceeding rapidly in Pesháwar. The Assessment Report of the Teri Tahsíl of the Kohát District is expected early in 1894. Preparations are being made for a revised settlement in Dera Ghási Khan.

7. LAND REVENUE.—The demand for the year on account of fixed land revenue was Rs. 2,08,76,476, being nearly 3 lakhs in excess of the demand of the previous year. This increase was almost entirely due to reassessments in Kángra, Gurdáspur, Gujrát and Shahpur. The percentage of the collections

of the year to the demand was 98·0 as against 98·6 in 1890-91. Considering the character of the seasons, this percentage shows that there was no laxity in realizing the revenue. Of the total sum (Rs. 10,704) remitted on account of the year under report, nearly half was on account of damage done by hail in the Pesháwar District. Considerable suspensions were found necessary in some parts of the Province. Of the total sum of Rs. 3,19,734 suspended, Rs. 68,372 were in Kángra and Rs. 54,884 in Shahpur. A large portion of the suspensions in Kángra have since been changed into remissions; and the same has been done in certain depressed tracts of the Lahore District, where the suspensions amounted to Rs. 29,391. The income from fluctuating land revenue fell from Rs. 17,01,630 to Rs. 14,92,189. The water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal has been abolished, and the income from this source has fallen from Rs. 3,80,330 to Rs. 26,659; but a more than equivalent addition has been made to the occupier's rates. Miscellaneous land revenue rose from Rs. 6,42,705 to Rs. 11,52,632, the increase being mainly due to the sale of Government lands on the Chenab Canal. The year 1891-92 was a prosperous one for the colonists on the Sidhnai, Sohág-Pára and Chenab Canals, chiefly owing to the excellent kharíf harvest of 1891, which was described on all hands as almost a record one. During the year Rs. 3,56,001 were advanced to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 62,810 under the Loans to Agriculturists Act.

8. LEGISLATION.—The year was not one of much importance as far as legislation was concerned. The Limitation Act and Code of Civil Procedure were amended by Act VI of 1892 in some small points. The Law of Partition was amended by Act IV of 1893, which empowers the Court in certain circumstances to direct a sale of the property instead of giving a share to each party. A Regulation, No. VI of 1893, was passed for the purpose of protecting the Hazára Forests, which were being rapidly exhausted owing to the increased demand for fuel. The only Act specially passed for the Punjab was Act III of 1893, which was necessitated by the colonization of the lands on the Chenab Canal. This Act prescribes a simple procedure by which Government is enabled to execute a legal agreement with the tenants to whom such land is given.

9. CIVIL JUSTICE.—There was a decrease in the institutions of civil suits during the year, the number instituted being lower than it has been in any year since 1885. The decrease occurred entirely under the heads of suits for money, both on bonds and on bankers' accounts, and suits for moveable property. There was a slight increase in the number of suits for immoveable property and other suits. The average value of suits of all classes was higher than in 1891, but is still less than Rs. 95. The learned Judges of the Chief Court report that great improvement has been effected in the distribution of civil business, and that land suits are now more largely tried by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs. The experiment of investing selected Munsifs with the powers of a Court of Small Causes for the disposal of petty suits in certain areas is still on its trial. Opinions are divided in regard to the merits of the scheme, and it has not yet been possible to come to a final decision in regard to it. The pending file of original suits in Courts

subordinate to the Chief Court has been slightly reduced, and the state of the pending files in each district is reported to be satisfactory. About 70 per cent. of the litigation was disposed of without contest. The average duration of contested suits in the whole Province was 32 days.

There was again a decrease in the number of appeals for disposal in District and Divisional Courts, and an improvement in the average duration of appeals and in the state of the pending files. There has also been an improvement in the position in these respects in the Chief Court, but the pending file in that Court is still very heavy, and it will take some years to reduce it to reasonable dimensions.

10. CRIME.—There was a noticeable increase both in the number of offences reported and in the number admitted to be true during the year 1892 as compared with the returns for the previous year. The increase has occurred almost entirely in offences under Special and Local Laws, principally in petty offences against Municipal and Cantonment regulations and in proceedings for bad livelihood and to prevent a breach of the peace. In offences under the Indian Penal Code there was a slight decrease in the number reported and a slight increase in the number admitted to be true. The whole number of offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to be true amounted to over 80,000, a number which does not vary materially from the average of the past five years. Of this number it is estimated that about 40 or 45 per cent. represents really serious crime. The number of murders was practically the same as in 1891, but the number of persons brought to trial for murder was considerably larger, and there was a satisfactory increase both in the actual number of convictions and in the proportion of convictions to persons tried. Much attention has been paid during the year to the subject of proceedings for demanding security for good conduct, and the Lieutenant-Governor's views on this important subject have been explained to District Officers at length. The percentage of persons convicted or committed in the Courts of Magistrates has for many years varied between 42 and 43; during the year 1892 it was 43. Special attention has been drawn to the subject in the Review of the Criminal Administration Report, and the Judges of the Chief Court and Sessions Judges have been requested to look further into the matter. The working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which has been of much use in repressing crime in frontier districts, continues to receive the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. POLICE.—The statistics of 1892 show a small but distinct improvement both in the working and in the discipline of the Police as compared with previous years. It is difficult to say whether this is an indication of any real progress in the conduct of the force, or whether it is to be accounted for by variations in the method of preparing statistics. The Inspector-General has been requested to have careful inquiries made into the system on which the more important statistics are prepared in different districts, and also into the system on which Police inquiries are conducted by station officers and supervised by Police officers of higher grades. The attention of officers has again been drawn to the direct responsibility of District Magistrates for the working of the Police in their districts subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division.

12. PRISONS.—The number and constitution of jails in the Punjab remained the same as in the year 1891. A proposal to declare the Montgomery Jail to be a Central Jail of the 1st Class was made to the Government of India at the close of the year under report. The total number of convicts received during the year was 23,772, or nearly 1,500 in excess of the figure for the previous year. The health of the prisoners was decidedly satisfactory considering the very unhealthy character of the year, the death-rate of the jail population having been only 30·54 per mille of average strength as compared with a death-rate of 49·48 per mille among the free population. The expenditure on jail buildings was Rs. 3,32,410; the greater part of this was spent on the conversion of the jail at Montgomery to a Central Jail, the construction of a new Central Jail at Umballa, and the construction of a small District Jail at Abbott-abad. There was a slight increase in the number of offences committed by convicts corresponding to the increase in the convict population, the ratio per cent. of total offences to total population being about the same as in the previous year. In 173 cases punishments were inflicted by Criminal Courts for jail offences: in other cases the punishment was inflicted by the Superintendents themselves. The net cash earnings of convicts amounted to a little over a lakh and a half as compared with over two lakhs earned in 1891, but were higher than the earnings in any of the four years preceding 1891. The system of purchasing grain at harvest time and storing it till it is wanted is reported to have resulted in a considerable saving. The amount of the clerical work of Jail Muharrirs has been reduced by the substitution of the Roman character for the Persian in jail registers. Warder reserve guards on the new scale have been sanctioned for the Lahore Central and the Delhi and Mooltan District Jails.

13. REGISTRATION.—The number of registrations of documents affecting immoveable property, both those of which the registration is compulsory and those of which the registration is optional, has continued to increase rapidly. This increase is the more noticeable in the case of optional registrations of immoveable property, which after steadily decreasing for many years reached the minimum figure of 9,472 in the year 1889-90; since that year they have rapidly increased, and numbered no less than 28,777 in 1892-93. There seems no doubt that the increase is mainly due to a Full Bench ruling of the Chief Court of 1890 in which it was held that a registered deed affecting immoveable property would take effect against an unregistered deed of earlier date, even though the registration of the earlier deed was not compulsory and though the holder of the latter deed had notice of the existence of the earlier one. There was no great change in the number of registrations of documents other than those affecting immoveable property. The income of the Registration Department has increased with the number of documents registered. Progress has been made in the employment of non-official Sub-Registrars, and the system is reported to work well.

14. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The new Municipal Act which came into force in 1891-92 has worked satisfactorily during the year under review, and some progress was made in giving effect to the special provisions contained in the Act for imposing taxation and regulating conservancy and other matters in small towns in which it is not desirable to establish regular Municipalities.

This modified system of Municipal administration was introduced into four towns, and the Government has since been asked to extend it to several others. There has been no change in the constitution of the Municipal Committees: and the results of the elections held during the year presented no new features of any interest.

15. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—No alterations have been made in the constitution of District and Local Boards, nor do the proceedings of these bodies present any new features of special importance. They have been more successful during the past two years in laying out the revenues assigned to them for expenditure on Education, Medical Relief, Public Works and other local objects, and the reports of District Officers on the working of the District Boards are on the whole favourable. Of the subordinate Local Boards, however, the opinion still prevails that they are in most cases unnecessary; and since the close of the year the abolition of these bodies has been decided on in four districts. In most districts little or no interest is evinced in the election of members to the District Boards.

16. CROPS AND PRICES.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn season of 1892 and the spring season of 1893 exceeded by over five millions of acres the aggregate of 1891-92, and by over three millions of acres the aggregate crops of 1890-91, though the latter were well above the normal average. The only important crops which fell below the level of the preceding year were rice and sugarcane. On the other hand, many crops showed a very considerable increase, that of jowár and bájra being as much as 70 per cent. The abundant rainfall caused a decrease in the area of irrigated and a very marked increase in the area of unirrigated crops. The rains of 1892, which began late and were very heavy in July and August, ceased somewhat prematurely. Large areas of the coarser millets and pulses were sown for fodder, but the season was not favourable for the superior autumn crops, and even in the commoner crops straw was unduly developed at the expense of grain. The spring crop was exceptionally good; and though the rain which fell during harvest time did considerable damage, the prices of the rabi grains have receded to nearly the level of 1891. A similar fall has occurred in the coarser kharíf grains; but the superior kharíf produce tends to be a little dearer, the kharíf harvest of 1892 having been better in quantity than in quality. There has been very little export to England, only 16 lakhs of maunds leaving the Province in the first three quarters of the year against 96 lakhs during the same period in 1891-92.

17. FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.—Considerable areas were transferred both from and to the Forest Department during the year. By far the larger portion of the lands transferred from the Department consists of reserved and protected forests in the Chenab Division made over to the Colonization Officer. On the other hand there was an increase under the head of unclassed forests which amounted to 148,951 acres, due chiefly to the transfer to the Forest Department of a number of rakhs in the Ráwalpindi Division formerly under the charge of Deputy Commissioners. The working plans of the Bashahr Forests and of the Pangi Forests of the Chamba State were completed during the year and are under consideration, and materials for several other working plans are

being collected. Owing to recent orders of the Government of India whereby the date of commencement of the Forest year has been changed from the 1st of April to the 1st of July with effect from 1892, the figures given in the body of the present Report are for 15 months, and this fact has to be borne in mind in comparing them with those of previous years. The timber trade has been exceedingly dull, and the surplus of income over expenditure has fallen from Rs. 3,79,800 to Rs. 1,37,948. The remarkable decrease from 51,108 to 2,871 in the acreage destroyed by fire is ascribed to the character of the season.

18. TRADE.—The external trade of the Province shows a falling-off for the year both in imports and exports. The deficiency under both heads was attributable almost entirely to the slackness of trade with Kashmir, the causes of which are discussed in the body of this Report. On the other hand, Bajaur this year accounted for 11 per cent. of the total trade of the Province as contrasted with 7 per cent. last year. There was a marked increase in the import of ghi, amounting to about 4 lakhs, for more than half of which Bajaur was responsible. The rail-borne trade of the Province also showed a decrease both in imports and exports as compared with 1891-92; but a comparison with the figures for the last five years shows that the value of the trade under this head was slightly in excess of the average for that period. The value of the wheat exported was less by more than two karors of rupees than in 1891-92, when the wheat trade was very brisk. As regards imports, the chief seaports held practically the same relative positions this year as in 1891-92. Karachi still absorbs a far larger share both of imports and exports than any other port, although its export trade fell from 37 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total in 1892-93. The import trade by river showed an increase both in weight and value; but the export trade declined to a considerable extent.

19. PUBLIC WORKS.—The total expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department amounted to just 60 lakhs of rupees. Of this amount over 5¼ lakhs were spent on Imperial Military and Civil Works, and nearly 30¾ lakhs on Provincial Works. Of the remainder 10 lakhs were spent by District Boards, and 12¼ lakhs by Municipal Committees, while works costing over 1½ lakhs paid for from private and other funds were carried out by the Provincial Public Works Department. The most important Imperial Works in hand were a combined water-supply and sewage scheme at Kohát (the sewage part of which has been completed), and the metalling, repairing and providing water-supply for the North-West Frontier Road and the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai Road. Among Civil works it may be mentioned that the new additional Court-house at Delhi, the new Jail at Abbott-abad, and a new Anatomical Laboratory for the Mayo Hospital at Lahore were completed during the year, and good progress was made with the Montgomery Central Jail. The most important Contribution Works were the Dufferin Hospital at Delhi, which was at last completed, and the Jubilee Museum at Lahore, which was practically finished with the exception of some ornamentation work. The Delhi Water-Works were formally opened in October 1892, and progress was made with the Simla water-supply and sewage extension works, and with the Ludhiána city drainage and the Murree and Dalhousie water-supply scheme.

20. IRRIGATION.—During the year great progress was made in the construction of the Chenab Canal and the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Notwithstanding the extension of the means of irrigation, the total area watered by perennial and inundation canals fell from 3,067,336 to 2,855,620 acres. The decrease occurred on the perennial canals, and was due to the fact that the year was one of unusually large rainfall. On the Chenab Canal, which became a perennial canal on the completion of the Khánki Weir in January 1892, the area actually irrigated amounted to 157,197 acres, and exceeded by 52,197 acres the forecast made in the project estimate. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 370,000 acres in the areas irrigated by the other three great perennial canals, the Sirhind Canal alone showing a falling-off of 272,819 acres.

Very satisfactory progress has been made with the colonization of the Crown lands on the Chenab Canal: the area allotted up to the end of 1892-93 amounted to nearly 350,000 acres.

The capital outlay during the year on canals in operation, excluding contributions from Native States for the Sirhind Canal, amounted to Rs. 20,65,426. Taking into account the outlay for *Canals under construction*, the excess revenue from these canals shows a return of 6·24 per cent., and the net profit after paying all interest charges amounts to Rs. 17,32,683. The interest on the total capital invested up to the end of 1892-93 amounted to about 26¼ lakhs and the maintenance expenses for the year were nearly 31½ lakhs, making a total of over 58¾ lakhs. But after providing for all interest charges there still remained to Government a surplus of nearly 21 lakhs. Only two canals—the Chenab and Lower Sohág Pára—failed to clear their interest charges for the year.

21. FINANCE.—The accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1892-93 compare somewhat unfavourably with those of the previous year, the surplus revenue being some three-quarters of a lakh less. This is due mainly to a marked falling-off in the revenue from forests, the result of low prices and dullness in the timber market, and reduced irrigation on land paying owner's rates. Taken collectively the receipts from all other sources are better. In the new Provincial Arrangement which came into effect in the year under review the expenditure on the Provincial Services was estimated at Rs. 1,71,89,000, and the sources of revenue assigned to the Local Government to meet the expenditure were expected to yield not less: the income actually obtained from these sources was Rs. 1,74,16,000 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,84,78,000, the deficit being met from the balance which had accumulated to the credit of the Provincial Services account in previous years.

22. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year was the most unhealthy on record, the mortality among infants having been exceedingly high. The great mortality was principally due to the prevalence of autumnal fevers, the death-rate from fevers alone being no less than 34·83 per thousand. There was an epidemic of cholera throughout the Province, which accounted for 75,959 deaths. Influenza also appeared in epidemic form in the western districts of the Province in the beginning of the year. During the hot weather vaccinators were employed in receiving instruction at dispensaries and in distributing

medicines to fever and cholera patients in the districts. Their work in this respect was very favourably reported on by Civil Surgeons. In addition to the ordinary supplies of quinine in each dispensary, Municipal Committees and District Boards provided over 800 pounds of quinine for distribution by Zaildárs Kánúngos, Vaccinators and other agents.

Vaccination work continued to be on the whole satisfactorily performed. The use of animal lymph is now almost universal except in a few districts in which the prejudices against the use of it have not yet been entirely overcome. Even in the strongly conservative Hindu Hill States some of the Rájas and Ránas have themselves been vaccinated with animal lymph, and their example has been followed by Rájpúts and Brahmans.

23. EDUCATION.—There were in 1892-93 9,244 schools and colleges in the Province, or 164 less than in the previous year. The decrease is confined to private institutions, the figures regarding which are of a somewhat untrustworthy character. The number of scholars was 251,099 as compared with 260,277 in 1891-92. The falling-off took place in the private institutions and in the Lower Primary departments of the Primary and Middle Schools, and is attributed chiefly to the unhealthiness of the year. In calculating the number of persons who receive a secular education of even the humblest type the 49,101 scholars attending 4,290 schools "for elementary religious instruction by rote" may be excluded, as the matter committed to memory is presumably as a rule in a language little, if at all, understood by the pupil. In round numbers, therefore, 200,000 persons out of a total population of 21,000,000 souls are being educated to a greater or less extent, and of these three-fourths obtain instruction in "public institutions," *i.e.*, in schools or colleges which follow the courses of study prescribed by the Education Department or the University, and are inspected by the Department or present pupils at the public examinations. Omitting the scholars in "rote" schools, 1 child in 15 of a school-going age attends school. The proportion among boys may be put at 1 in 8, for not 1 girl in 100 receives any education. The figure given by the Director and quoted in the body of this Report (*vide* para. 1181) is 1·6 per cent., but this includes girls taught in "rote" schools, who make up nearly one-half of the total. It appears that among Muhammadans 5½ per cent., among Hindús 10½, and among Sikhs 12 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend public schools.

24. The expenditure on education was a little over 28 lakhs of rupees, or Rs. 1,37,000 more than in 1891-92. The steady growth of the income from fees is very satisfactory: 41 per cent. of the expenditure on secondary schools is now covered by fees. In not a few instances praiseworthy efforts have been made by private individuals or religious and charitable societies to open schools. A noteworthy instance is the opening of a new Arts College in connection with the Muhammadan school in Lahore managed by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám. The number of students who presented themselves at University Arts examinations was somewhat larger than in 1891-92. As last year, 41 per cent. of the candidates for the B. A. degree were successful, while 7 out of 12 candidates were successful in the M. A. test as compared with 2 out of 6 in 1891-92. The Government and Mission Colleges at Lahore and St. Stephen's

College at Delhi continue to do excellent work in the cause of higher education; and the minor colleges, which only teach up to the intermediate standard, have also done well. The number of candidates in the Law and Medical Examinations has increased. The proportion of failures in the junior examination in the Assistant Surgeon Class was very large. The Medical College continues to attract students from the North-Western Provinces, and the number of free students is now 93 as compared with 79 in 1891-92. The number of students under instruction rose from 322 to 397.

25. While the total number of children taught in public institutions declined, the number having the advantage of a secondary education increased slightly, and over 10 per cent. of the scholars now pass beyond the primary stage. Anglo-Vernacular schools are yearly becoming more popular. This is probably due in large measure to a greater demand for some knowledge of English as a passport for employment in Government service even in subordinate posts. Of 12 new Middle Schools started during the year 11 are Anglo-Vernacular, and English is now taught in over half of the Middle Schools of the Province. Scarcely any candidates now go up for the Entrance Examination from Vernacular Schools, and double as many candidates appeared in the Middle School Examination from Anglo-Vernacular Schools as from Vernacular Schools. As already noticed, the number of scholars attending Primary Schools declined owing to the sickliness of the season. The Special Zamíndári Schools provided to meet the supposed wants of the agricultural classes and the Gurmukhi classes in Board Schools have not so far been very successful. They have not, however, yet had a fair trial, as they have not been conducted in accordance with the original scheme. The efforts made to improve the moral tone and discipline of schools appear to be bearing some fruit, and increased attention is now being paid to physical training. The Central Training College and the Normal Schools continue to be well managed, and the work done in the Technical Schools, and especially in the Mayo School of Art, has been satisfactory. There are some slight signs of progress in female education, but competent teachers are hard to procure, and outside the Mission Schools discipline is hard to maintain, what with insufficiently trained teachers and with children whose parents consider their attendance at school a favour and not a privilege. The European schools are well reported on. The character of the education imparted is improving and discipline is generally good.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY. AREA AND CLIMATE.

1. INTRODUCTORY.—The Punjab with its Feudatory States covers an area of 148,966 square miles, and includes a population of 25,130,127 souls, or one-tenth of the whole area, and one-eleventh of the total population of the Indian Empire. It numbers among its inhabitants one-fourth of the Mussalmán, one-twentieth of the Hindu, and eleven-twelfths of the Sikh subjects of the Queen. Together with Kashmir, which lies to its north, it occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Empire, and comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rájpútána and west of the River Jumna. Lying thus in the angle where the Himalayas, which shut in the peninsula to the north, meet the Sulaimáns, which bound it on the west, and situated between Hindústán and the passes by which alone access from the great Asian Continent is possible, it is in a very special sense the frontier province of India, and guards the gateway of that Empire, of which it was almost the last portion to be won. The immigrant swarms which have from time to time poured into India, and the conquering armies which have from time to time invaded it, have alike crossed the plains of the five rivers from which the Province takes its name; while its great eastern plains, which part the waters that flow on the one hand into the Indian Ocean and on the other into the Bay of Bengal, have ever formed the battlefield of Northern India. Nor is its present interest inferior to its historical importance. Stretching northwards up to and beyond the great peaks of the Central Himalayas, and embracing the Tibetan valleys of Láhul and Spiti, it includes in its eastern districts a portion of Hindústán, on its southern border it encroaches upon the great prairies of Rájpútána, while its trans-Indus territory belongs to Afghánistán and Bilúchistán rather than to India in every respect other than political. And the diversity which marks its physical and geographical aspects is no less characteristic of the races which inhabit it, of their origin, language, beliefs, custom and social structure.

2. POSITION, SHAPE AND SIZE.—The Province lies between 27° 39′ and 35° 2′ north latitude and 69° 35′ and 78° 35′ east longitude. Its shape is something between a dice-box and an hour-glass, the axes crossing at Lahore, and the longer axis running nearly east by south. The length of the longer axis is about 450, and of the shorter 160 miles; the eastern base measures some 370 and the western some 540 miles. The constriction in the middle is due to the fact that the northern boundary runs up into the hills of Chamba and Kulu in the east and of Hazára in the west, on either side of the kingdom of Kashmir; while to the south the Province stretches down the fertile banks of the Jumna to the east, and of the Indus to the west, between which two rivers the arid deserts of Rájpútána extend northwards to within a hundred miles of Lahore.

3. BOUNDARIES—Along the northern border of the Punjab, Himalayan ranges divide it from Chinese Tibet and Kashmir. To its west and north-west lie Afghánistán, from which it is separated on the west by the Sulaimán mountains, and on the north-west by the ranges which run from the eastern extremity of the Sufaidkoh north-east to join the Himalayas, and south-west to meet the Sulaimáns. In the southern extremity of its western border the Sulaimán range divides the Punjab from the Khelat territory and Bilúchistán. To its south lie Sind, Rájpútána, and the Mathra District of the North-Western Provinces; while on the east the rivers Jumna and Tonse separate it from the same Provinces, and on the north-east a mighty Himalayan range shuts it off from Chinese Tartary.

4. POLITICAL DIVISIONS, AREA, AND POPULATION.—The Punjab includes two classes of territory, that belonging to the British Crown, and that in the possession of the 34 feudatory Chiefs of the Province, almost all of whom pay tribute in some form or other, and all of whom are subject, more or less, to control by the Local Government. The area and population of these two divisions are shown in the margin. Of the total area of the Province, some 26,300 square miles consist of mountainous or elevated tracts, and the remainder of plains. Of the 110,667 square miles included in British territory, about 11,500 are irrigated, 40,400 are cultivated, 32,700 more are classed as culturable, and would repay the labour of the husbandman were means of irrigation available, while the remainder consists of inhospitable mountain-sides or unculturable waste. The Forest Department has under its operations an area of about 3,800 square miles. Similar figures are not available for the Native States. British territory is divided (Appendix No. 3) into 31 districts, which are grouped under six divisions, and each of which, except the sanitarium of Simla, comprises as large an area and population as can conveniently be controlled from its head-quarters. The several tracts included in this territory are described below.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
British	110,667	20,866,847
Native States	38,299	4,263,280
TOTAL PROVINCE ...	148,966	25,130,127

5. The dominions of the 34 Native Chiefs (Appendix No. 5) vary in size and importance from the principalities of Patiála and Baháwalpur, with areas of 5,950 and 17,300 square miles, and populations of 1,583,521 and 650,042 respectively, and ruled over by Chiefs subject only to the most general supervision, to the tiny State of Darkuti with an area of 5 square miles and a total population of 595 souls, whose ruler is independent in little more than the name. They may be grouped under three main classes. The Hill States, lying among the Punjab Himalayas, and held by some of the most ancient Hundu Rájpút families in the world, include Chamba, Mandi, Suket, and the 20 Simla States, of which last only seven exceed an area of 250 square miles or a population of 12,500. Along the western half of our southern border, and separated from British territory by the Sutlej, lies the Muhammadan State of Baháwalpur,

consisting of the Left Sutlej Valley and a broad strip of the Rájpútána desert The remaining States, including the possessions of all our great Ját Sikh feudatories, lie wholly east of Lahore, and with insignificant exceptions occupy the centre of the eastern plains of the Province.

6. MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS.—The mountain regions of the Punjab naturally fall under four separate groups. To the north-east of the Province lies the Himalayan system of the Punjab proper, with the fringing range of the Siwáliks at its foot. In the south-eastern corner of the Punjab the Aravali system sends out insignificant outliers which run across the Gurgaon and Delhi Districts and strike the Jumna at Delhi. The lower portion of the western frontier is constituted by the great Sulaimán chain ; while the north-western corner of the Province lies among and within a tangled series of peaks and ranges, marking the point of junction of the Himalayas of Kashmir, the Sufaidkoh and the Sulaimán, and is cut off by the Salt Range and its trans-Indus continuation from the great plains which lie to the east and south. The first and last of these four groups are separated by Kashmir territory, which, from the Himalayan State of Chamba on the east to the Jhelum on the west, stretches down to and includes the foot of the mountain ranges.

7. THE SULAIMANS.—The Sulaimán mountains run almost due north and south along the western border of the Province for between 300 and 400 miles. They consist of several parallel ranges of barren mountains, between which lie valleys that are fertile only by comparison, and are inhabited by independent or semi-independent tribes of Patháns and Bilúchís.

8. THE ARAVALIS.—The Aravalis, which run through the Gurgaon and the south of the Delhi District, consist of low ranges of insignificant hills covered with brushwood, and are interesting chiefly from a geological point of view, as, with the exception of the isolated peak of Kirána in Jhang, they form the northernmost extremity of the peninsular rock system, so distinct from the later formations of the Himalayas.

9. THE HIMALAYAN SYSTEM.[1]—The mountain system of the Himalayas, so far as it concerns the Punjab, consists primarily of three great ranges running in a generally north-westernly direction from the head-waters of the Sutlej to the Indus ; the Western Himalayas or Zanskár or Bára Lácha range, the mid-Himalayas or Pír Panjál range, and the outer or sub-Himalayas. From these three great ranges spring numerous minor ranges as ribs from a backbone, the whole forming a confused system of mountain chains and valleys, the breadth of which is some 90 miles at its eastern extremity, from Láhul to the Siwáliks of Hoshiárpur, and some 150 miles measured at its western extremity across Kashmir.

10. THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS.—The Western Himalayas or Zanskár or Bára Lácha range separates the valley of the Upper Indus which lies to its north from the mountain-basins of the five Punjab rivers. It runs from the sources of the Sutlej along the northern borders of Kanáwar in Bashahr, Spiti, Láhul, Pángi (in Chamba) and the Kashmir Valley, till pierced by the Indus

[1] This account of the three great Himalayan ranges is mainly condensed from General Cunningham's "Ladakh."

at the base of the mighty Nanga Parbat. Thence it passes on to join the Pámir and Hindu Kush near the sources of the Kuner and Gilgit rivers. It separates the Aryans of India from the Botís of Tibet, and the cold, dry, treeless steppes of Central Asia from the luxuriant humidity of India. The average height is 19,000 feet, or greater than that of the Andes; the average height of its peaks is 20,770 feet, and that of its passes 15,700 feet. Its snow-line lies at 18,500 feet on its southern and at 19,000 feet on its northern face.

11. THE MID-HIMALAYAS.—The mid-Himalayas or Pír Panjál range divides the valleys of Spiti, Láhul and Kashmir on the north from that of Kulu, Plách and Chamba on the south, and terminates on the Indus at the Hazára border in the celebrated peak of Mahában, though the Swát range may perhaps be considered its trans-Indus continuation. Its general direction is north-west, and it is divided into three well-marked sections by the great rivers which pierce its chain. The easternmost or Bashahr range is an offshoot of the Western Himalayas, and extends for a distance of 60 miles from lofty Jamnotri to the Sutlej below Ghatul. Beyond the Sutlej it is continued by the Láhul range, which runs for 160 miles to the great southward sweep of the Chenab in Kishtwár (Kashmir). Thence the Pír Panjál runs for some 180 miles to the great southward sweep of the Jhelum at Muzaffarabad, and across the Jhelum and Hazára Districts to the Indus at Darband. The average height of its peaks is 19,000, of its passes 15,520, and of the chain 17,000 feet in the Bashahr and Láhul sections. The Pír Panjál range is probably some 5,000 feet lower. The snow-line is at 16,000 feet on the northern, and 17,000 feet on the southern, face.

12. THE OUTER-HIMALAYAS.—The outer or sub-Himalayas stretch in a north-westerly direction, through Suket and Mandi and between Kángra and Chamba, for a distance of some 300 miles, and terminate on the Indus at the Hazára border in the well-known peak of Gandgarh. Starting from the bend of the Beas at Mandi, they are pierced by the Ravi, Chenab, Púnch and Jhelum rivers, which divide them into five distinct sections. The easternmost section is the precipitous range of the Dháola Dhár or White Mountains, which, lying between the Beas and the Ravi, form the natural boundary between Kulu and Mandi and between Kángra and Chamba, and is the highest portion of the range, reaching an average of 15,000 feet. Its length is some 80 miles, and it includes the hill stations of Dharmsála and Dalhousie. The second portion, some 55 miles in length, lies between the Ravi and Chenab, and shuts in Chamba and Badrawár (Kashmir) to the south. Its average height may be put at 12,000 feet. The central portion of the range is known as the Ratan Panjál; it stretches from the Chenab to the southern bend of the Púnch River, for a distance of some 80 miles, and ranges in height between 7,700 and 11,000 feet. The fourth section, some 25 miles in length, runs from the Púnch River to Dhangali, the ancient Gakkhar capital on the Jhelum. The westernmost division of the range runs for 70 miles between the Jhelum and the Indus, and attains a height of above 17,000 feet. The outer-Himalayas have no perpetual snow.

13. THE HILLS OF SIMLA AND HAZARA.—All those great Himalayan chains terminating on the Indus at or about the Hazára border are bound together by two considerable ranges which, springing from the western extremity of the

Western Himalayas, run southwards down either side of the Kágán Valley and the Hazára District, the more eastern striking the Jhelum and following its course to merge with the Murree Hills; while the more western, which separates the Himalayas from the Hindu Kush, terminates on the Indus where it meets the Hazára border. At the opposite or eastern extremity of the system the cis-Sutlej Himalayas, in which the sanitarium of Simla is situated, occupy a corresponding position, running in a generally south-westerly direction, and separating the head-waters of the Sutlej from those of the Jumna and Ganges.

14. THE SIWALIKS.—The Siwáliks are an insignificant range of low hills which, rising abruptly from the plains, skirt the foot of the Himalayas from the Ganges to the Beas. At the widest part, as they approach the Sutlej, they are some 10 miles broad. Between them and the Himalayas proper lie a series of fertile valleys known as *Dúns*; and the hills themselves are clothed with forest timber of some value, save at their western extremity, where they degenerate into little more than sand-hills.

15. THE SALT RANGE AND THE PESHAWAR HILLS.—The connecting link between the Sulaimáns on the west and the Himalayas on the north still remains to be described. The outer-Himalayas, crossing the Jhelum, run up the eastern boundary of the Ráwalpindi District. There they and the mid-Himalayas meet on the banks of the Indus in a confused mass of mountains, among which the Hazára District lies and stretches out the Kágán Valley, like a huge arm, to where the Indus pierces the Western Himalayan range at the foot of Nanga Parbat. The curved ranges which connect the extremities of the mid-Himalayas and of the Sufaidkoh enclose to the north the plain which constitutes the Pesháwar District; while the northern continuation of the Sulaimáns runs up the western border of Bannu and Kohát to meet the Sufaidkoh, and throws out eastwards a series of parallel spurs which cover the whole of the Kohát District. The circuit is completed by the Salt Range, which, starting from opposite the point where the mid-Himalayas abut upon the Jhelum, runs first along the right bank of the river, then westwards across the Shahpur and Dera Ismail *thal* to the Indus, where it turns down the right bank of that river through the Bannu District, and follows the boundary between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan till it joins the Sulaimáns. Rising abruptly from the river and the great desert which lie to the south of it as a steep rocky range of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in height, the Salt Range of Jhelum and Shahpur falls away imperceptibly to the north into a great table-land enclosed by the range itself, the Hazára Hills, and the River Indus, crossed in every direction by chains of low hills, and cut up by the streams which issue from them into innumerable ravines. It is this table-land which constitutes the districts of Jhelum and Ráwalpindi.

16. THE RIVER SYSTEM.—The Himalayas which stretch from Northern Punjab and Kashmir far away into Tibet give birth to seven great rivers, which, after pursuing their courses for, in some cases, many hundreds of miles among snow-clad mountain-ranges, debouch on to the plain country, and traverse the Punjab in a generally southerly direction on their way to the ocean. The hills once fairly left behind, their fall seldom exceeds two feet in the mile, and their course is in consequence exceedingly inconstant, varying, often considerably, from

year to year. Thus in the process of time each stream has cut for itself a wide riverain lying well below the level of the surrounding plains, the banks of which mark on either side the extreme limits of the river's excursions. Within these low lands, over the whole of which the stream has at some time or other flowed, the river winds its way in a narrow and ever-shifting channel. In the winter the stream is comparatively small ; but as the mountain snows melt under the approach of the Indian summer, the waters rise and overflow the surrounding country, often to a distance of several miles on either bank. As the cold returns at the close of the rainy season, the waters recede, leaving wide expanses of fertile loam or less fertile sand, moist for the hand of the cultivator.

17. THE JUMNA.—The Jumna and its tributary, the Tonse, form the greater portion of the eastern boundary of the Province, along which they flow almost due north and south for a distance of some 220 miles.[1] A few miles to the west runs the water-shed between the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, which forms the backbone of extra-peninsular India.

18. THE AREA OF CLOSED DRAINAGE.—West again of this line lies a peculiar area of closed drainage intermediate between the basins of the Jumna and Sutlej, into which the Márkanda, Suraswati, Ghaggar and other hill streams pour their waters ; while the last-named river affords the only outlet, and passing away westwards into Rájpútána, itself gradually dwindles and finally disappears in the arid wastes of that province. All to the west of this area, as well as the whole mountain region of the Punjab, belong to the Indus system.

19. THE INDUS.—The Indus itself enters the Province at Torbela, on the Hazára-Pesháwar border, cuts off the hill tract, presently to be described, of the Pesháwar and Kohát Districts from the Punjab proper, pierces the Salt Range at Kálábágh, and runs almost due south along the whole western frontier of the Province at a distance of from 15 to 30 miles from, and parallel with, the Sulaimáns. The only affluent of any importance that it receives within the Province on its right bank is the Kabul River, which, with its tributaries, the Swat and Bára, drains the Pesháwar Valley ; for the scanty rainfall of the Sulaimáns is insufficient to feed anything more than hill torrents of intermittent flow. From the east, however, it receives the combined waters of the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, the five great rivers which give the Punjab (*panj áb*, or " five waters ") its name, and which traverse its plains, lying in that order from west to east.

20. THE SUTLEJ.—The Sutlej, rising in Chinese Tartary, enters the Province in the State of Bashahr, and flowing through the territories of our hill feudatories, debouches on the plains at Rúpar in the Umballa District. Thence it flows due west for 120 miles as far as Ferozepore, where it receives the waters of the Beas, and thence south-west for some 270 more miles, till, joined by the combined Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, it pours the united waters of the five rivers into the Indus opposite Mithankot, some 70 miles above the Sind border.

[1] All distances given in this and the next seven paragraphs are measured from point to point, and not along the course of the stream.

21. THE CHENAB.—The Chenab takes at once its name and its origin from the twin streams of the Chandra and Bhága, which drain the Himalayan valley of Láhul. Traversing Chamba and South-eastern Kashmir, with a generally western course, it re-enters the Punjab at the middle point of its northern border, just below the town of Jammu. Thence it runs, first to the south-west, but gradually changing to the south, for some 300 miles to join the Sutlej about 40 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indus, receiving the waters of the Jhelum at about the midway point of its course in the plains, and those of the Ravi some 50 miles lower down.

22. THE BEAS AND RAVI.—Between the Sutlej and Chenab flow the smaller streams of the Beas and the Ravi. The former rises in the Kulu Himalayas, runs westwards through Mandi and Kángra, enters the plains at the north-western extremity of the Hoshiárpur District, and joins the Sutlej after a south-western course of some 70 miles. The latter rises in Chamba, enters the plains some 15 miles west of the Beas, and flows 260 miles to the south-west, to join the Chenab about 90 miles above the confluence of that river with the Sutlej.

23. THE JHELUM.—Finally, the Jhelum, rising in Kashmir, flows due south along the boundary between that kingdom and the Hazára District for a distance of 100 miles, and enters the plains at the town of Jhelum, whence it flows south-west for 100 miles as far as Shahpur, and then 70 miles further in a southerly direction till it joins the Chenab 150 miles above its confluence with the Sutlej.

24. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUNJAB RIVERS.—Thus, if the northern edge of the Punjab plains be produced across the Salt Range tract to strike the Indus at Attock, the points at which the rivers cut that line are as shown above.

Jumna to Sutlej	80 miles.	80
Sutlej to Beas	75 "	155
Beas to Ravi	20 "	175
Ravi to Chenab	50 "	225
Chenab to Jhelum	35 "	260
Jhelum to Indus	110 "	370

But while the Jumna and Indus, which lie to the extreme east and west, run almost due south, the five rivers which flow between them all tend to the south-west to join the Indus before it leaves the Province; so that by the time they reach the longer axis of the Punjab, which runs through Lahore from near the eastern extremity of the line just discussed, the Sutlej has left the Jumna, has approached the Ravi, and has absorbed the Beas altogether, while all five rivers have approached nearer to the Indus; and the distances measured as before are shown in the margin.

Jumna to Sutlej	170 miles.	170
Sutlej to Ravi	40 "	210
Ravi to Chenab	70 "	280
Chenab to Jhelum	50 "	330
Jhelum to Indus	60 "	390

And of the southern border of the Province, the whole eastern half, some 275 miles in length, which forms the southern base of the area of closed drainage already described, is unbroken by any river worthy of the name.

25. THE PUNJAB PLAINS.—South of the great Himalayas stretch the great plains which constitute by far the larger portion of the Province. If we except the Himalayan and Salt Range tracts, the Punjab presents, from the Jumna, in the east to the Sulaimáns in the west, one vast level, unbroken save by the wide eroded channels within which the great rivers ever shift their beds,

by the insignificant spurs of the Aravali Mountain system in the south-eastern corner of the Province, and by the low hills of Chiniot and Karána in Jhang. From the water-shed of the Jumna the slope is uniformly westwards towards the Indus basin, broken locally by the successive steps which part the catchment-basins of the Punjab rivers, and which, often almost imperceptible to the eye, always lie close to the right bank of the channel. From the foot of the hills the plain country slopes southwards till it approaches the southern border of the Province, when it begins to rise again towards the peninsular area. The lowest contour runs from Delhi west by north, a little south of Rohtak and Hissar, and bifurcates between Hissar and Sirsa, the northern branch going north-north-west along the Himalayan spill to the south of Lahore, while the southern branch curves to the south-west along the Aravali spill to the west of Bikaner. The combined result of these two slopes is a fall in a south-westerly direction, at right angles to the mountain ranges and parallel with the general course of the rivers; but the fall is exceedingly gentle, seldom exceeding two or three feet in the mile.

26. The whole of these vast plains are of alluvial formation. Stones are unknown save at the immediate foot of the hills; micaceous river-sand is to be found everywhere at varying depths; and the only mineral is nodular accretions of limestone (*kankar*) which are produced *in situ*. The soil is a singularly uniform loam; true clay is almost unknown; and the quality is determined chiefly by the greater or smaller proportion of sand present. In the local hollows and drainage lines the constant deposit of argillaceous particles has produced a stiff tenacious soil, singularly adapted to rice cultivation; while in the beds of the great rivers, and on the wind-fretted water-sheds, pure sand is commonly found. The great *thal* which lies between the Jhelum-Chenab and the Indus, bordered on the south by the Rájpútána desert, and on either side by the two largest of our rivers, consists of a series of rolling sand-hills formed by the wind, which run parallel to the great break-water of the Salt Range, and are separated by valleys in which the original surface is exposed. In parts, and especially where local conditions raise the level of the water-table, the salts natural to the soil have been concentrated on the surface by continuous evaporation, and have covered the ground, often for miles together, with a saline efflorescence known as *reh*, which is fatal to vegetable life. But where neither *reh* nor sand is present, the soil is uniformly fertile if only the rainfall be sufficient or means of irrigation be available. Throughout the greater part of the western plains of the Punjab, however, neither of these conditions is satisfied, and wide steppes of intrinsically fertile soil, locally known as *bárs*, are useful only as grazing-grounds for herds of camels and cattle. The construction of canals in the *bár* and *thal* tracts will entirely change the face of this part of the country. The depth of water from the surface varies greatly. Throughout the broad riverains and immediately below the hills it ranges between 10 and 30 feet; but the depth increases with the distance from the rivers and the hills, and in many parts of the Province rises as high as 150 to 200 feet, while the water, when reached, is too often so brackish as to be harmful to both animal and vegetable life. The natural divisions of the Punjab plains are more particularly described below.

27. RAINFALL.—The Punjab enjoys two well-marked seasons of rainfall (Appendix No. 2),—the monsoon season, which brings it by far the greater portion of its annual supply, which lasts from the middle of June to the middle or end of September, and upon which the autumn crops and spring sowings depend; and the winter rains, which fall early in January, and though sometimes insignificant in amount affect very materially the prospects of the spring harvest. The table in the margin shows the most recent statistics of rainfall for certain selected stations, the figures being corrected averages of all past records which can be depended upon.

STATION.	Normal annual rainfall.	Tract.
Dalhousie	80·26	Himalayan tract.
Dharmsála	120·30	
Kángra	70·74	
Simla	64·22	
Siálkot	34·49	Submontane zone.
Gurdáspur	30·95	
Hoshiárpur	34·42	
Umballa	33·25	
Karnál	29·72	Jumna Valley.
Delhi	28·08	
Gurgaon	26·04	
Rohtak	20·19	East-southern border.
Hissar	16·55	
Sirsa	14·05	
Ferozepore	18·05	North Central Districts.
Lahore	17·80	
Amritsar	25·85	
Gujránwála	23·29	
Jhang	8·61	Western Plains.
Montgomery	10·76	
Mooltan	5·89	
Muzaffargarh	5·70	
Dera Ghâzi Khan	8·54	
Dera Ismail Khan	7·97	
Abbott-abad	44·84	Salt Range tract.
Murree	48·74	
Ráwalpindi	31·19	
Jhelum	21·84	
Kohât	18·30	
Peshâwar	12·07	
Bannu	11·30	

28. The rainfall is necessarily heavier in the Himalayas than in any other portion of the Province, the vapour-laden air from the south-east and south precipitating its water as it rises to top the great barrier which it finds across its path. The highest average of the Province is the 120·30 inches enjoyed by Dharmsála, and the figures probably nowhere fall below 45 inches (Abbott-abad) within the Punjab Himalayas. Excepting the alpine regions, the rainfall is greatest in the east of the Province, as the Bombay monsoon is exhausted of its vapour in its passage over the great plains of Sind and Rájpútána, while the west winds from Bilúchistán and Afghánistán pass over an arid tract and leave such moisture as they may have collected on the western slopes of the Sulaimáns, so that the Punjab depends for its rain very largely upon the south-east winds from the Bay of Bengal.

29. Thus we find that in the plain country the rainfall decreases rapidly as the distance from the hills increases, and markedly also, though less rapidly, the further we go west. The submontane zone, presently to be described, which skirts the foot of the mountains, enjoys an annual fall ranging from 30 to 35 inches, while in the strip of country lying along the right bank of the Jumna the average lies between 25 and 30 inches. But in no other portion of the Province

except in the portions of the Salt Range tract immediately under the hills are these figures approached. In the Eastern Plains the annual fall may be said, roughly speaking, to decrease by about one inch for every 10 miles of distance from the hills, and ranges along their southern border between 20 inches in the east (Rohtak) and 14 in the west (Sirsa). But directly we cross the meridian of Lahore and enter the great steppes of the Western Plains, the figures fall to some 8 or 10 inches, while in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, in the extreme south-west of the Province, the yearly average is only 5 to 6 inches. The great rivers have a slight local effect in increasing the amount of precipitation in their immediate neighbourhood; and this influence is of more importance than would appear from the bare statistics, as the addition thus made to the total annual fall is distributed in the form of more or less periodical showers which often bring timely moisture to the crops.

30. TEMPERATURE AND CLIMATE.—Owing to its geographical position, to its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to the wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than does that of any other part of India (Appendix No. 2.) The extreme heat of the summer months begins to moderate about the middle of September; and from the beginning of October, though the days are still hot, the nights are fairly cool. From that time the temperature sinks lower and lower, till the minimum is reached with the fall of the winter rains in the early part of January, when sharp frosts are common, and water exposed at night with due precautions is frozen in all parts of the Province. The temperature then rises again slowly but steadily till the end of March. With April the hot weather proper may be said to begin. For the next three months the Punjab acts as the exhaust-chamber of India, and creates that monsoon of which it enjoys so small a share.

31. The great plains bake throughout the long summer days, the heated air rises, as it does so the barometer falls fast,! the wind rushes in from the area of greatest pressure to the west and south-west to supply the partial void, and dust-laden hot winds sweep with unbroken violence over the open plains, while the dancing air seems to blaze with the glare reflected from the ground. It is said that the fierceness of this heat has a beneficial effect in disintegrating and preparing for tillage the surface of the fallow fields, similar to that exercised by frost in more frigid climates. Towards the end of June the wind changes—at least in the east of the Province; the vapour-laden monsoon travelling up the Ganges Valley approaches our border; the sky grows heavy with clouds, and the heat becomes stifling almost beyond endurance, till the first burst of the welcome rains relieves the tension. The succeeding three months constitute the rainy seasons; the heat of July is hardly less intense than that of June, but the air is moist, while from the middle of August the temperature gradually falls, and it again becomes possible to believe in the existence of winter.

32. Within the hills the seasons and their changes are very similar, though of course the heat is much more moderate and the cold much more severe. From the middle of December to the middle of January snow-storms are heavy and frequent throughout the Himalayas proper; while even in the height of summer the thermometer seldom rises above 90° in the shade.

33. The following figures show some details of temperature for the last five years :—

Stations.	Temperature in the shade (Degrees Fahrenheit).									
	Maximum in May.					*Minimum in December.*				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889	1890.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	115·0	114·0	114·0	109·0	114·0	42·1	46·1	40·2	41·7	44·1
Sirsa	118·3	112·4	117·4	114·4	114·4	34·0	37·1	37·2	35·2	36·2
Ludhiána	116·2	109·3	114·8	110·8	117·3	36·3	38·9	39·4	35·8	34·3
Lahore	115·4	107·6	114·3	109·8	118·3	33·2	36·2	37·2	34·2	31·2
Mooltan	116·6	113·8	120·3	113·3	118·3	38·2	40·8	39·2	38·2	39·1
Dera Ismail Khan...	117·5	110·5	115·5	111·5	119·5	33·0	35·0	36·9	32·0	32·0
Peshávar	113·0	105·5	111·0	106·0	112·5	35·6	34·4	36·9	33·9	30·9
Ráwalpindi...	114·0	103·5	108·5	104·5	110·5	31·1	32·9	32·9	29·4	26·9
Siálkot	115·9	108·0	115·5	108·8	116·4	32·9	38·2	38·7	31·2	29·3
Montgomery	...	...	120·9	115·9	118·9	...	...	38·8	35·3	33·3
Murree	90·7	78·6	88·7	82·6	94·7	28·7	36·2	20·2	34·2	29·7
Simla	86·7	79·7	84·5	76·2	85·3	32·0	39·2	30·0	35·1	30·2

34. Natural Divisions of the Province.—Thus the Punjab may be divided, in accordance with its physical features, into four great natural divisions, each of which is briefly noticed below. The Himalayan region and the corner cut off by the Salt Range are special tracts distinct in all their characteristics from the plain country of the Province. This last, excluding the submontane zone, which connects it with the hill regions to its north, is divided by a meridian passing through Lahore into two very dissimilar tracts which may be called respectively the Eastern and the Western Plains ; and one of the most striking features of the Province is the strong contrast which these two tracts present, whether from a physiographical or from an ethnographical point of view, and the comparative suddenness with which the transition takes place as the intangible line which separates the one from the other is crossed.

35. Physically, the Eastern Plains are arable plains of moderate rainfall and almost without rivers, save along their northern and eastern edges ; while the Western Plains consist of arid pastures with scanty rainfall traversed by five great rivers, of which the broad valleys alone are culturable. Ethnographically, the distinction between the people of the two tracts is in a large measure that

between the Hindu inhabitants of India and the Mussalmán peoples of the trans-Sulaimán country. But the difference is not merely, or even chiefly, one of religion. The tribal organization, the structure of society, the customs of daily life, and even the tenures of land, present a very marked contrast in the two tracts ; and perhaps the distinctions may be best summed up by saying that to the east the caste and to the west the tribe is the social unit. How very distinct the social connotations of the respective words are is shown in the Report on the Punjab Census of 1881. Within the hills and in the submontane zone which skirts them the same distinction is to be found. But the line which separates the eastern from the western type lies much further to the west than in the plains, and may be said roughly to pass through the point where the Salt Range leaves the Himalayas. The several tracts thus indicated will now be separately discussed.

36. THE HIMALAYAN TRACT.—Within the great net-work of mountain ranges which fringe the central system of the Himalayas are situated the States of Chamba, Mandi and Suket, together with Náhan, Bashahr, and the eighteen smaller States which are under the charge of the Superintendent of Hill States at Simla, the hill station of Simla and the great Kángra District, the latter including the Kulu Valley, which stretches up to the mid-Himalayas, and the cantons of Láhul and Spiti, which, situated beyond the mid-Himalayas, belong geographically to Ladakh and Tibet rather than to India. This mountainous tract includes an area of some 20,000 square miles, much of which is wholly uninhabited, and a scanty population of about 1,600,000 souls living scattered about the remaining area in tiny hamlets perched on the hill-sides or nestling in the valleys, each surrounded by its small patches of terraced cultivation, irrigated from the streams which run down every gulley, or fertilised by the abundant rainfall of the hills.

37. The people chiefly consist of hill Rájpúts, including Thakars, Ráthís and Ráwats, and of Kanets, Ghiraths, Brahmans and the Dágís or menials of the hills. But it is probable that only the very highest classes among the Brahmans and Rájpúts have preserved the purity of their blood ; it is certain that the Aryan and aboriginal stocks have mingled with unusual freedom ; and all between the very highest and the very lowest form a practically continuous gradation, within which it is difficult to draw any definite lines of demarcation. The hill people are, whether by origin or by long isolation from their neighbours of the plains, very distinct in most respects from the latter, and they speak dialects peculiar to the hills though belonging to the Hindi group, except in the trans-Himalayan cantons where Tibetan is spoken. They are almost exclusively Hindús, but curiously strict as regards some, and lax as regards others, of the ordinances of their religion. The nature of the country prevents the growth of large towns ; trade is confined to the little that crosses the high passes which lead into Tibet ; and the people are almost wholly rural, supplementing the yield of their fields by the produce of numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and by rude home manufactures with which they occupy themselves during the long winter evenings. They keep very much to themselves, migration being almost confined to the neighbouring mountains and low hills.

38. THE SUBMONTANE TRACT.—Skirting the base of the hills, and including the low outlying range of the Siwáliks, runs the narrow submontane zone, with an average breadth of some 25 to 30 miles measured from the foot of the Himalayas proper. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the neighbouring hills, has an area of some 6,800 square miles, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly-peopled portions of the Province, and is inhabited by a population of about 3,200,000 souls, who occupy an intermediate position in regard of race, religion, and language between the peoples of the hills and of the plains, Muhammadanism being less prevalent, Hindi more generally spoken, and Rájpúts and hill menials more numerous than among the latter. The Gújars form a special feature of this zone. The tract has only one town, Siálkot, of more than 22,000 inhabitants; its trade and manufactures are insignificant, and its population is almost entirely agricultural, and in the low hills pastoral.

39. THE EASTERN PLAINS.—Turning to the plain portions of the Punjab, we find that east of Lahore the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons; but over the greater portion of the area the margin is so slight that, save where the crops are protected by artificial irrigation, any material reduction in the supply entails distress, if not actual famine; and while the Eastern Plains, comprising only a quarter of the area of the Province, include half its cultivation, nearly half its population, and almost all its most fertile portions; they also include all those parts which, by very virtue of the possibility of unirrigated cultivation, are peculiarly liable to disastrous failure of crops.

40. The Eastern Plains may be roughly divided into four separate regions. A broad strip parallel to the submontane zone partakes in a lower degree of its ample rainfall. It is traversed by the Upper Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Bári Doáb Canal, and many smaller streams, which bring down with them and deposit fertilizing loam from the lower hills; irrigation from wells is everywhere easy; and the tract is but little inferior in fertility, security of produce and populousness to the submontane zone itself. Its width varies from 20 to 30 miles; its area is some 8,800 square miles; and its population about 4,300,000.

41. The next most fertile strip is that running along the eastern border of the Province, parallel to the River Jumna. It enjoys a fair average rainfall; it includes the low riverain tract along the Jumna itself, where well-irrigation is easy; the Suraswati and its tributaries inundate a considerable area, and much of it is watered by the Agra and Western Jumna Canals, so that it is for the most part well protected against famine. It has an average breadth of some 35 or 40 miles; its area is about 5,000 square miles; and its population some 2,000,000 souls.

42. Along the southern border of the tract run the districts of Hariána and Bhattiána, and constitute the most unfertile portion of the tract. A large part of it skirts the great Rájpútána desert; the soil is often inferior; the rainfall always scanty and precarious; while, except in the south-eastern corner, where alone wells can be profitably worked, irrigation was till recently unknown, save

where the Western Jumna Canal enters Hissar and the Sutlej borders the Sirsa District.[1] Its width is from 40 to 50 miles, its area about 11,900 square miles, and its population about 1,800,000. This and the central portion, next to be described, together constitute the great area of closed drainage already mentioned. This is the part of the Punjab which has suffered most severely in famine years, but much of it has now been protected by the construction of the Sirhind Canal and the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

43. The remaining or great central portion of the tract includes the larger part of the great Sikh States. Its area is some 10,200 square miles, and its population about 3,000,000. It occupies an intermediate position in respect of fertility between the two preceding tracts, the rainfall generally being highest and the soil best to the east, west and north, in the direction of the Jumna, the Sutlej and the hills, and lowest and worst in the centre and south; while to north-east the Ghaggar system of hill streams inundates a certain area, and well-irrigation is practised along the Sutlej and the northern border. As noted above, the opening of the Sirhind Canal has greatly altered the agricultural conditions of this part of the Province. Exclusive of branches belonging to Native States, the canal irrigated nearly 1,100 square miles in 1891-92.

44. The Eastern Plains include all the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the Province, and may be called the granary of the Punjab. Within them lie the three great cities of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore, besides a very large proportion of the larger towns; and the population is, by comparison with that of the Western Punjab, largely urban. Trade and manufactures flourish, while, with the exception of the south-westward portions, where flocks and herds pasture in extensive jungles, the greater part of the culturable area is under the plough.

45. ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE EASTERN PLAINS.—The plains east of Lahore have thus been split up into zones of varying fertility by lines running for the most part parallel to the hills. But the boundaries which separate religion, race and language are somewhat different from these. A meridian through the town of Sirhind, nearly due north of Patiála, roughly divides, as the name of the town implies (*Sar* head, and *Hind* Hindústán), the Punjab proper from Hindústán, and the Punjábi from the Hindi language, and forms the eastern boundary of the Sikh religion. So much of the Punjab plains as lies east of that line differs little, if at all, in the character of its population from the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Excepting in the Rohtak District, Játs form a smaller and Rájpúts a larger proportion of the population than in the tract immediately to the west; while the minor land-owning tribes consist chiefly of Kambohs, Rors and Gújars in Umballa and Karnál; Tagas in Karnál and Delhi; Ahírs in Rohtak, Delhi and Gurgaon; and Meos and Khánzádahs in Gurgaon.

46. The Hissar District to the south of the tract differs from the districts just mentioned, chiefly in that, lying as it does on the confines of Bikaner, the dialect and people are more akin to those of Rájpútána than to those of Hindústán, Rájpúts being very numerous and there being a considerable Ahír population. The religion is still Hindu, with a certain admixture of a curious sect called Bishnoi. The Sirsa District, which lies along the western portion of the southern

[1] A certain area is also inundated by the precarious floods of the Lower Ghaggar.

border of the tract, was all but uninhabited till it came under English Rule; and it has drawn its settlers pretty equally from Hindu and Hindi-speaking Hissar and Rájpútána, and from the Sikh and Punjábi-speaking Ját State of Patiála, while its western portion is occupied by Muhammadan immigrants from the Lower Sutlej.

47. In all the remainder of the tract Punjábi is the language of the people. Immediately below the hills Sikhism has obtained but little hold, and the Hindu element, strong in Hoshiárpur, gradually gives way to the Mussalmán as we pass westwards through Gurdáspur, till it fades into comparative insignificance in Siálkot. But all the centre of the tract, the great Phulkián States and the north-central districts form the very stronghold of the Punjab Sikhs. Even here, however, a very large proportion of the population is Mussalmán—a proportion constantly increasing from east to west; and it is the Hindu element alone which is displaced by the Sikh. In the matter of race the population of this portion of the tract is very uniform, Rájpúts, Játs and their allied tribes forming the staple of the agricultural population, largely supplemented by their attendant menials. In the direction of the hills Játs are fewer, and Rájpúts and Gújars more numerous; while somewhat further south the proportion of Játs increases, and the market-gardening castes, together with the Mahtams and Dogars of the Sutlej, become important elements. In the Lahore Division and the great Sikh States the mass of the population is Ját, though in the east Ahírs, and in the west Kambohs, Mahtams and Dogars hold large areas.

48. The Changars and Sánsís of Amritsar and the surrounding districts, the Baurias of the Middle Sutlej, the Ráwals of the northern districts and Lahore, and the Aherís of the Hissar Division are curious outcaste tribes, some of them probably aboriginal; and as we pass westwards and northwards from Hindústán and Rájpútána into the Province, the Banya of the Delhi territory gives place to the Khatri of the Central, the Súd of the Northern, and the Arora of the Western, Punjab.

49. THE WESTERN PLAINS.—The great plains lying to the west of the Lahore meridian present a striking contrast with those to the east of that line. They form the common terminus of the two Indian monsoons, which have exhausted themselves of their vapour before they reach their goal; and the rainfall, heaviest in the north and east, and decreasing towards the west and south, is everywhere so scanty that cultivation without irrigation is absolutely impossible. But in this very circumstance they find their security against famine or distress from drought, for their cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass, in itself a sufficiently serious calamity. Rain is, of course, needed here as elsewhere; but its absence means only a diminished yield, and not, as in the Eastern Plains, no yield at all; and so little is sufficient if the fall comes at the right time, and absolute drought occurs so seldom, that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. Indeed more danger is to be anticipated from excessive flood than from deficient rainfall. The tract is traversed throughout its length by five great rivers, the Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum and Indus; and along either side of each of these runs at a distance of a few miles a more or less distinctly marked bank which defines the excursions of the river within recent

times as it has shifted from side to side in its course. These banks include between them strips of low-lying land which are periodically inundated by the rising floods as the winter snows of the Himalayas melt under the summer sun, or in which the nearness of sub-soil water makes well-irrigation easy. All outside these narrow boundaries is a high arid plain. Beyond the Indus, and between the Sutlej and the Jhelum and its continuation in the Chenab, it consists of soil which, wherever water is available, is sufficiently fertile, save where, north of the Sutlej, saline efflorescence clothes the suface for miles together like a recent fall of snow. But between the Indus and the Jhelum-Chenab, and south of the Sutlej, it is covered by great parallel lines of rolling sand, separated by narrow hollows in which the original soil is exposed.

50. Numerous streams, for the most part of intermittent flow, which run down from the Sulaimán Mountains to join the Indus, and innumerable small inundation canals carried out from the Sutlej, the Lower Chenab, the Upper Jhelum and the Lower Indus, across the zone of well-irrigation into the edges of the central steppes, render cultivation possible along their courses; while wells sunk in the long hollows of the *thal* or sandy desert, and the drainage of the *bár*, or stiff loam uplands, collected in local depressions, perform a similar office. But though some of the finest wheat in the world is grown on the wells of the western *thal*, the proportion of the area thus brought under the plough is wholly insignificant. The Chenab Canal, of recent construction, runs down the great doáb between the Chenab and the Ravi. It was opened as a perennial canal in February 1892, and in 1892-93 watered some 250 square miles. Irrigation is expanding rapidly, and when the projected extension is completed the canal will command an area of no less than 3,800 square miles, and irrigate 1,700 square miles yearly. The remainder of the tract is covered by low, stunted bush and salsolaceous plants, and with short grass in good seasons. Over this range great herds of camels, which thrive on the saline herbage, and of cattle, sheep and goats. They are tended by a nomad population which moves with its flocks from place to place as the grass is consumed, and the scanty supply of water afforded by the local hollows exhausted, or in search of that change of diet which camels love and the varying local floras afford. The area of the tract is some 62,700 square miles, or more than two-fifths of that of the whole Province; while its population, numbering about 5,200,000 souls, includes little more than one-fifth of the people of the Punjab, and it comprises not one-quarter of the total cultivated area. Mooltan is the only town of more than 23,000 inhabitants; and the population is very markedly rural. There is no manufacture of importance, and the great *powindah* traffic between India and the countries to the west only passes through the tract on its way to the commercial centres of Hindústán. Pastoral pursuits occupy a more important position than in the rest of the Punjab, agricultural produce being largely supplemented by clarified butter, wool, hides and barilla.

51. NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE WESTERN PLAINS.—It is the fashion to describe the Punjab proper as marked off by its rivers into six great *doábs*, which constitute the natural divisions of the Province. This description is true in

a sense, but the sense in which it is true possesses but little significance, and its chief merit seems to be that it can easily be verified by reference to a map. To the east of the Lahore meridian such rivers as there are lie close together within the submontane tract, the whole of the country between and the area of closed drainage beyond them is comparatively populous, and there are no natural boundaries of any great importance. But west of that meridian, or throughout the greater portion of the Punjab proper, the real obstacles to inter-communication, the real barriers which separate the peoples one from another, are not the rivers, easily crossed at any time and often fordable in the cold weather, but the great arid steppes which lie between those rivers. The advance of the agricultural tribes has followed almost invariably the courses of the great rivers, the new-comers having crept along both banks of the streams and driven the nomads from either side into the intermediate *doábs*, where they have occupied the portions nearest the river lands from which they had been ejected, leaving the meridian area of greatest aridity as an indefinite but very effectual line of separation.

52. ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE WESTERN PLAINS.—Between the Sulaimáns and the great sandy deserts of Baháwalpur and the Sind Ságar *Doáb* [1] the dominant race is Bilúch, save in the northern parts of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where Patháns take their place. Both these races have descended from the hills and overcome a miscellaneous collection of tribes which, still forming a very large proportion of the population, have been included by their conquerors under the semi-contemptuous term of Ját—here an occupational as much as an ethnological designation—till they have themselves almost forgotten their original races. In the remainder of the tract the divisions of the people are rather tribal than racial, the great majority of them having travelled up the river valleys into the Punjab, and either being Játs and Rájpúts, or belonging to races, perhaps in some cases of aboriginal origin, which can now no longer be distinguished from them. In Gujrát the importance of the Gújar element is indicated by the name of the district, while Sayads are numerous to the south-west. The number of clans into which the people of these great plains are divided is enormous. The Daudpútra, Joya, Wattu, Dogar, and Mahatam of the Sutlej, the Kharral and Khátía of the Ravi, the Siál and Khokhar of the Chenab, and the Khokhar and Tiwána of the Jhelum, are some of the most important. The curious fishing tribes of the Sutlej and Indus, the Jhabel, Kehal, Mor, and the like, present many features of interest. The trans-Indus Patháns and a certain proportion of the Bilúchís speak their natural Pashtu and Bilúchi. The remaining population of the Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan Districts and the Baháwalpur State speak Jatki, a language holding an intermediate position between Punjábi and Sindi. Punjábi is the speech of the remainder of the tract. The population is essentially Mussalmán, the proportion being largest on the frontier, and smallest to the east and south.

53. THE SALT RANGE TRACT.—There still remains to be described the north-western corner of the Punjab, situated in the angle where the Sufedkoh from the west and the Sulaimáns from the south meet the Himalayas from the east, and separated from the rest of the Province by the Salt Range and the Upper Jhelum. It includes the Pesháwar Division and the districts of

[1] The Sind Ságar *Doáb* lies between the Indus and the Jhelum and Chenab.

Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Bannu. It presents in almost every respect the strongest possible contrast with the Punjab proper, and, indeed, as already remarked, can hardly be said to belong to India save by mere geographical position.

54. The physical configuration, which has already been described in paragraph 15, is so broken and confused that it is impossible without going into great detail to separate it into parts, each of which shall be even approximately homogeneous. The mountainous tracts of Hazára and of the Murree and Kahúta *Tahsíls* of the Ráwalpindi District, with their ample rainfall, and of the less favoured district of Kohát, cover an area of 6,700 square miles and contain a population of some 760,000 souls.

55. The remainder of the tract has an area of about 15,000 square miles and a population of some 2,350,000 souls. Except immediately under the hills, the rainfall, while quite sufficient in ordinary years, leaves little margin as protection against distress in unfavourable seasons, while, save in Pesháwar and the riverain portions of Bannu, irrigation is almost unknown.

56. With the exception of Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi, the tract includes no town of more than 20,000 inhabitants. But the whole trade with Central Asia and Kabul, except the *powindah* traffic of Dera Ismail Khan, passes through Pesháwar; and the Salt Range supplies by far the greater part of the salt used in the Punjab. The silk and cotton fabrics of Pesháwar are the only manufactures of importance; and the mass of the population follows agricultural, and in the mountain ranges pastoral, pursuits.

57. ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE SALT RANGE TRACT.—The population of the whole tract is almost entirely Mussalmán, the very traders being Muhammadans in Pesháwar. The language is Pashtu in the trans-Indus, and dialects of Punjábi in the cis-Indus, portions of the tract. The population has apparently entered the tract either from the Upper Sulaimán and Eastern Sufaidkoh, or from the hills of Kashmir, the proportion which has passed in by the river valleys being probably small. The people are chiefly Paṭháns in Pesháwar and Kohát, with a large admixture of menial classes of Hindu ancestry, who, though now Mussalmáns, are known under the generic name of Hindki. In Bannu the mass of the people consist of Patháns and the so-called Játs described above. The term Ját is little used beyond the Salt Range. In Hazára the Pathán villages are few and confined to the bank of the Indus; but the centre and north of the tract are occupied by curious tribes, probably of Indian origin, but now by long association closely assimilated to the Afghán race, the principal of which are known as Jadún, Swati and Tanáoli, and by Sayads. In the south and south-west of Hazára, and in the hills of Murree and Kahúta, are found the Kahúts, Dhúnds, Sattís and Ketwáls, all claiming to be hill Rájpúts, together with Awáns, Kharrals, Gakkhars and numerous Gújars. The Salt Range is largely in the possession of a tribe of mysterious origin called Awán, which has wrested the greater part of it from its original holders, the Janjúa Rájpúts, and spread northwards towards the hills and east and west across the Jhelum and Indus, though, like all other non-Patháns, merged in the comprehensive name of Ját as soon as the range crosses the latter. In the less hilly portions of Ráwalpindi and Jhelum,

Rájpúts, or tribes which claim Rájpút origin, with Awáns, Gakkhars, Khattars and a few Gújars constitute the greater part of the population. Sayads are numerous throughout the tract. In the city of Pesháwar itself is to be found an extraordinarily cosmopolitan population, including representatives of almost every Muhammadan country east of Arabia.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

58. THE MOGHAL OCCUPATION OF THE PUNJAB.—The modern history of the Punjab, as a distinct and independent part of India, may be said to have commenced in December 1763 and to have closed with the battle of Gujrát on the 22nd of February 1849. From almost the earliest days of the Mussalmán invasions the Province of Lahore had followed the fortunes of the transient kingdoms that alternately rose and fell at Ghazni, at Kabul, and in Delhi, till it was incorporated in the more stable empire founded by Baber; and for upwards of two hundred years the Punjab enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity under the rule of the Moghal Kings. The country between the Indus and the Sutlej lies as the natural outwork of Hindústán against irruptions from the North. It was consequently the first to feel the blow that shook the foundations of the Moghal Empire, and precipitated its dissolution. The Moghal Governor of Lahore appears to have given his masters ample warning of the storm that was about to burst on Upper India, but his intelligence was received unheeded by the Delhi Court, and, in 1738, Nádir Shah crossed the Punjab without opposition, returning by the same route after the capture and sack of Delhi in 1739. There followed in the Punjab an immediate collapse of the already much weakened authority wielded by the provincial governors of the Moghal Kings. For the next thirty years the history of the Province is the record of the selfish intrigues and struggles for independence of the Moghal representatives, till, in 1747, Lahore fell before the Dúráni troops, and the Punjab was gradually, and not without some feeble efforts on the part of the Delhi King to check the Afghán advance, incorporated in the dominions of Ahmad Sháh, Abdali. The Afghán tenure of the country cis-Indus, however, appears to have been of the weakest, even after the victory of Pánipat made Ahmad Shah, for the time, the arbiter of Northern India. His attention was directed more to his native country and Persia than towards consolidating his power in the East; and, although he repeatedly overran the Punjab, on the eighth and last occasion in 1767 he made no effort to establish a permanent administration. The Dúráni Governors were left to shift as they could; the people did what they liked; at the periodical appearances of the Shah the revenue was plundered rather than collected; and whenever the Afghán armies retired the country reverted to its normal condition of lawlessness and disorder. During this period of confusion the Sikhs were gaining in numerical strength and political importance. They appeared first as bands of marauders, issuing from fastnesses in the low hills along the base of the Himalayan ranges from the Chenab to the Sutlej, animated by a common religious enthusiasm and a common hatred of Muhammadans. It would be out of place here to dwell on the anti-Mussulmán revival in the North, which was almost

contemporary with the rise of the Hindu Mahrattas in the South, or to trace at length the process in the course of which a sect of harmless devotees was developed into a body of bold and determined robbers, the avowed enemies of the Mussalmán rulers of the plains; and eventually into a powerful State. Suffice it to say that the change must be traced directly to the persecution they suffered at the hands of the Emperors Aurangzeb and Bahádur Shah, which at one time had nearly extinguished the sect. After the defeat and execution at Delhi of Banda, the disciple of the last Sikh Guru, Govind Singh, till the invasion of India by Nádir Shah, a period of nearly thirty years, nothing is heard of the Sikhs; but when that conqueror had seized Delhi and the empire was fast falling to pieces, they are stated to have taken advantage of the confusion that followed, and to have plundered the peaceable inhabitants of the Punjab who had removed their property to the hills for safety from the Persian invaders. Enriched with these spoils, the Sikhs emerged from the hills and built a fort on the Ravi, whence they made predatory incursions and are said to have harassed the army of Nádir Shah on its way home to Persia laden with booty. The oppressions and exactions of the powerful in that time of trouble drove the impoverished Ját zamíndárs of the Punjab to despair. As a bond of union and strength against their oppressors they resuscitated the latent fire of the Sikh ritual. The spirit of the revived sect displayed itself at first in secret associations and isolated acts of depredation. The neglect or feebleness of the ruling authority enabled the associations to prosper. The more successful leaders gathered followers round them. The cause became popular, the number who joined the nucleus of malcontents augmented rapidly, and in a few years the Chiefs were able to form encampments in open defiance of the ruling authority, to approach the sacred city of Amritsar, and to maintain themselves in its vicinity. The different associations were held together by a common interest, no less than by the profession of a new faith; and a system of general confederation for defence or for extensive operations requiring more than single efforts was early arranged between the Chiefs. During the earlier invasions of Ahmad Sháh, the Sikhs appear to have scattered before the danger, only to re-form, when it was passed. After a time, seizing the opportunity afforded by the convulsions of the expiring Moghal Empire, they slowly encroached, till, in 1762, the Afghán Governor of Lahore could scarcely show himself beyond the walls of the city, and the annual assembly of all Sikhs was publicly held at Amritsar. The report of these events brought down Ahmad Shah. At Barnála, not far from Ludhiána, the Sikhs, for the first time, met the Afgháns in the open field, and the result was a crushing defeat, their loss being estimated at 20,000 men. But no sooner had the Shah returned to Kabul then the Sikhs began to recover their courage and to coalesce against the Muhammadans. They united to make one great effort against Sirhind. An assembly was called at Amritsar and 40,000 Sikhs marched on Sirhind. Zain Khán, the Governor, was defeated and slain in December 1763, and the town of Sirhind was destroyed. This event fitly marks a fresh departure in the history of the Punjab. That it was recognized to be so by the Sikhs themselves is evinced by the fact that they now commenced to strike coin, the immemorial sign of a declaration of independence in the East. They had ceased to be mere robbers, and henceforth formed a distinct body with clear political aims and asserting well-defined aspirations, which were soon to be fulfilled.

59. THE SIKH CONFEDERACY.—It will be convenient to give at this stage a brief sketch of their political system, more especially with reference to the confederacies which flourished for the next thirty years. Allusion has been made above to the circumstances which compelled a confederation for joint purposes of the different Sikh leaders with their following. Theoretically, all Sikhs are equal. Their religion, a pure theocracy, allowed no distinctions of rank among the members of the "Khálsa," or mystic commonwealth of the disciples of Guru Nának. But, in practice, the Sikhs naturally grouped themselves under the leadership of men known for their sagacity, courage or daring. The tie that bound the follower to his Chief was, however, soluble at the will of either. All that a Sikh Chief asked from a follower in those days was a horse and a matchlock. All that a follower asked was protection and permission to plunder under the banner of the Chief. The Sikhs could transfer their services to whom they pleased, or they could themselves, if fortunate, become leaders and acquire new lands in the name of the Khálsa. The need for joint action, however, soon compressed the many bands of Sikhs into twelve great confederacies or "misls"; they did not all exist in their full strength at one time, but one misl gave birth to another, or rose and fell in power according to the popularity or capacity of its leader. Each misl followed a Chief, called "Sardár"; but the title was of general application to the head of a small independent collection of Sikh horsemen as well as to the Chief of a great confederation. The plunder and conquest of a misl were divided in equal shares among its members, after setting apart a portion for the Sardár. A bond between the confederacies was supplied in the solemn assembly of the whole Sikh people, which met year by year at least once at Amritsar. There the council of the Chiefs, termed the "gurúmata," discussed affairs affecting the Khálsa, or planned new expeditions. Further than this there was no law and no government; in private life each Sikh was free to act as the pleased, controlled only by the strong hand of his neighbour and the force of public opinion. That such a state of things could not endure long in the Punjab, after the link of a common enemy and common danger had been removed, is obvious. The prescient eye of the traveller Forster, in 1783, just after the birth of Ranjít Singh, foresaw already that "some ambitious Chief, led on by his genius and success, absorbing the power of his associates, would display from the ruins of their commonwealth the standard of monarchy." For a generation, however, the system worked sufficiently well; the Sikhs extending their power westwards up to the Jhelum River, and, in the east, as far as the Jumna. Their predatory excursions reached to Mooltan in the south, and to Garhwál and Rohilkand towards Hindústán. When not plundering abroad, the Chiefs were busy preying on each other and prosecuting petty feuds.

60. THE RISE OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH.—In 1793 Zamán Shah, whose mind seems to have been filled with the idle hopes of an Indian Empire, succeeded to the throne of Kabul. He descended on the Punjab, in 1797, with 30,000 men, but was recalled by a rebellion in Afghánistán, after taking the city of Lahore. The Sikhs, as usual, gave way before the compact army of the Duránís, to close upon them and harass them on their retreat. In 1798 the Shah advanced again and entered Lahore without opposition; but after a few months' stay there, finding it impossible to make any arrangements for the permanent occupation of

the country, or to render the Punjab in other respects a source of advantage to himself, he retraced his steps to his hereditary dominions west of the Indus, and the Sikh Sardárs returned, each to the territories he had acquired and had evacuated on the Shah's approach. Intelligence of designs by Persia upon Herat hurried the departure of Zamán Shah. He found the Jhelum swollen with the winter rains, and was unable to take his guns across. Being pressed for time, Zamán Shah wrote to Ranjít Singh, the youthful Sardár of the Sukarchakía misl, whose head-quarters were at Gujránwála on the road from Lahore to Jhelum, to forward the Afghán artillery to the Shah's representatives at Pesháwar. With that keen political perception which guided him so successfully throughout his life Ranjít Singh had seen that the possession of the provincial capital of Lahore would give him a prestige and power without which he could not hope to carry out the plan he had formed of welding the many Sikh confederacies into one commonwealth with himself as its head. He promptly availed himself of the opportunity given by a chance flood of the Jhelum. A bargain was struck, and Ranjít Singh sent on most of the Afghán guns, receiving in return a royal investiture of the Governorship of Lahore. In the same year he established his authority in the city, with the aid of his mother-in-law, the famous Mái Sadda Kaur, the virtual head of the powerful Kanhya misl. Firmly seated in Lahore, Ranjít Singh proceeded by force, fraud or conciliation to extend his power. The next seven years were spent in the systematic reduction of the independent Sikh Chiefs in the country between the Jhelum and the Sutlej by the joint forces of the Sukarchakía, Kanhya and Ahlúwália confederacies under the hegemony of Ranjít Singh. At the same time periodical raids were made on the Muhammadans of Jhang and Mooltan. Throughout these years Ranjít Singh was steadily labouring to give coherence to the scattered elements of the Sikh people; his task was lightened by the mutual jealousies of the Sardárs, which made them incapable of united opposition to his encroachments, and no doubt also by the growing conviction of the Sikh people that it was better that there should be one head to the commonwealth, and that this head should be Ranjít Singh.

61. HIS EARLY RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH.—The year 1805 witnessed the extinction of the system of confederacies acting in grave matters jointly for the Sikhs. In that year the last Gurúmata was held; and thereafter the force of the Khálsa was directed by the will of one man. The year is also eventful in other ways. Jaswant Ráo Holkar, flying before the army of Lord Lake, reached Amritsar at the time when the Sikh Chiefs were collected there in council. They declined to assist the Mahratta. After some desultory negotiations, he made terms with Lord Lake, who had arrived on the banks of the Beas; and the hostile armies retired from the Punjab, after the conclusion of an agreement between Ranjít Singh and the British Commander, on the one part binding Ranjít Singh and Fatteh Singh Ahlúwália, his ally, not to aid Holkar, and on the other stipulating that British armies would respect Sikh territory so long as no cause for offence was given. It was the first contract of the trans-Sutlej Sikhs with the English. Indirectly, the events of 1805 bore enduring consequences, for there is no doubt that the destruction of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake produced a deep and lasting impression on Ranjít Singh, and induced him ever after to avoid a collision with the English. In 1806 Ranjít Singh

commenced to lay his hands on the possessions of the Phulkían misl on the left bank of the Sutlej, without neglecting to profit by his neighbours towards Kángra and Mooltan. Towards the close of 1808 his permanent occupations on the south of the Sutlej had thoroughly excited the alarm of the Sikh Chiefs situated between that river and the Jumna, and in response to their appeals a British mission under Mr. Metcalfe was sent to Ranjít Singh. It was considered advisable to keep the cis-Sutlej States intact under British protection; there were, at the same time, projects being formed in Europe for a Franco-Russian invasion of India, and it was necessary to ascertain the condition of the countries and the feeling of the people lying beyond the then north-western frontier of the British possessions. Ranjít Singh entertained the British envoy for months with evasive promises and endless negotiations, till the despatch of troops to Ludhiána and Umballa suddenly warned him that the British Government was in earnest. Having learnt the lesson conveyed in the Mahratta wars, much impressed by the manner in which the envoy's escort of sepoys repulsed an attack of Sikh fanatics, and conscious that a rupture with the English would be the signal for the rebellion of the many Chiefs he had recently suppressed, Ranjít Singh wisely resolved to settle his relations once for all with the English. In April 1809 he signed the treaty of Amritsar, by which he entered into an engagement to preserve friendship with the British Government, and not to encroach on the left bank of the Sutlej. In return the British Government promised to have no concern with his territories to the north of the Sutlej. To the close of his life Ranjít Singh scrupulously respected the treaty, and never wavered from the position he then took up towards the English.

62. HE EXTENDS HIS DOMINIONS.—Barred by the British power towards the East, he turned to the West for that field of conquest and war without which it is doubtful whether he could have maintained his power as virtual sovereign of the Khálsa, although in name professing only to be its representative. He seized the fort of Kángra towards the end of 1809, and next year overran Gujrát and Jhang, finishing with an unsuccessful assault on Mooltan. About this time he commenced to form regiments of paid and drilled soldiers, accompanied by a distinct corps of artillery on the British model. In 1811 he finally reduced the Faizúllapúría misl, located in the Jullundur Doáb, completing the absorption of the old confederacies trans-Sutlej. The troubles of the Saddozai kingdom now gave Ranjít Singh an opening in the direction of Pesháwar. Wazír Fatteh Khán, Barakzai, came to the Indus in 1812 to punish the adherents of Shah Shúja, and to recover the province of Kashmir for his nominee to the Kabul throne, Shah Mahmúd. Ranjít Singh was at the same moment engaged in reducing the Chiefs of Bhimbar and Rajauri on the passes leading to Kashmir. It was accordingly arranged that Ranjít Singh should admit the Afgháns to the passes, and place a force of Sikhs at the Wazír's disposal, receiving nine lakhs of rupees and a detachment of Afgháns to be employed against Mooltan as the price of his assistance. But Fatteh Khán's troops outstripped the Sikhs and captured Kashmir single-handed. Ranjít Singh thereupon seized Fort Attock on the Indus. Negotiations on the part of Fatteh Khán for its release were ineffectual; and, in July 1813, a drawn battle between the Sikhs and Afgháns left the fort in possession of Ranjít Singh. In the same year he extorted the Koh-i-Núr diamond from

Shah Shúja, then a refugee at Lahore. In the following year he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Kashmir. In 1816 he ravaged Bhimbar and Rajauri. After a rest of two years Mooltan was stormed in 1818. A few months after the fall of Mooltan, Wazír Fatteh Khán was killed by the order of Shah Mahmúd; the Barakzais rose immediately in rebellion, and the Saddozai kingdom was dissolved. Ranjít Singh resolved to carry his army across the Indus, and a rapid dash was made at Pesháwar, which the Sikhs entered in November 1818. The occupation was, however, short, and intended merely to cover the erection of fortified posts on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Attock. In 1819 he was occupied in taking Kashmir; in 1820 he led his army towards Baháwalpur and Dera Gházi Khan. The next year was spent in consolidating the conquests west of the Jhelum. No event of importance occurred in 1822, except the arrival of European military adventurers at the Court of Lahore, who were engaged to impart European drill to the Khálsa army. In 1824 further operations took place against Pesháwar. Sardár Yár Muhammad Khán, who held the place for the Barakzai family, made his submission at the approach of the Sikh army; but Muhammad Azim Khán, his elder brother, repudiated Yár Muhammad's action. Ranjít Singh thereupon crossed the Indus. At Naushera, on the Kabul River, he was confronted by the levy *en masse* of the Yusafzai peasantry, eager to fight for the faith. A desperate struggle ensued; more than a thousand Sikhs were killed by the undisciplined villagers, who were themselves routed at the close of the day with great slaughter. On the 17th March 1824 Ranjít Singh made his entry into Pesháwar. After parcelling out the valley between Yár Muhammad Khán and his brothers, to be held by them on payment of tribute, he returned to Lahore. No military enterprise was undertaken in 1825 or 1826. In 1827 the fanatic Sayad Ahmad raised the standard of a holy war against the Sikhs in the Pesháwar Valley; but during the year a detachment of Sikh troops, under Budh Singh, Sindhanwália, inflicted a temporary check on the Gházís, near Akora. In 1829 Sayad Ahmad re-appeared, defeated Yár Muhammad Khán (who was killed in the action), and seized the city of Pesháwar; Ranjít Singh then took the field in the early part of 1830 to punish the Gházís, but on his crossing the Indus the insurgents melted away before him, and he returned, having appointed Sultán Muhammad Khán Governor of Pesháwar. Shortly afterwards the Yusafzais, tired of Sayad Ahmad, rose against his rule, and he fled across the Indus to Hazára, where he was killed, in 1831, in a skirmish with the Sikhs.

63. His closer relations with the British.—During these years the relations of the British Government with Ranjít Singh had been drawn closer by the interchange of friendly missions and presents. The time seemed to have come for a meeting between the Governor-General and the Mahárája, and for dynastic reasons Ranjít Singh was anxious to appear before the world as the special friend of the British Government. Lord William Bentinck and the Mahárája accordingly met in great splendour at Rúpar in October 1831. No business of importance was transacted at the interview, except that a written assurance of perpetual friendship was given to Ranjít Singh; but in the spring of 1832 a treaty providing for the free navigation of the Indus and Sutlej Rivers by British merchants was concluded with him. From this period the Mahárája

seems to have dismissed from his mind all distrust of the British Government, and, indeed, to have entertained sentiments of real friendship for the English. In 1834 the unfortunate Shah Shúja made another attempt to recover his kingdom, and while he engaged the Barakzais at Kandahar the Sikh troops captured Peshávar. The Barakzais defeated the Shah, and then turned towards Peshávar. After a period of desultory fighting, Muhammad Akbar Khán, the eldest son of Dost Muhammad Khán, engaged the Sikhs at Jamrúd, the mouth of the Khaibar Pass, and defeated them with the loss of Sardár Hari Singh, the bravest General in the Khálsa. The event caused some anxiety, and reinforcements were pushed up at great speed to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Jamrúd. The Afgháns, however, knowing their own weakness, did not risk another action, but returned to Jalálabad.

64. DEATH OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH.—We now come to the period of an important transaction, the restoration of Shah Shúja to the throne of Kabul by the joint aid of the British Government and the Mahárája. Considerations, into which it is unnecessary to enter here, had determined the Governor-General to overthrow the Barakzai family that ruled in Afghánistán, replacing it by the long-exiled Saddozai King. A tripartite treaty was executed in 1838 between the three powers. Preparatory to the commencement of the campaign an interview took place between Lord Auckland and Ranjít Singh in November 1838 at Ferozepore; shortly after it the Governor-General visited Lahore and Amritsar, and was everywhere magnificently received. It was then observed that the Mahárája appeared feeble and worn out, and a few months after his eventful life closed on the 27th of June 1839 at the age of fifty-nine. Considered from one point of view, the career of this extraordinary man had been an absolute success. He found the Punjab a waving confederacy, a prey to the factions of its Chiefs, pressed by Afgháns and Mahrattas, and ready to submit to English supremacy. He left it a powerful kingdom. He found the military force of his country a mass of rough, undisciplined horsemen, and left it a large and well drilled army, supported by three hundred guns. Further, he had the wisdom to avoid coming into conflict with the English without any loss to his own dignity or position. But where he may be said to have failed is that he did not create stable political institutions in place of what he had destroyed. The military despotism he had formed gave no promise of permanence, depending as it did entirely on the will of the army. The national and democratic instincts of the Sikhs were concentrated in the armed Khálsa, and as soon as the soldiers learned their power, neither the King nor the people could avail to withstand them. Much of the trouble, too, that befell the Sikh Government after Ranjít Singh's death may be traced to the inordinate power he had permitted his favourites to acquire, at first no doubt intentionally as a counterpoise to the old Sikh Sardárs of the misls, and latterly from the force of habit and the weakness of a wrecked constitution and early old age. Foremost in influence and ability of the favourites were the three Dogra brothers from Jummoo, Guláb Singh, Dhián Singh and Suchet Singh; next came Jamadár Khushál Singh, originally a Brahman, from a village near Meerut; other leading men at Court were the Sindhanwália Sardárs, distant relatives of the Mahárája; Faqír Azíz-ud-dín, who was throughout the trusted counsellor of Ranjít Singh and practically his Foreign Minister; Bháís Govind

Rám and Rám Singh, and Misr Beli Rám, the Treasurer. As regards the internal administration of the country, the government of Ranjít Singh seems in many respects to have been better than the contemporary governments of neighbouring independent Native States. There were no regular courts of justice; trade was hampered everywhere by duties and State monopolies; there was no attempt to develop the country; and the attention of all officials was mainly directed to the realization of the revenue. But oppression beyond the customary degree was punished, the country from the Indus to the Sutlej enjoyed peace, and the comparatively mild system of government, such as it was, no doubt was popular, and suited to the still untamed tastes of the people.

65. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH'S DEATH.—The Mahárája was succeeded by his son, Kharak Singh, with Rája Dhián Singh of Jummoo as Wazír. Mahárája Kharak Singh's character was weak, almost imbecile, and utterly incapable of controlling the elements of disorder which the removal of the firm hand of his father was about to release from confinement. Towards the end of October 1839 the Mahárája gave great offence to Dhián Singh by taking into his favour a favourite named Chet Singh, a man of low birth and no capacity. With the active assistance of Mahárája Khark Singh's son, Nao Nihál Singh, whose energy of character and ability gave great promise, Chet Singh was murdered by the Dogra party, and thenceforth Kharak Singh was allowed little voice in State affairs by Nao Nihál Singh and Rája Dhián Singh. At the same time Nao Nihál Singh was secretly preparing for a decisive struggle with the Dogra brothers. In the midst of the preparations Mahárája Kharak Singh died in November 1840. Upon the conclusion of the funeral rites the new Mahárája Nao Nihál Singh, and his Court, including all the members of the Jummoo family, except Rája Guláb Singh, were passing through a covered gateway when a portion of the structure fell and killed both the Mahárája and the eldest son of Rája Guláb Singh, who was seated on the same elephant. The throne of Lahore was again vacant. It was claimed by Sher Singh, a reputed son of Mahárája Ranjít Singh. A short interregnum followed; the mother of Nao Nihál Singh, supported by the Sindhanwália Sardárs and Guláb Singh of Jummoo, claimed the regency, at any rate till it became certain that a posthumous son would not be born to Mahárája Nao Nihál Singh. On the other hand, Rája Dhián Singh was in favour of the claims of Sher Singh, but, considering the temper of the Sikhs, thought it better to wait. A council of regency was accordingly arranged. But it managed affairs badly; the army became discontented and gradually declared for Sher Singh. He suddenly appeared before Lahore in January 1841; Rája Guláb Singh closed the gates of the citadel and defended himself with great obstinacy till his brother, Dhián Singh, arrived from Jummoo and negotiated a surrender. Sher Singh was then proclaimed Mahárája, and the Sindhanwália Sardárs were banished. The soldiers profitted by the *coup d'état* to break loose; they murdered obnoxious officers, and plundered the city of Lahore; nor was the spirit of violence confined to the troops at the capital: it spread to Kashmir and Pesháwar; in the former place the Governor was killed and in the latter the soldiery were only curbed by a threat to raise the surrounding Muhammadan population against them. A general plunder of the Punjab was universally expected. Towards the summer of 1841 the disturbances sub-

sided; but the evil had been done, the army had now learnt its strength, and henceforth it was no longer the instrument of the Maháraja's government, but considered itself, and was regarded by others, as the representative body of the Sikh people, as the visible Khálsa and master of the commonwealth. In military matters the troops still obeyed their officers, but the attitude of the army relatively to the executive government of the country was solely determined by an assemblage of committees or "pancháyats," which were composed of men selected by each regiment in consideration of their general character as faithful Sikh soldiers or for the influence they possessed with their comrades. In November 1841 the insurrection broke out in Kabul, which terminated in the annihilation of the British army in Northern Afghánistán, the gallant little force at Jalá'abad excepted. The disaster appears to have had no effect, at the time, upon the Sikhs; Maháraja Sher Singh gave willing aid in the collection of supplies for the troops under General Pollock, and a Sikh contingent was present at the forcing of the Khaibar and the relief of Jalálabad. Sher Singh was now becoming impatient of the Jummoo party. In June 1842 the mother of Nao Nihál Singh had been killed,—an event from which Rája Dhián Singh derived increased influence; but in October 1842 the Maháraja recalled the Sindhanwália Sardárs, and the history of the remainder of his reign is occupied by the intrigues of the opposing factions at his court, the Jummoo brothers on one side and the Sindhanwálias on the other being the leaders. Eventually the aims of both factions became practically the same,—to destroy their enemies, together with the Maháraja, and then to reign supreme over the Punjab as the guardians of the young Dalíp Singh. The Sindhanwálias took the initiative. On the 15th September 1843 they killed Maháraja Sher Singh and his son Partáb Singh, and on the same day also Rája Dhián Singh. They then seized the fort at Lahore and proclaimed Dalíp Singh Maháraja and Lehna Singh Sindhanwália his Wazír. But they had neglected to secure Rája Suchet Singh, the brother, and Rája Híra Singh, the son, of the murdered Minister. By extravagant promises these two gained the troops over to their side; they surrounded the fort, took it after a desperate resistance lasting two days, and the tragedy ended with the deaths of the Sindhanwália Sardárs, and the proclamation of Dalíp Singh as Maháraja with Rája Híra Singh as his Wazír. During these troubles the soldiery plundered Lahore. The new Minister raised the pay of the common soldiers by two-and-a-half rupees a month, and the troops realized that they were the uncontrolled masters of the kingdom. From this stage onwards to the close of the second Sikh War the proceedings of the army constitute the history of the Punjab. Rája Híra Singh's administration is a series of efforts to conciliate the troops. Rája Suchet Singh, his uncle, made an endeavour to supplant him, but the attempt was crushed with ease and Suchet Singh was killed. Next, Sardár Attar Singh Sindhanwália, the surviving brother of the Sardárs who killed Maháraja Sher Singh, rose against Híra Singh, but was defeated and slain by the troops who were still faithful to the young minister. In the same action Kashmíra Singh, a reputed son of Maháraja Ranjít Singh, was killed on the side of the rebels. So far the young son of Dhián Singh had, in his acts and successes, surpassed the general expectation, and an interval of some months was passed in comparative quiet. But on the 21st December 1844 another sanguinary revolution annihilated the few vestiges of a regular government that remained at Lahore. The fall of Híra Singh may be attributed to the

agency of three parties: the old Khálsa Chiefs who always disliked the Dogra family; the mother and uncle of the young Mahárája who thirsted for power; and the army whose interest it was to have rapid changes of the ruling power. On the 21st of December Jowáhir Singh, uncle of the Mahárája, presented the boy to the soldiers on parade, and exhorted them to remove a wicked minister who meditated the destruction of their sovereign, promising large donations to the troops if they complied with his wishes. Rája Híra Singh fled with a few companions, but was overtaken and killed by the soldiers. His house and treasure were made over to the army. All operations were now openly undertaken by the sole direction of the army committees or pancháyats. Their first act was to attempt to extort a fine from Rája Guláb Singh of Jummoo; by a mixture of force and conciliation he contrived to evade the danger; and, declining the office of Wazír, saw Jowáhir Singh installed as vice-gerent for the Mahárája in May 1845. In the same month the daughter of Sardár Chattar Singh Atáríwála was betrothed to Dalíp Singh. The government of Jowáhir Singh and his party proved to be despicably weak and corrupt. Peshora Singh, another reputed son of Ranjít Singh, conceived that the opportunity had come to seize the throne, and proclaimed himself Mahárája at Attock in July 1845. Sardár Chattar Singh marched against him; the rebellion collapsed, and Peshora Singh was secretly put to death by order of Jowáhir Singh. No sooner had the news reached Lahore then the military committees resolved that Jowáhir Singh must die as a traitor to the Khálsa. The murder of Peshora Singh was distasteful to the soldiers, who venerated the memory of the great Mahárája, and the rivals of Jowáhir Singh, chief of whom was Lál Singh, fomented the ill-feeling. On the 21st September 1845 Jowáhir Singh was accordingly summoned to appear before the Khálsa and answer for his misdeeds. He went, accompanied by the Ráni and the young Mahárája. The latter were removed, and Jowáhir Singh was then executed by the troops. The act was carried out with the deliberation and calmness that attend a judicial proceeding. For some time after the death of Jowáhir Singh no one seemed willing to become the supreme authority in the State. Rája Guláb Singh was urged to take the office of Wazír, but he and all others were overawed, and the Ráni herself for some time carried on the government, the troops actually putting up the appointment of Chief Minister to auction. The need of a responsible head was, nevertheless, apparent; and as the soldiers were by degrees being wrought upon to wage war with the English, Lál Singh was nominated Wazír, and Rája Tej Singh, brother of Jamadár Khushál Singh, confirmed as Commander-in-Chief in November 1845. There appeared, however, to be no hope that the troops would permit this arrangement to be more lasting than its predecessors; as a desperate resource, therefore, in order to turn the thoughts of the tirbulent Khálsa in another direction, the Ráni and her party appeared to have originated the proposal of a campaign across the Sutlej, which they earnestly expected would terminate with the destruction of the army.

66. FIRST PUNJAB CAMPAIGN.—Meanwhile the British Government had for some time been aware that there could be but one end to the tragedy being enacted at Lahore, and that was war with the English. Troops were therefore quietly being massed on the North-West Frontier, especially at

Ferozepore; while early in December 1845 the Governor-General joined the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa. The attitude of the Government during this period of anticipation was, however, entirely pacific, and the English stood on the defensive till attacked by the Sikhs. On the 17th November 1845 the pancháyats of the Khálsa made up their minds for war; the resolution was approved by the Darbár; and after a solemn meeting of the deputations and the commanders at Ranjít Singh's tomb, the Sikh army, consisting of about 60,000 men with 150 guns, was set in motion towards the British frontier. The details of the campaign are sufficiently known. On the 18th December 1845 the first action was fought at Mudki; three days afterwards followed the toughly-contested battle of Ferozeshahr; on the 22nd January 1846 the Sikhs were defeated at Alíwál; and lastly, on the 10th February 1846, the entrenched position of the Khálsa at Sobráon, on the left bank of the Sutlej, was taken with great loss to the Sikhs. All resistance was now at an end. The victorious British army marched unopposed to Lahore, which was occupied on the 22nd of February. Briefly, the terms made were:—the cession in full sovereignty to the British Government of the territory lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers; and a war indemnity of one-and-a-half crores of rupees. As the Darbár was unable to pay the whole of this sum, or to give satisfactory security as an equivalent to payment of one crore of rupees, the cession was arranged of all the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including Kashmir and Hazára; the Darbár also engaged for the payment of the remaining fifty lakhs of rupees; the disbandment of the Lahore army and its re-organization, upon a fixed scale not to be exceeded without the sanction of the British Government; the cession of the entire regulation and control of both banks of the Sutlej; a free passage through Sikh territory for British troops whenever required; the recognition of the independent sovereignty of Rája Guláb Singh; and lastly that the limits of Lahore territory should not be changed without the concurrence of the British Government. In addition, at the request of the Lahore Government, it was settled that a British force should remain at Lahore for a time to assist in the re-constitution of a satisfactory administration. Simultaneously a treaty was executed with Mahárája Guláb Singh of Jummoo, by which the English made over to him, in independent possession, the hill country ceded by the Lahore Darbár, lying east of the Indus and west of the River Ravi, in consideration of a payment of seventy-five lakhs of rupees, and subject to the conditions of not changing the limits of his territories without the consent of the British Government; of assisting it when at war in the countries adjoining his possession, and of acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government. At Lahore, Major Henry Lawrence remained in charge of political relations with the Darbár, of which Lál Singh was appointed the chief. Shortly afterwards the Governor of Kashmir resisted the transfer of his province to Mahárája Guláb Singh by force of arms, and pleaded the orders of Lál Singh in justification of his resistance. It was fully established at a public enquiry that this was the case; Lál Singh was deposed and exiled to British India, and, at the solicitation of the Darbár, a fresh treaty was concluded in December 1846, by which, during the minority of Mahárája Dalíp Singh, a British officer with a staff of assistants was appointed with full authority to direct and control all matters in every department of the State, which were to be carried on by a Council of Regency, its members to be fixed by the Governor-General. Further, a British force was to

remain at Lahore, at the expense of the Darbár, and the British were to be at liberty to occupy any fort or position they thought advisable in the Sikh dominions. The arrangements indicated above were to terminate on the Mahárája attaining 16 years, on the 4th of September 1854, or earlier, at the option of the Governor-General.

67. SECOND PUNJAB CAMPAIGN.—For a time the work of re-organizing the shattered government of the country proceeded quietly and with every prospect of success. The invigorating influence of British Officers was everywhere perceptible. But it was improbable that the Khálsa would submit without one more blow for the power they had lost. The villages were filled with soldiers belonging to the disbanded army who were only waiting for a signal and a leader to rise in arms. There were also many minor causes for discontent; kine-killing was no longer allowed to be a crime, and the hated Muhammadans, who were under Sikh rule a persecuted race, now held up their heads; the people at large, too, believed that the English never intended to leave the Punjab. There was thus plenty of material for rebellion ready at hand. Intrigues were rife, and an accidental collision sufficed to set the Punjab in a blaze. Two British Officers were deputed in April 1848 to Mooltan, in order to assist the new Sikh Governor of the place who had replaced Diwán Múlráj, son of the famous Diwán Sáwan Mál. On the 19th April Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were wounded by the Diwán's troops while Múlráj was showing them the fort of Mooltan. Next day they were killed, being deserted by their Sikh escort. There is no reason to believe that the first attack was made by the orders of the Diwán or that it was anything but the sudden outburst of fanaticism. But, blood having been shed, Múlráj and his followers knew they could not retrace their steps, and considered rebellion would be a lesser evil than submission. Múlráj at once prepared for a siege, issued a proclamation calling upon all true Sikhs to rise against the British, and sent urgent appeals to all the leading Sardárs of the Khálsa. The mother of the young Mahárája was, also, about this time convicted of treasonable correspondence and removed to Benares. There was some delay in operating against Mooltan, which was, however, gallantly invested in the meantime by frontier levies raised by Lieutenant Edwardes and the Baháwalpur troops under the command of Lieutenant Lake. In June 1848 Sardár Sher Singh, son of Sardár Chattar Singh, Atáríwála, was sent with 5,000 Sikh troops to co-operate with Lieutenants Edwardes and Lake. A British force under General Whish followed him in August. At this time Sardár Chattar Singh, Atáríwála, himself was Governor of Hazára. His troops were notoriously mutinous, but he gave no notice to the British authorities of the disaffection, which he shared and which he himself encouraged. On the 6th of August the Hazára troops mutinied. On the 19th August the news of this event reached Sardár Sher Singh at Mooltan, and on the 13th September he and his force went over to the enemy. The defection of Sher Singh compelled General Whish to raise the siege of Mooltan. There were now two centres of rebellion, whence issued fiery calls to the Khálsa to expel the English from the country. In October Sher Singh moved off to join his father, Chattar Singh, who meanwhile had taken Attock, invoked the aid of the Amír Dost Muhammad Khan, and marched towards the Jhelum to join his son, collecting insurgents as he went. The Amír responded by seizing Pesháwar and sending an Afghán

contingent to join Chattar Singh. In October the British army had crossed the Sutlej; proceeding from Ferozepore across the Punjab at an angle to the Sikh line of march, it came up with Sher Singh at Rámnagar on the 2nd of November, and there inflicted on him a severe check. The Sikh army, consisting of 30,000 men and 60 guns, made a stand at Chiliánwála, where on the 13th January 1849 an indecisive and most sanguinary battle was fought. Two or three days after the action Sardár Chattar Singh joined Sher Singh's camp, bringing with him a thousand Afghán horse and Sikh reinforcements. The Commander-in-Chief awaited the arrival of the column under General Whish, which had been set free by the fall of Mooltan, and then followed the Sikhs from Chiliánwála to Gujrát. Here, on the 22nd of February 1849, the last and decisive battle was fought, and the Sikh kingdom came to an end. The Sikhs were totally defeated, losing 55 guns; Pesháwar saw for the last time an Afghán garrison within its walls; the remnants of the Sikh army and the rebel Sardárs surrendered at Ráwalpindi on the 14th March 1849, and henceforth the Punjab became a Province of British India.

68. Annexation of the Punjab.—The Punjab was formally annexed by a proclamation on the 29th March 1849, on which day terms were granted to and accepted by Mahárája Dalíp Singh. He resigned the sovereignty of the Punjab, receiving a pension from the British Government, and now resides permanently in Europe.* Steps were immediately taken to pacify the country. All forts, except those required for military or political purposes, were dismantled. A general muster was called of the Sikh soldiery together with all military retainers of the late Government and its Chiefs. The men were chiefly collected at Lahore and there paid up and disbanded, while the most promising of them were taken into the British service. All those who could not be admitted received gratuities and pensions; and the infirm and the superannuated were also pensioned. The process of reduction of the Sikh army was thus quietly accomplished, and while employment was found for adventurous spirits, care was taken to avoid flooding the country with needy and desperate men.

69. Form of Administration adopted.—The British Government was now called upon to provide a new administration which should adapt itself to a mixed people and manage a warlike and stubborn class who had just been deprived of power. Order had literally to be evoked out of chaos. It was necessary that the people should be induced loyally to accept the change of Government; old prejudices and customs had to be removed, and new laws and restrictions had to be introduced. This revolution was peacefully accomplished, without a single riot or outbreak, although a large disbanded army had mingled with the people, when many adherents and servants of the Sikh Government were wandering unemployed about the country, and when the most influential section of the population was still animated with a feeling of nationality, of revenge against the conquerors, and of dislike to a change of institutions. In view of the peril which befell the British Empire in India only eight years after annexation of the Punjab, the experiment was a hazardous one. That the measures succeeded, and that the Punjab, instead of a source of danger, proved to be the mainstay of the English power in Upper

* Since this report was written, news has been received announcing the death of the Mahárája Dalíp Singh at Paris.

India during the Mutiny, is to a great degree due to the sagacious and prudent manner in which the task of governing the newly-acquired territory was carried out by the men in whose hands Lord Dalhousie placed the trust. At the head of affairs was placed a Board of Administration consisting of three members, who, although acting jointly in matters of importance, took each a special charge of one of the functions of the Board, divided under the heads of political, revenue and judicial. The whole Province was divided into seven divisions, administered by Commissioners who corresponded direct with the Board; two divisions comprised the Sikh territories acquired before and at the first Sikh War; and the remaining five included the Punjab trans-Sutlej. For a short time the present districts of Pesháwar, Kohát and Hazára were under the direct control of the Board, but about the year 1850 they were formed into a separate division. The divisions were sub-divided into twenty-seven districts in charge of Deputy-Commissioners, who were provided with a staff of Covenanted Assistant Commissioners and Uncovenanted Extra Assistant Commissioners. The districts again were divided into *tahsils* or sub-divisions for the collection of revenue, and police circles. The Board was entrusted with plenary authority to control and supervise all Departments. The Commissioners were to be Superintendents of revenue and police, and to exercise the civil appellate and the criminal original powers of a Sessions Judge. The Deputy Commissioners were given subordinate civil, criminal and fiscal powers; combining in one person the different aspects of the administration, and thereby much increasing its vigour.

70. LAWS FRAMED AND OTHER MEASURES INTRODUCED.—The first object of attention was to place the revenue system on a sound basis. Settlements made during the regency of the Resident were upheld as temporary measures, and in tracts that had not been previously settled summary settlements to last five years were made, pending the introduction of regular settlements which would endure for from fifteen to thirty years. In the Civil Courts the rules current in the Sutlej Divisions were at first observed, as they were calculated to ensure substantial justice unfettered by technicalities. Subsequently a Punjab Code, embodying much of the customary Civil Law of the Province, was prepared. In Criminal Law the Code adopted during the period of the residency was maintained. One of the principal duties of the new Government was to develop the resources of the country, to make canals, and, chief of all, to create roads; the latter did not exist, from a civilized point of view, in the country when it was taken over. The principal and earliest work of this kind that was undertaken was the construction of the Grand Trunk Road to connect Pesháwar with Lahore. The Bári Doáb Canal was commenced, and many other works of public utility were either projected or undertaken. A strong body of military police under European military officers, comprising six regiments of foot and twenty-six troops of horse, in all 8,100 strong, was raised in aid of the civil police, the establishment of which was of the strength of 6,900 men of all grades. The military police furnished guards and patrolled the country, and acted in the prevention of crime and apprehension of offenders, while the civil police, who were under the charge of the civil officers, were entrusted with the detection and prosecution of criminals, and the duties of watch and ward in towns and villages. In connection with the police, a measure may be mentioned which very materially

led to the speedy pacification of the country and its subsequent tranquillity, *viz.*, the general disarmament of that part of the Province lying between the Indus and the Sutlej. (The cis-Sutlej Divisions and the territory round Delhi were disarmed at a later date.) It was carried out quietly and systematically without creating any serious annoyance. In all 119,700 arms of all descriptions were seized or surrendered. The sale, possession or manufacture of arms and ammunition, except in the trans-Indus tracts, was prohibited. In the frontier districts it was of course necessary to leave the people armed, in order to enable them to cope with their marauding neighbours of independent territory. With regard to these, special military measures were undertaken. The forts at the principal stations were repaired or rebuilt upon more scientific principles, a chain of fortified border posts was dotted along the whole length of the border line, parallel to which a military road was made with cross branches connecting it with the internal net-work of communications being established in the Province. A special force, the Punjab Frontier Force, under the direct orders of the Board, was raised for service, normally on the frontier, and only in special cases elsewhere. It consisted, at first, of five regiments of cavalry, the Corps of Guides, five regiments of infantry, three light field batteries, two garrison batteries, two companies of Sappers and Miners, and the Sind Camel Corps. Mule batteries have since been entertained in the Frontier Force, and the field batteries have been abolished; the Sappers and Miners have been withdrawn, and a Gurkha regiment has been added to the force. A few years after annexation the Camel Corps was changed into a regiment of infantry.

71. FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.—The work of reclaiming the country, of civilizing its people and of developing its resources was carried on without interruption for the next seven years. The Punjab became gradually covered with the institutions of modern civilization; roads were made in every direction; canals were projected or constructed; schools, dispensaries and jails were erected in every district; a uniform Code of Civil and Criminal Law and Procedure was adopted; the currency was reformed; taxation on trade was removed; and a system of regular settlements was commenced, which was designed ultimately to embrace the whole Province, and in the course of which the *status* of all classes connected with land, the shares of the produce one class could demand from the other, and the portion which was due to Government, were accurately defined and recorded.

72. APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—It will be sufficient to notice briefly the principal occurrences connected with the internal history of the Province, reserving for separate paragraphs a short account of events on the frontier relating to the border tribes and Afghánistán, from annexation up to the present year. In 1853 the Board of Administration was abolished, and in its place Sir John Lawrence was appointed the first Chief Commissioner, as the head of the local executive administration, with control over the Punjab Frontier Force. Subordinate to him were appointed a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, who were the chief authorities in the Judicial and Revenue Departments respectively. The Judicial

Commissioner was also head of the Police: he supervised educational operations and superintended the control of Local and Municipal Funds. Among other measures, the following are principally noticeable as having been carried out during 1853:—

The addition of another battalion to the military police, raising it to a strength of 7 battalions of infantry and 27 troops of horse; the virtual extermination of Thaggi, and the employment as organized bodies of labourers of the Mazbi Sikhs, among whom this crime was prevalent; the introduction, or rather re-imposition, of octroi duties in all towns and large villages in lieu of a house-tax with the full preference of the inhabitants; the determined effort to put down female infanticide which found expression at a great assembly of all the leading Chiefs and Native gentlemen of the Province at Amritsar, when rules with a view to diminishing marriage expenses were accepted by those present and promulgated for general observance; and, lastly, the introduction of tea cultivation in the Kángra District, and extensive operations in arboriculture, nearly a million trees being planted in two districts alone. Including all the necessarily large expenditure consequent upon the annexation of a Province in the condition in which the Punjab was found to be when taken over, the financial results of the administration showed a surplus in 1851-52 of seventy-three lakhs of rupees, and in 1852-53 of thirty-five and three-quarter lakhs.

73. THE SEPOY MUTINY.—The next three years from 1853 to the close of 1856 constitute a period of consolidation, during which the measures originated in the earlier years were completed or perfected. No events in the internal history of the Province call for special notice, except that the construction of a railway from Mooltan to Amritsar was under consideration, when the outbreak of the Mutiny put aside, for a time, that and many other schemes for the improvement of the country. On Sunday, the 10th of May 1857, the sepoys at Meerut mutinied, plundered the station, and marched to Delhi, where they were joined by their comrades of the garrison; next day the old Moghal King, Bahádur Sháh, who was residing there as a pensioner of the British Government, was proclaimed as their sovereign by the mutinous troops, all Europeans who could be caught were butchered, and the true character of the revolt was thus declared. There were at this time in the Punjab the following troops:—Hindustánís 35,000 men, Punjábi irregulars 13,000, Europeans 10,000 men; there were also 9,000 military police, among whom was a certain number of Hindustánís. The Europeans consisted of 12 regiments, of whom no less than seven were either at Pesháwar or in the hills north of Umballa, leaving only five regiments to hold the country from the Indus to the Sutlej. The news of the massacre at Delhi reached Lahore on the 12th of May. The Chief Commissioner was absent at Ráwalpindi, and Mr. (now Sir R.) Montgomery was the chief civil officer present. There had not been wanting premonitory signs that the sepoys were disaffected and likely to rise, and it was clear to all that immediate action must be taken. The civil and military authorities decided at once what should be done, and on the 13th May 3,000 Native troops were successfully disarmed at Meean Meer. At the same time European troops were thrown into the forts of Govindgarh and Phillour, the first important as commanding Amritsar, the second as containing a large arsenal from which subsequently were served the munitions of war for taking Delhi.

On the 14th May the arsenal at Ferozepore was secured; the sepoys here mutinied on the following day and escaped without punishment. On the 21st of the same month the 55th Native Infantry rose at Mardán and fled to independent territory; many were killed in pursuit, and the remainder were destroyed by the hillmen. On the 7th and 8th of June the Native troops at Jullundur broke and escaped to Delhi. In the first week of July the sepoys at Jhelum and Siálkot mutinied; they were destroyed, as were the 26th Native Infantry, who rose at Lahore on the 30th July, and the 51st Native Infantry, who mutinied at Pesháwar on the 28th August. Simultaneously, with the vigorous suppression of mutiny, 13,000 Native troops were disarmed without resistance during June and July. This large body of men was kept under a strict watch at different stations in the Province, proving a very inconvenient charge at a time when the Punjab was denuded of troops. While the Hindustáni troops were thus being disposed of, the despatch of reinforcements to Delhi, an object of paramount importance, proceeded without a break. About the 17th of May it had become apparent that the Punjab did not sympathise with the movement in Hindustán, and that a good spirit prevailed in the Punjábi troops. It was therefore safe to augment them; and it may be mentioned here that 18 new regiments were raised in the Province, five in May and June, eight in August, and the remainder during the later months of the year. As these forces were being entertained to supply the place of those who marched down to Delhi, the stream of reinforcements was steadily maintained. Four regiments from the European garrison of the Punjab formed the greater portion of the European force that first marched upon Delhi. Next followed two wings of European regiments of infantry. Then a considerable force of Native troops was despatched, including the Guides, two regiments of Punjab Cavalry, a body of Punjab horse, two regiments of Punjab Infantry, and a body of 1,200 pioneers raised from the Mazbi Sikhs; 7,000 men, forming the contingent of the cis-Sutlej Chiefs of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, accompanied the regular troops to the siege of Delhi. It was on this occasion that the Guide Corps performed their memorable march of 580 miles in 21 days from Mardán to Delhi, where they arrived early in June, the first of the Punjábi troops. In the steps of the reinforcements mentioned above, an irregular force of 1,000 men was detached to clear the western part of the Delhi territory. Waggon trains were organized from Mooltan and Ferozepore *viâ* Umballa to Delhi. Siege trains, treasure, stores and transport animals were poured down from the Punjab for the besieging force. Finally in August one last effort had to be made to send reinforcements. There were then in the Punjab 6,000 armed and 12,000 disarmed Hindustáni sepoys, and 6,200 European soldiers, of whom nearly one-half were locked up in the Pesháwar Valley, and the greater part of the rest employed in guarding the disarmed troops. The need for aiding the force at Delhi was, however, imperative; it was therefore resolved, in spite of the grave risk thereby incurred, to send Brigadier-General John Nicholson with the movable column (which had destroyed the Siálkot mutineers) and every European who could be spared. Two half regiments of European Infantry, the 52nd Foot (belonging to the movable column) and three regiments of Punjab Infantry were despatched. These were followed by a siege train from Ferozepore, a wing of the 1st Bilúch Regiment arrived from Sind, and a contingent 2,000 strong from the Mahárája of Kashmir. There then remained only 4,500 Europeans (including sick) to hold the Punjab. The crisis had now come. If Delhi were

taken speedily, all was well; if Delhi were not taken without delay, there would be a struggle for European dominion and existence in the Punjab itself. The most ignorant of the Punjab people had realized the danger to the British Empire; the least observant knew that the resources of the British Government in this Province were exhausted. The next few weeks after the departure of Nicholson's column were weeks of anxious suspense, in which all eyes were turned to Delhi. The tension became extreme. The first symptoms of the wavering faith of the people in the British power appeared in local outbreaks at Murree in the north and in the wild and barren tracts south of Lahore, between the Ravi and Sutlej. Both were, however, soon put down, and the fall of Delhi on the 14th September put an end to all further cause for apprehension. The first sign that the mass of the inhabitants had regained confidence was that the Sikhs of the Mánja, or the tract between the Ravi and the Sutlej rivers, came forward for enlistment in the new levies. Hitherto they had held aloof. Exertions to reinforce the army in the field and to make up their losses by sickness and death were not relaxed after the capture of Delhi. On the 1st of May 1858 the aggregate number of Punjábi troops amounted to 58,000 men, of whom 35,000 had been entertained since the commencement of the Mutiny; and of the total number 12,000 men were in the field in Hindustán.

74. MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE TRANQUILLITY OF THE PROVINCE.—It remains now to notice briefly the subsidiary measures in aid of the military operations for the suppression or prevention of the mutiny in the Province, and to state the causes why the Punjab people and army resisted so long the tendency to rebellion. As regards the first, civil officers were immediately empowered to try and punish summarily, even with death, offences affecting the public tranquillity; a strict, but judicious censorship was maintained over the Native Press; all letters addressed to sepoys were opened, and much curious and valuable information was thereby obtained. All treasure was concentrated at places where a European guard could be obtained. The ferries over the five great rivers of the Punjab were guarded with special care, and the country was thus divided into blocks of territory insulated from each other. All Hindustánís without employment were deported out of the Punjab, and mendicants and roving fakírs coming from the east were turned back. The tracts known as the cis and trans Sutlej divisions, those parts of the Punjab that lie east and south of the Beas and Sutlej, were disarmed, 69,000 stand-of-arms being given up by the people. These divisions had not been included in the disarmament of the rest of the Punjab which took place in 1849. A few months later the Delhi and Hissar Divisions were also disarmed, 225,000 arms being taken by the police in addition to forty cart-loads of arms from the city of Delhi. The principle of recovering the value of plundered property from the persons, villages or towns implicated, by means of fines, was everywhere rigidly enforced. Lastly, the active co-operation of the people in the extirpation of the mutineers was secured by paying a reward of Rs. 50 for every mutinous sepoy delivered up alive, the captors being permitted to retain any property found on the person of the mutineer. The effect of this order was to place the Hindustánís as soon as they left cantonments among a nation of enemies. The financial position of the Province was a difficult one: all remittances from Calcutta were cut off, the

demands of the besieging army before Delhi were large, and it took some time for money from Bombay to reach Lahore. A loan, producing 41 lakhs of rupees, was therefore raised: it served as a useful index to the state of public opinion. The attitude of the Native Chiefs dependent on the Punjab throughout the crisis was excellent. The Rája of Jínd was actually the first man, European or Native, who took the field against the mutineers, and his contingent collected supplies in advance of the English troops moving upon Delhi. The contingents furnished by other Chiefs have been mentioned above. With the exception of the Nawáb of Bahawalpur, who did not stir, every Chief in the Province, as far as he could, aided the English in preserving order and in suppressing rebellion. There can be no doubt that the action of the Chiefs had an important bearing on keeping the population steady.

75. ABSTENTION OF THE PUNJABIS FROM THE RISING OF 1857.—The causes to which may be ascribed the general abstention of the people from the rising of 1857 are as follows:—In the first place, the country had been recently conquered and the memory of the English victories was still fresh. The Punjab is inhabited by antagonistic races between whom differences of religion have placed a deep and broad gulf; the Muhammadans naturally sympathised with the attempt to revive a Moghal supremacy, but dreaded the power of the Sikhs should the controlling hand of the British be withdrawn; the Sikhs for their part viewed with antipathy everything connected with the Delhi Kings; both Sikhs and Muhammadans of the Punjab disliked the Hindustánís; the vigorous acts of the authorities in May and June 1857 led the people to believe that the Mutiny would be easily overcome; at any rate they knew that the Punjab would not be given up for some time, and they sided with the power of the day. Trade was flourishing, and general prosperity and comfort prevailed owing to good harvests. There was no general desire for change; on the contrary, the incidence of revenue being light, and the people being contented, a reversion to the old order of things was not desired. The people had been disarmed and were taking to peaceful pursuits. The wild and adventurous spirits were absorbed in the forces that were enlisted, and the march upon Delhi was a popular expedition. The Chiefs and leading men had been kindly treated and were unwilling to see the present Government make place for the anarchy which was sure to follow. Moreover, there was no person in the Punjab who could command the allegiance of the masses. And when they did come to think that British supremacy in India might come to an end, and when the popular mind was drifting into disaffection, the fall of Delhi removed their doubts regarding the stability of British Rule, and they became again loyal subjects.

76. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE MUTINY.—The next few years after the Mutiny were devoted to restoring order and to taking up the task of progress which had been temporarily suspended. In February 1858 the Divisions of Delhi and Hissar were formally incorporated in the province of the Punjab. In August of this year two disarmed Native regiments at Mooltan revolted owing to misapprehensions of the intention of Government towards them. They were pursued and all of them either captured or killed. This was the last outburst

of the mutinous spirit in the Native Army. The Hindustáni regiments that were disbanded at Meean Meer and elsewhere were sent to their homes. Other military measures were the transfer to the Bengal Army of 4 regiments of cavalry and 17 of infantry raised in the Punjab during the Mutiny. A regiment of Gurkhas was formed from men of this class in the Punjab Infantry and the Police Battalions, and added to the Punjab Frontier Force. Rewards in the shape of grants of territory were made to the Chiefs of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha for the services rendered during the preceding year; and a large estate in Oudh was conferred upon the Rája of Kapurthala. At the commencement of 1859 the Punjab together with the Delhi territory was placed under a separate Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first to hold the office; after a brief interval he resigned and left the Province, with the administration of which he was so intimately connected ever since its annexation to the British Empire, and was succeeded by Sir R. Montgomery. The year is remarkable for the commencement of the first railway in the Punjab from Amritsar to Mooltan (on the 8th February 1859), and for the admission of water into the Bári Doáb Canal. The year 1860 is marked by a severe famine which afflicted the districts south of the Sutlej. Efforts were made to relieve the starving population, but there was great mortality. The districts along the Rájpútána border felt the effects of the famine most severely. The following years demand little remark on account of events of special importance; the resources of the country were quietly developed, and steady progress made in every branch of the Administration. In 1860-61 the Police were re-formed, the military and civil branches of this force were amalgamated and placed under the orders of an Inspector-General. In 1862 the Penal Code was introduced in the Punjab. During these two years much was done to assimilate the Government of the Punjab to that of the older Provinces of British India. Special courts for the trial of civil suits were established, civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred on some of the principal jágírdárs as Honorary Magistrates, taxation was imposed on the non-agricultural classes, and the land revenue system was framed on that of the North-Western Provinces. The conservation of the timber forests on the slopes of the Himalayas was taken in hand, the preliminary surveys and reports being made in 1861-62. Some excitement was caused in 1863 by the discovery of a conspiracy for supplying the colony of Hindustáni Wahábís at Malka on the Mahában range in independent territory west of the Indus, where it enters the Pesháwar District, with men, money and ammunition from Bengal and Hindustán. The principal despatching agency was at Patna, while a regular chain of posts thence to the Indus gave to recruits opportunities for being passed on, and to the faithful generally the means for the transmission of their subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the Malka colony, which was understood to be the nucleus for a holy war when the proper moment came. The principal ringleaders were seized, tried at Umballa, and sentenced to transportation for life. The Ambela expedition, of which a short account will be found below, was undertaken with the object of destroying Malka. The first Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, in the Punjab, was held at Lahore in this year. On the 10th January 1865 Sir R. Montgomery resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province, and was succeeded by Sir D. McLeod. In the same year the office of Judicial Commissioner was abolished, and a Chief Court, consisting of two Judges, was created by Act XXIII of 1865.

77. SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE FROM 1865 TO THE PRESENT TIME.—Henceforth the internal history of the Province, though always marked by some special features of its own, is practically that of the remainder of British India. In 1865 disturbances in Baháwalpur, and the simultaneous death of the Nawáb, compelled the interference of Government, and the State was placed under the care of a Superintendent. In 1867 special efforts, which have not proved successful, were made to encourage trade with Yárkand and Káshgar. The eastern and southern parts of the Province were visited by a severe drought in 1868-69, which culminated in a famine in the tracts to the south of the Sutlej. Relief works were promptly undertaken in the Jullundur, Lahore, Hissar and Delhi Divisions; in the two latter on an extensive scale, the number of persons that received relief in these Divisions from January to May 1869 being 2,100,000. Rain fell in March 1869, and for a time matters looked better, but the rainfall throughout 1869-70 was unseasonable, and the drought continued with increasing severity. But for a copious fall of rain in September, a famine more terrible than the famine of 1783, which is still remembered, would have devastated the country. Owing, however, to the timely adoption of further measures of relief, the exertions of all officers and the co-operation of the wealthier classes, the people were saved from starvation, and were subsequently helped to recover from the calamity by advances of money and liberal remissions of revenue. The famine was, as usual, attended by sickness. Small-pox and cholera prevailed to an alarming extent during the year. In June 1870 Sir D. McLeod retired from the office of Lieutenant-Governor and was succeeded by Sir H. Durand, who met with a fatal accident seven months afterwards. His successor was Mr. (now Sir H.) Davies. The year 1871-72 was one of considerable legislative activity for the Punjab. The provisions contained in the Punjab Civil Code and in various Bengal Regulations and administrative rules and orders were consolidated and re-enacted in the Punjab Laws Act. An Act (since superseded) was passed for the collection and settlement of the land revenue; and the Canal and Drainage Act codified the rules regarding irrigation in the Province. Special legislation was adopted to control the criminal tribes which are found in some strength in the Punjab, and some other measures were passed which have since been superseded. The experiment of employing prisoners on extra-mural labour at Rúpar on the Sirhind Canal work was commenced in this year. In January 1872 a band of Kuka fanatics caused a disturbance in Máler Kotla, which had been preceded by the murder of some Muhammadan butchers at Amritsar in August 1871. Repressive measures were promptly taken, and the ringleaders were exiled. In 1874-75 the first step was taken towards the separation of the judicial and executive functions, which, as explained above, had been combined in the persons of District Officers ever since the annexation of the Province. Separate Courts for the disposal of Civil suits were established in every district. In January 1876 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Punjab. The year 1877 was marked by the Imperial Assemblage, and the gathering of all the Punjab feudatories at Delhi in common with the other Chiefs of India. Unseasonable weather in 1877-78 caused considerable anxiety. A scarcity was experienced in the districts of Hazára, Kárnál, Hissar and Delhi, where special measures of relief had to be organized, and works were undertaken for the

relief of the starving population. In April 1877 Mr. (now Sir R.) Egerton succeeded Sir H. Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In November 1878 the war with Amír Sher Ali Khán commenced, and the resources of the Province were fully taxed, as it formed practically the base of operations for the armies operating in Northern Afghánistán. In the earlier phase of the war contingents from the States of Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot and Náhan joined the British force, and performed excellent service. The years during which the war lasted, from November 1878 to the end of 1880, were marked by some scarcity, owing to deficient rainfall and considerable sickness, and trade towards the west was affected by military operations, but these called everywhere for increased labour, and large profits were made by many sections of the community, while the simultaneous construction of the railway towards Kohát and Pesháwar, which was pushed forward with much energy, afforded ample employment to the needy. On the termination of the war a Viceregal Darbár was held at Lahore by the Marquis of Ripon, at which all the Ruling Chiefs and principal Native gentlemen of the Province were present. In the following year the second Wazíri expedition was undertaken to punish the tribesmen for the burning of Tánk in 1879. The expedition was perfectly successful and resulted in complete submission by the Wazírís.

78. Since this time the Province has advanced quietly and steadily on the whole. Certain tracts have suffered from local visitations, such as the locust plague of 1891, which brought portions of the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum Districts within reach of famine; or from destructive visitations of disease, such as the fever of 1890 and 1892, beside which even the cholera of the latter year, with its 50,000 deaths, sinks into insignificance. A net-work of Railways, which leaves hardly any portion of the Province in a position of isolation from the sources of food supply, has gradually been completed, and almost the whole of this was amalgamated under a single administration as the North-Western Railway in 1885-86. Portions of the arid Ferozepore, Mooltan and Montgomery Districts have been protected by new or improved inundation canals. The Sirhind Canal, opened in November 1882, has been extended to irrigate large areas in British territory and Native States south of the Sutlej, while another portion of the same thirsty tract has more recently been provided with a supply by the extension of the Western Jumna Canal scheme known as the Sirsa Branch. The area watered by the Bári Doáb Canal has been considerably enlarged; a portion of Pesháwar is now irrigated from the Swat and Kabul Rivers; and the completion of the second stage of the Chenab Canal project has opened up the greater portion of the Rechna Doáb to colonization. All these measures, together with the closer and more cautious attention on the part of all officials to revenue matters, which has been a special feature of the last decade, and the development of the new system of continuous inquiry and record of agricultural facts, which received formal recognition in the Revenue Legislation of 1887, have contributed to guarantee the Punjab as a whole from a repetition of the famines of the past. On the other hand, peace and partial immunity from pestilence and starvation have given an extraordinary impulse to the growth of population, which, as evidenced by the returns of the census of 1891, may in some tracts soon begin to press on the limits of subsistence, though new fields for industry have been and will be provided.

79. Towards the close of the administration of Sir Robert Egerton, the second Punjab Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was held at Lahore. Sir C. U. Aitchison, who succeeded him as Lieutenant-Governor, assumed charge of office in the spring of 1882. During the early years of his administration the Punjab University was created, and the policy of Local Self-Government was introduced or extended by the District Board and Municipal Acts which then became law. The growth of political development is necessarily slow in a country like the Punjab, and at present it can hardly be said that these measures, of which too much was perhaps expected at the time, have so far yielded any commensurate results, though they have no doubt directed special attention to local matters. In 1884 the Punjab Commission was finally re-organized, and the remainder of the features which are supposed to belong to a Non-Regulation Province finally disappeared. The Province is now divided into six Commissionerships, and has a separate Judicial staff of Divisional and District Judges. The Chief Court consists of four permanent Judges, to which one temporary Judge is at present (1893) added. In 1885 the meeting between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and His Highness the Amír of Kabul at Ráwalpindi, and the incidents which occurred outside India at that time, evoked a marked display of loyal and warlike feeling in the Province, and the offers of services then made by the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab resulted later in the formation of the Imperial Service Corps. During the following year Sir C. U. Aitchison served as President of the Public Service Commission, the recommendations of which have since led to various administrative reforms and to the introduction of the Provincial Service. The last work of his administration was to organize the foundation of the Aitchison (Chiefs') College at Lahore to provide a special education for the sons of the leading families of the Punjab.

80. Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Lyall succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor in April 1887. During the summer of that year the important Acts which now regulate the land revenue and land tenures of the Province, and which had been prepared under Sir C. U. Aitchison, became law, and in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India a number of districts were at once put under settlement. In 1888 the Second Black Mountain Expedition was necessitated by the conduct of the Isazai clans, and especially of their Khán, Háshim Ali Khán, and at the close of the following year and in the spring of 1890 arrangements were made for the opening and pacification of the Gomal Pass, which, thanks to the ability of the local officers, have succeeded beyond all expectation. In the spring of 1891 it became necessary to punish the Black Mountain tribes a third time, and a fourth brief expedition against them followed in 1892, the clans having failed to keep their promise to exclude Háshim Ali from their limits. Meanwhile, the Sámil Orakzai clans, who live to the north of the Kohát District and who had been guilty of repeated raids and murders in British territory, were coerced by an expedition early in 1891; and after the treacherous attack made on the Samána posts in the ensuing spring, the country of both the Samil and Gár clans was effectually overrun and severe punishment was inflicted. In the spring of 1890 the Province was honored by a visit of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence, who laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Museum building at Lahore, and in the following year His Imperial Highness the Cesare-

witch also made a brief stay in the Punjab. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Patiála in October 1890 and confirmed the Mahárája in the full powers of Ruler of his State; and the Rája of Kapurthala was invested with the same powers by the Lieutenant-Governor shortly afterwards. Previous to this the Imperial Service Corps of the leading Native States had been thoroughly re-organized and formed into a body of efficient troops. During 1890—92 various measures of improvement involving a considerable expenditure were carried out in the Police and Jail Departments, and large sums were spent upon providing additional and improved accommodation in Central Jails. Previous to this the Police of the frontier districts had been brought under the same departmental control as that of the rest of the Province. Crime, which owing to many causes had shown a serious development up to 1888, has since slowly declined. Throughout the principal part of the past decade provincial finances have been at a very low point, and except during the last two years of Sir James Lyall's administration the want of money has constantly necessitated the postponement of important works. Among the buildings of note added to the Province within that period are the Chief Court, the Lady Aitchison Hospital and Lady Lyall Training Home, of which the foundation stones were laid by Their Excellencies Lady Dufferin and Lady Lansdowne, the Aitchison (Chiefs') College, the Jubilee Museum and the Albert Victor Memorial Wing of the Mayo Hospital. The construction of the frontier road has greatly improved communications through the extreme western portion of the Province, and the extension of railways south of the Sutlej has, as already noted, practically secured that part from the danger of famine and starvation. Sir James Lyall's term of office expired in March 1892. He was succeeded by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The most important engineering work of the time has been the construction of the Chenab Canal, with which the development of water-works at Peshâwar, Ráwalpindi, Delhi and other less important places is worthy of mention.

81. FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION, 1882—1891.—The history of the North-West Frontier during the past decade requires a special brief notice.

82. PESHAWAR DIVISION.—In 1887 the special laws already in force in the frontier districts for the repression of crime were extended by a new Regulation empowering Deputy Commissioners in cases where judicial proof is deficient to pass sentences of imprisonment on the verdicts of Councils of Elders up to a maximum of seven years for murder and other heinous offences. This has led to a great decrease in midnight assassinations, for which the Pesháwar District especially was notorious, but the turbulent spirit of our trans-Indus subjects was strikingly illustrated by the Bára riot of 1887, when 2,000 or 3,000 men of two adjoining villages engaged in a regular battle over the distribution of irrigation water from the Bára River within a few miles of Pesháwar Cantonment. In 1887 the duty on salt from the trans-Indus mines in the Kohát District was raised from three to four annas per maund of 102 English pounds. The Afrídís of the Kohát Pass, who are great salt carriers, resented this, and at one time threatened to stop all other traders taking salt to Pesháwar by the direct route through their country, but the agitation quickly subsided when they found that their menaces were treated with indifferences.

83. In 1888-89 a bridged and metalled road was completed from the Khushálgarh ferry on the Indus to Dera Ismail Khan *viá* Kohát and Bannu, a distance of 200 miles, while in the Pesháwar Valley a large irrigation canal was opened from the Swat River in 1885 and a smaller one from the Kabul River in 1892. One of the most encouraging signs in the gradual civilisation of the border districts is the spread of education among the higher and lower classes alike. Formerly there was considerable opposition to anything of this kind except in the form of indigenous schools where the village Mulla taught the boys nothing, but a few passages from the Korán by rote. This opposition, though still maintained obstinately in some parts of the country, has been greatly overcome. Even the Kháns or Native Chiefs, who used to despise the ability to read and write as only befitting Hindu traders, now send their sons freely to our primary school which have been established in most villages of importance, and not unfrequently the boys go on afterwards at the expense of their parents to persue their studies in the more advanced seminaries of the larger towns.

84. HAZARA FRONTIER.—During the early part of the decade the Hazára border was disturbed by raids of the Hassanzai and Akazai clans living on the western slopes of the Black Mountain, notably in 1884 and 1885, when they attacked and burnt parts of villages at the eastern foot of their hills in the Agror Valley in British territory. These raids were mostly the outcome of intrigues by Ali Gauhar Khán, the Chief of Agror, who, following the hereditary policy of his family, and envious of the higher status and privileges of his neighbour, the Nawáb of Amb, sought by encouraging these disturbances to secure increased grants and powers as a Frontier Chief. In these designs he was assisted by his first cousin and brother-in-law, Háshim Ali Khán, the hereditary Chief of the Isazai tribe (including the Madda Khel as well as the Hassanzai and Akazai clans), and in 1888, having been convicted of treacherous intrigues with the trans-border tribes, he was removed from his Khánship and deported. At the same time a force was despatched against the Hassanzai and Akazai to chastise them for their long course of misconduct since the first Black Mountain Expedition of 1868. On this occasion, having accomplished their primary object, our troops before re-crossing the border moved through Nindihár and Tikri to Thákot and the Allai country, thus punishing the sack of the British village of Battal by Arsala Khán, the Chief of Allai, in 1878. On the withdrawal of the troops the Government of India, to secure better control over the Hassanzai and Akazai, insisted on the maintenance of roads along and beyond our border on the Black Mountain ; but this was resisted by a band of Háshim Ali Khán's followers in 1890, a demand for his surrender which followed thereupon led to the second expedition of 1891. After this display of force all three clans of the Isazai accepted terms binding them to the permanent banishment of Háshim Ali Khán from Isazai territory, the maintenance of roads in their cis-Indus country, and the safe guarding of British Officers visiting them. The first condition was broken in 1892 by the return of Háshim Ali to the small village of Baio in the trans-Indus territory of the Hassanzai on the border of Boner, and this led in the autumn of the same year to the third Isazai expedition, which drove Háshim Ali from Baio, and punished his Hassanzai and Madda Khel adherents trans-Indus for allowing him to settle there. Since then Háshim Ali has remained in exile. On

the close of the expedition in 1891 a Border Police was recruited from the frontier clans, Patháns and Swathis, with the special object of assisting the Black Mountain tribes to maintain their agreements. The service is popular with the Swathis, but not with the Black Mountain clans, who are Patháns, and it will take time and patience to remove their suspicion that we have ulterior aim of interfering with their independence. Meanwhile, however, Police posts have been established along this border, and one is located near Seri in independent territory, the head-quarters of the Khán Khel section of the Hassanzai, which is so called because it always furnishes the Khán or hereditary chief of the whole Isazai tribe. Troublesome though it has been to reduce this strip of country to peace and quiet, the results obtained are so far satisfactory. In 1868 the Black Mountain clans were able to overrun Agror and to set the whole valley in flames. The construction of a fortified post in that year at Oghi in the centre of the valley kept them in check; but up to 1884 their incursions continued to extend as far as villages at the foot of the hills. In 1887 and 1888 the distribution of arms to our own villagers restricted these marauders still further, and since the expedition of 1888 no raid has been attempted. From the lessons taught by the expeditions of 1888 and 1891, by the removal of the Khán of Agror, by the banishment of his cousin and ally, Háshim Ali Khán, from Seri, and by the establishment of a Border Police, the tribes have gradually learnt that they must accept the crest of the Black Mountain as the boundary of independent territory, and on the eastern slopes of this range life and property are now as safe as in any part of the frontier. Owing to the misconduct of Ali Gauhar Khán the rights conceded to the Chief of Agror in the settlement of 1870 as landlord of the valley have been declared forfeit by Regulation IV of 1891, and a re-settlement of Agror will shortly be undertaken with the actual land-holders.

85. PESHAWAR FRONTIER.—The Peshávar frontier has been so tranquil that there is very little to record. The old Border Militia has developed into the Border Military Police, a fine and well trained body of men recruited from the people of the district, who now hold with one exception all the posts along the frontier formerly garrisoned by detachments of regular troops. In 1885 the thieving propensities of the Aka Khel Afrídís necessitated the building of a strong Border Police post which they made some show of opposing, but since its erection they have given very little trouble. In the same year the Salárzai section of the Boner tribesmen burnt a hamlet on the Yusafzai border, and, as they refused to give redress, and as the other sections sympathised with them, a blockade of the whole tribe was instituted, which led to their submission in 1887. In 1888 and 1891, notwithstanding the Black Mountain Expeditions, the adjoining portion of the Pesháwar frontier remained perfectly quiet, and there were no symptoms of the active fanaticism and spirit of unrest which on similar occasions before had inclined the tribes to take up their neighbours' quarrels and had even led to our own subjects going across the border in considerable numbers to fight against the British troops. In 1891, with the co-operation of the Kháns of Lower Swat and Umra Khán of Jandol, the most powerful Chief in Bajaur, a line of postal service was opened between Pesháwar and Chitral, 150 miles beyond our frontier, by the direct route through these countries.

86. THE KHAIBAR.—The peace of the Khaibar has also been practically unbroken, and many distinguished visitors have gone through the Pass, *e. g.*, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1884, the Amír of Kabul in 1885, when His Highness came down to Ráwalpindi to meet Lord Dufferin, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in 1889, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in 1890. In 1888-89 a fortified serai was built at Landi Kotal to defend the western end of the Pass, and extensive works were commenced to supply it with water. In 1890-91 a survey for a line of Railway along the right bank of the Kabul River within the limits of the tribes connected with the Khaibar was commenced and completed. In the spring of 1891 considerable excitement was created among the Afrídís by the expedition on the Miranzai border of the Kohát District against the Orakzais whose country adjoins the Afrídi high-lands; but, though the Mullahs did their best to fan the flame, their efforts met with small success, and the Khaibar was never disturbed. In July 1892 Amín Khán, the principal headman of the Kúki Khel Afrídís, having been punished for a long course of disaffected behaviour, showed his resentment by collecting some 800 of his fellow clansmen on the hills near the mouth of the Khaibar in order to threaten the road. The gathering, however, broke up at once on small re-inforcements of troops being sent out from Pesháwar to Fort Jamrúd at the entrance of the Pass, and since then Amín Khán, though deposed from his headmanship and forbidden to enter British territory, has given no further trouble. On this occasion the Khaibar Rifles—a levy corps maintained in our pay for the protection of the road, and raised from all sections of the Afrídi and other tribes responsible for keeping it open—showed themselves quite equal to the task of guarding caravans without any assistance except the moral support of the Jamrúd garrison, and the káfilas which go through the Pass twice every week were never stopped for a single day. The Khaibar Rifles also volunteered for the Black Mountain expeditions of 1888 and 1891, and on both occasions the detachments selected did excellent service under their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khán, C. I. E.

87. KOHAT FRONTIER.—On the Kohát as on the Hazára frontier the only disturbances have been due to the intrigues of a border chief in our own territory. Muzaffar Khán, the hereditary Khán of Hangu, had since 1855 been Tahsíldár of Miranzai and our agent for dealing with the Sámil clans of the Orakzai tribe, who looked to him as their head. In 1886-87 Muzaffar Khán persistently thwarted the attempts of the local authorities to call these clans to account for numerous misdeeds, and at his instigation their offences became more frequent and more serious than ever. In 1889 his eldest son, who had been prime mover in all the mischief, was deported as a State prisoner to Lahore, and it was hoped that his family would take this warning to heart; but matters did not improve, and in 1890, as intrigues and raiding continued, Muzaffar Khán himself with his second son was also removed to Lahore, and the allowances of the family were confiscated. This was followed in January-February 1891 by a punitive expedition against the Orakzais, who, owing in a great measure to the heavy snow, submitted without resistance, and paid up their outstanding fines. The crest of the Samána, which had always been the theoretical line of division between them and our own subjects of the Miranzai Valley, was at the same time declared the *de facto* British boundary, and it was decided to construct a chain of defensive

posts along the ridge with a system of connecting roads for reaching them from the foot of the range and linking them together. But the troops had not been withdrawn more than a few weeks when the Orakzais who had just submitted were joined by the Gar clans of the same tribe (with whom up to that time we had had no quarrel) in a powerful coalition, which suddenly attacked the small guards and working parties engaged on the new roads and drove them off the hill. This lead immediately to a second expedition in April-May, when the Samána was re-taken, and, after some sharp fighting, in which they lost heavily, the whole Orakzai tribe finally succumbed. The British force then marched through their country from end to end up to the limits of Afrídi Tirah, without a shot being fired, and on the conclusion of active operations a strong brigade of all arms was left on the crest of the hill during the hot weather to cover the work on the roads and posts, which were speedily completed. This garrison has since been gradually reduced, and now consists of a single regiment which holds the three principal posts, while the minor posts are occupied by Border Military Police. The results of the last expedition have been most satisfactory. The long border of the Miránzai Valley enjoys a tranquillity unknown since annexation, and the clans with which we were engaged have not only settled down quietly to the new régime, but have undertaken in return for small tribal allowances to guard all the principal paths used by thieves or gangs of raiders by building and manning towers at the points where these routes debouch on our territory. During 1891-93 the same system has also been extended to other tribes along the northern frontier of the Kohát District, and at the present moment from Cherat near the Indus to Thal on the Kurram, a distance of nearly 150 miles, there is no clan which does not draw pay from us for similar duties. In the early days of annexation this might have been regarded as a kind of blackmail, but our restless trans-border neighbours have now so often experienced the power of Government to punish as well as reward that small grants of money for corresponding obligations are no longer liable to misconstruction.

88. KURRAM.—When the British Forces occupied Kurram on the outbreak of the Afghán War in 1878, the Túrís were told that they would never be given back to the Amír, and on the evacuation of the valley in 1880 they were accordingly declared independent. An attempt was made to leave them under a form of tribal government to be administered by the heads of the two great factions into which they are divided, but this soon fell to pieces. A reign of anarchy supervened, and the raids of the Túrís on their Afghán neighbours led to constant complaints from the Amír, who demanded that we should keep them in order, though in point of fact they were quite as much sinned against as sinning. In 1884 an Afghán official and a Native Civil Officer of the Kohát District were deputed by their respective Governments to meet in Kurram and decide the claims on both sides arising out of these raids and counter-raids. A rough settlement was thus effected, and the Túrís, who had frequently expressed a wish to be taken under our rule, submitted a new scheme for their own administration, based on the realization of land revenue and other taxes which they promised to pay if a Governor were sent them. In reply they were told that we could not interfere and that they must carry out the scheme themselves, but that a British Officer should be stationed on their border at Thal, to whom they could

go for advice. During 1885—1887 this officer was allowed to reside for some time in the Kurram Valley to assist them in their experiment of self-government, but he had no means at his disposal to enforce his counsels, and mutual jealousies among the leading men compelled him to withdraw in the spring of 1887. Everything then relapsed into the old state of anarchy, and, as raids and counter-raids recommenced, the Amír's complaints were renewed. In 1888 a fresh attempt was made to dispose of these complaints by a joint Commission consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát and the Governor of Khost on behalf of the Kabul Government; but the Amír's policy and instructions to his Agent made a fair settlement impossible, and the Commission broke up without result. For the next three years the same unsatisfactory state of things continued, and at the end of 1891 the independent Sunni tribes surrounding Kurram were instigated from Kabul to combine for a crusade against the Túrís, who are Shias. This coalition having occupied Lower Kurram, the Túrís, shut up in the further end of the valley, again petitioned for assistance, openly declaring that without our help they saw no alternative but submission to the Amír. Under the circumstances such an appeal could not be ignored, and in April 1892 a strong remonstrance was addressed to the Amír. In reply His Highness advised that a British Officer with troops should be appointed to take up his position among the Túrís as the only way of restraining them from raids on Afghán subjects; and, acting on this suggestion, the Government of India in October 1892 sent up Mr. Merk, C.S.I., accompanied by an escort of two regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four guns. Before these troops advanced from Thal the Sunni invaders quietly retired from Lower Kurram, which was re-occupied by the Túrís, and since then the whole valley, though not considered a part of British India, has been ruled by the Political Officer on a rough but effective system. Land revenue is realized, a revenue settlement has been started at the request of the Túrís themselves, and a simple form of justice is administered by decisions of jirgas or Kázís in accordance with local custom. Meanwhile a Túri Militia of 940 Native Officers and men has been enlisted on the same lines as the Khaibar Rifles under a Commandant and Adjutant who are both British Officers, and a site has been selected for a Head-Quarter Station, Civil and Military, which is in course of erection. The raising of the Militia has already enabled us to dispense with half the force of regular troops which formed Mr. Merk's escort in the first instance, and when it has been properly disciplined no troops will be left with the Political Officer except a personal escort of 250 rifles, one troop of cavalry, and two guns. As regards external relations, the Túrís are restrained with a firm hand from raiding upon their neighbours, who are Kabul subjects, and prompt redress is given for all offences; and it is hoped that this policy will now be reciprocated by the Governor of Khost, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the Afghán territory adjoining Kurram.

89. DERAJAT DIVISION.—In 1884-85 sanction was accorded tó the extension of the Railway system to the Sind-Ságar Doáb and to the construction of a metalled road with bridges over the Gambila and Kurram Rivers from Khushálgarh through Kohát and Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan. In 1886-87 the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation came into force

in the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan with the exception of Section 14 (2). The Sind-Ságar State Railway was also opened during this year. In November 1887 His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, visited Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan and bestowed khillats on certain Native gentlemen of the Deraját in Darbárs held at those places. In 1891 effect was given to the proposals of the Punjab Government for strengthening the hands of the Deputy Commissioners of frontier districts in the discharge of their political duties by the appointment of special Political Assistants, and the following addition was made to the staff of officers of the Deraját Division:—

A 1st Class Assistant District Superintendent of Police and a Political Tahsíldár for Dera Gházi Khan.

An Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, for each of the districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.

During the cold season 1890-91 the survey for a Railway through the Gomál Pass and on to Gul Kach was brought to a successful issue, the behaviour of the Wazírís and other tribes having been excellent throughout the operations. The control of the Police of frontier districts having been transferred from Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, the Frontier Militia, which had formerly been under the orders of the Military, was transferred to the Civil Department and reorganized. The scheme for the revision and distribution of the new force of Border Military Police received the sanction of the Government of India in May 1892. In the same year the provisions of Section 14 (2) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation were extended to the Deraját.

90. PACIFICATION OF THE DERAJAT BORDER TRIBES.—The past decade has seen a remarkable advance in the pacification of the tribes lying to the south of the Gomal Pass. During the early years the occupation of Quetta Peshin and Thal-Chotiáli continued to contribute materially towards the establishment of an effective control over the hill clans on the Lower Deraját border, all cases between these tribes and those under the Agent, Governor-General, Bilúchistán, to whose charge the Khetrans were transferred in 1882-83, being settled at conferences held at Sibi and Fort Munro. The result of these meetings was that crime was suppressed, blood feuds kept under control and relations between the tribes themselves were maintained on a satisfactory basis. Since 1890, when the political control of the Bilúchistán Agency was extended over the Zhob Valley, the whole aspect of affairs has become changed, direct influence having been brought to bear on the hill country from both sides. By a Notification of the Government of India, issued in November 1889, the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan and the Commissioner of the Deraját was extended over the hill country of the tribes adjoining that district, who had hitherto been under their political control only, from the boundary of the district on the south to the boundary of the Bozdár tribe on the north. This measure has proved to be one of unqualified success and has materially contributed towards efficient tribal management on that part

of the border; and there is every reason to hope that the improvement will develop year by year and will gradually be extended further north. Certain burning inter-tribal boundary disputes have already been settled with excellent effect. With a few exceptions, the behaviour of the tribes on the lower border of the Deraját during the last 10 years has been for the most part satisfactory. The misbehaviour of the Shiránís led to their being blockaded during 1885—87, and the action of the Khiddarzai sub-section in connection with the Gomal arrangements necessitated a punitive expedition into their country in the winter of 1890. The expedition was commanded by General Sir George White, Sir Robert Sandeman being appointed Chief Political Officer, and Mr. Bruce, Officiating Commissioner of the Deraját, being deputed to meet and co-operate with him in the settlement of all cases against the Shiránís. One column proceeded from Quetta *viâ* Zhob and entered the Shiráni country from the west, while another force under the command of Colonel Ross marched from Dera Ismail Khan and the chief Shiráni village of Drazand. The expedition proved completely successful and no opposition worthy of the name was offered. Murtaza Khán, the leading Khiddarzai Malik, fled, but all the other Maliks as well as the principal offenders came in and surrendered unconditionally. A fine of six thousand rupees was inflicted on the tribe and was realized before the troops left the country. Subsequently Murtaza Khán came in and surrendered himself to Mr. Bruce, and he as well as the other offenders who were tried by jirga and convicted were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine. Subsequent to the expedition tribal service was extended to the Shiránís; five Levy posts were established within Shiráni limits, manned chiefly by nominees of the leading headmen, to whom also small personal allowances were granted. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily, and the routes by the Zao and Chuhar Khel Passes through the Shiráni country to Fort Sandeman are maintained in almost perfect safety and are regularly used by traders and others as well as for Government convoys passing between the Punjab and Zhob.

91. But the most notable advance on the Deraját Border since 1882-83 has also been made as regards the Mahsúd Wazírís. The leading headmen of this tribe who were detained in prison at the close of the expedition of 1881 were released in the beginning of 1884, and 4 years later an attempt was made to open the Gomal Pass through the tribesmen. For various reasons this attempt proved unsuccessful at the time; but it helped to clear the way for a further movement in the desired direction, and the whole question was fully discussed on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Tánk and Dera Ismail Khan in November 1889, when Lord Lansdowne was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Lyall. It was then arranged that action should be taken for carrying out the scheme for opening the Pass by the Punjab Government in communication with Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to Governor-General for Bilúchistán, who at the same time was commissioned to bring the Zhob Valley under the control of the Bilúchistán Agency. An expedition was accordingly undertaken in December-January under his orders, Mr. Bruce being deputed by the Punjab Government to accompany him and carry out under his general control the nego-

tiations with tribes and clans bordering the Gomal Pass and the Dera Ismail Khan District. After the allegiance of the Kakar Patháns of Zhob had been received negotiations were entered into at Appozai for the pacification of the Gomal, and representative jirgas of the Mahsúd and Wano Ahmadzai Wazírís and of the Shiránís and Miánís attended by invitation. The negotiations with the tribes having been brought to a conclusion which appeared to afford security for a peaceful move, Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Bruce marched from Appozai through the Gomal Pass itself to the Punjab. The expedition was signally successful and all the main objects Government had in view were completely secured. The only clan which proved refractory was the Khiddarzai sub-section of the Shiráni tribe already mentioned. Concurrent with the pacifying of the Gomal, allowances to leading headmen and service allowances on the same system as prevails in Bilúchistán were bestowed on Mahsúd Wazírís and certain sections of the Darwesh Khels of Wano and Levy posts were established at Kajúri Kach, Niláí Kach, Spin Kai Kach in the Gomal Pass and at other places. In March 1890 a force of Taji Khel and other Ahmadzai Darwesh Khel Wazírís of Wano, about 180 strong, attacked the new Levy post at Kajúri Kach, but was repulsed with heavy loss, some of their leading men being killed. The post was garrisoned at the time chiefly by Mahsúd and Darwesh Khel Wazíri levies with a few Border Police under Khán Bahádur Khuda Bakhsh Khán. The cause of the attack was that the Wano Wazírís considered themselves aggrieved by not having received the share they considered they were entitled to in the distribution of service allowances and pay. The headmen afterwards came in, expressed their regret and tendered their submission. A fine of Rs. 700 was realized from them, and the affair was satisfactorily settled. Otherwise the arrangements made for maintaining the safety of the Gomal Pass worked well throughout the year. The road remained always open for general traffic and very few offences were committed on it. In July 1890 a post was built on the Kashmír Kar Mountain situated in the hill country of the Miánís and Ghorezais on the south of the Gomal and garrisoned by men of these tribes and Ahmadzais and Dotánís of Wano. The Miánís and Ghorezais reside in the Tánk District, but migrate to these hills with their herds and flocks during the hot season. The Gomal River from Kajúri Kach to Kundar Domandi was fixed as the boundary line defining respectively the jurisdictions of the Punjab Government and the Bilúchistán Agency; and the control of the Bargha Shiránís and of the small tribes of Jáfirs, Kharsins, Isots and Bulfraz was transferred from the Punjab Government to the Bilúchistán Agency. In February 1892 the Amír's Governor of Kattawaz, Sardár Saif-ulla Khán, and Sardár Mansur Khán with 60 sowárs and 3 surveyors appeared at Gul Kach on the Gomal. A short time previously the Military post which had been maintained by the Bilúchistán authorities at Gul Kach on the north of the Gomal during the time the survey for the Gomal Railway was proceeding had been withdrawn. After making some sketch maps of the country Sardár Saif-ulla Khán and his party withdrew, but shortly afterwards Sardár Gul Muhammad Khán, another of the Amír's Sardárs, arrived at Wano with 300 men. The arrival of these Sardárs caused a spirit of unrest throughout the whole of Wazíristán, but particularly amongst the Mahsúds and Darwesh Khel sections of Wano and Shakai on the side of the Gomal, and the misbehaviour of certain sections which afterwards followed made it necessary to address the Amír on the subject,

and in the end Sardár Gul Muhammad Khán withdrew and made his head-quarters at Wazha Khwah in the Sulemán Khel country three marches to the west of Wano. In March 1893 a satisfactory settlement was concluded through the Wazíri Maliks of the offences their tribesmen had committed in Zhob during the time the Amír's Agents were present at Gul Kach and Wano. Heavy fines aggregating Rs. 19,000 were inflicted on them, of which Rs. 17,000 were realized. Hostages were taken from them, as security for the payment of the balance and written agreements were executed by the headmen binding themselves to be responsible for the future good conduct of the offenders and others of their clansmen. Since that time the settlement recently effected with the Amír by which His Highness has agreed to consider the Wazírís outside the limit of his political control has had an excellent effect upon the Mahsúd Wazírís, and there is reason to believe that the tribe as a whole is really anxious to be on good terms with the British Government and restrain the turbulent spirits in it.

92. In consideration of their good conduct subsequent to 1879 and services in connection with the opening of the Gomal Pass, a redistribution of the Bhittanni tribal service was made in 1891 and a rent-free grant of land which had been resumed in consequence of their complicity with the Wazírís in the burning of the town of Tánk was restored to them. Since then the post of Jandola has been occupied by troops, and a Bhittanni levy has also been established there, a Mahsúd levy post having been formed at Spinkai Raghi to the west of Jandola. The conduct of the Bhittannis during the last few years has been very satisfactory; and there is but little to lay to the charge of the Darwesh Khel Wazírís, the only remaining tribe of the Deraját border lying to the north of the Mahsúds. Considering the trying circumstances in which the Darwesh Khels had been placed they have behaved with great self-control, and now that the main difficulties which lay in the way of making direct arrangements with them as with the Mahsúds have disappeared, it may be hoped that they also will gradually be brought under effective political control.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

93. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.—On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849 a Board of Administration was constituted for the management of its affairs. The Board was abolished in February 1853, its powers and functions being vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its Dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship, Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been Chief Commissioner, being appointed Lieutenant-Governor on January 1st, 1859. The succeeding Lieutenant-Governors were Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Henry Durand, Sir Henry Davies and Sir Robert Egerton. When the decade closing with the year under report commenced Sir Charles Aitchison was Lieutenant-Governor. In April 1887 he was succeeded by Sir James Lyall, who was followed by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K. C. S. I., on March 5th, 1892.

94. CREATION OF A CHIEF COURT.—In 1866 a Chief Court consisting of two Judges, a Civilian and a Barrister, was substituted for the Judicial

Commissioner, and was constituted the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, with powers also of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of original civil jurisdiction in special cases.

95. CONSTITUTION OF THE CHIEF COURT.—In the year 1869 a third Judge, a Civilian, was added to the Court. The constitution of the Chief Court subsequently remained unaltered until 1881, when the steadily increasing work made it necessary that some assistance should be given to the Judges. In October of that year the temporary appointment of a fourth Judge was accordingly sanctioned. Notwithstanding this addition to the Court, it was found in July 1882 that the number of civil appeals pending was considerably in excess of that on the corresponding date of the preceding year, and in the following November two additional Judges were employed. From time to time it was found necessary to retain the services of these additional officers, and in the latter half of the year 1886 the appointment of a fourth permanent Judge was sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

96. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.—The preceding brief account of the constitution of the Chief Court is incomplete, but it is desirable at this point to sketch the changes which have been made in the character of the Subordinate Judicial Courts, inasmuch as the nature and amount of the business before the Judges of the Chief Court have been directly influenced by the constitution of some of the Subordinate Civil Courts. Prior to the year 1875 the officers of the administration combined within the scope of their duties all judicial and executive functions. This arrangement had been in force since the annexation of the Punjab; it gave much vigour to the efforts of the earlier years of British rule towards reducing the Province to law and order, and contributed materially to their success. But the rapidly increasing calls on the time and energies of administrative officers that accompanied the development and advancing prosperity of the country during the decade following the Mutiny, and especially the increase of judicial work, pointed to the necessity for some steps towards the ultimate separation of judicial from executive duties, as in the Regulation Provinces. Accordingly in the year 1875 measures were introduced to relieve Tahsíldárs, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of the excess of judicial work which interfered with their efficiency. In each tahsíl, where the number of suits was large, a Munsif or Native Subordinate Civil Judge was posted; the judicial work of Deputy Commissioners was in twenty-three districts transferred to Judicial Assistants, and a Civil and Sessions Judge at Pesháwar, and two Additional Commissioners at Lahore and Jullundur respectively, were appointed to aid in the disposal of civil and criminal appeals to Divisional Courts and of original criminal trials in serious offences. This scheme afforded considerable relief to District Officers who had arduous executive duties to perform, and provided for a time a sufficient agency for the disposal of the original civil litigation of the Province; but it afforded no relief to the Commissioners as a body, and in less than seven years experience showed that further changes were imperatively called for. After full and protracted discussion the following reforms were introduced in the year 1884., The office of Settlement Commissioner was abolished

and two Financial Commissioners were appointed instead of one, thus constituting a Board exercising powers very similar to those of the Revenue Board in the North-Western Provinces. The ten Commissionerships were reduced to six, those of the Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar and Mooltan Divisions ceasing to exist, and the districts of which they were composed being apportioned between the Divisions of Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and the Deraját. The area of the Pesháwar Division alone remained unchanged. The Sirsa District was abolished and divided between the districts of Hissar and Ferozepore. But the most marked alteration introduced in the administration of the Province was the reorganization of the judicial agency and the reform of the appellate system. The thirty-one districts of the Province were divided into seven Civil Divisions, two Divisional Judges being appointed for each Division, except in the case of the Deraját, where the Commissioner, though no longer Sessions Judge, was required to do a certain amount of civil judicial work. In all other instances Commissioners were entirely relieved of civil and criminal judicial work, though not of revenue appellate business. The seven Civil Divisions were created mainly with a view to the prompt and in certain cases final disposal of civil appellate work, the two Judges of each Division sitting as a Bench for hearing appeals. For criminal business the Province was divided into ten Sessions Divisions, in three of which Joint Sessions Judges were appointed in addition to the Sessions Judge. In fourteen out of the thirty-one districts special officers were appointed as District Judges: in the other seventeen districts the Deputy Commissioners became the District Judges, but in eleven of these Subordinate Judges were appointed with original and appellate powers to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of all civil judicial work except powers of control and the distribution of business. In the remaining six districts the Deputy Commissioners were expected to hear civil appeals, but not to decide original civil suits. Thus throughout the Province as a whole considerable steps were taken towards a complete separation of judicial and other functions, so far as concerned the more important officers engaged in the administration. As regards the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, the mass of these remained available for executive, judicial, revenue and administrative purposes, but as far as has been practicable one officer has been told off in each district for employment specially on revenue business. The changes above indicated were introduced not only with the object of improving the judicial administration and of giving revenue and executive officers more leisure for carrying out their duties, but also with a view to removing the great stagnation of promotion which for some years had very injuriously affected the members of the Punjab Commission as compared with Civil Servants in other Provinces.

97. The reorganization described in the preceding paragraph was introduced in November 1884, legal effect being given to it by Act XVIII of that year. The seven Civil Divisional Courts consisting of two Judges in each Court were created on November 1st. In April 1885 the Judges of the Chief Court represented that the Divisional Courts were quite unable to cope with the number of appeals coming before them, and before the close of the year it was found necessary to discontinue the Bench system and to substitute thirteen Divisional Courts with a single Judge in each; and such was the state of arrears in the Courts that six

additional Divisional Judges had to be temporarily appointed to clear off the accumulations. Since that time the thirteen Judges have generally been able to dispose satisfactorily of the work coming before them, although in some Divisions temporary arrangements have sometimes had to be made for giving relief. The number of Judges in the Chief Court was unaffected by the reorganization of 1884; but, as has already been remarked, a fourth Judge was permanently appointed in 1886. The abolition of the Bench system in the Divisional Courts added to the number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court, and so congested became the state of work in it that for some time it was necessary to employ no less than six Judges, while in 1888 the Punjab Courts Act of 1884 had to be amended so as to diminish the appellate business of the highest tribunal in the Province. In proportion, however, to the reduction in the number of appeals there has been an increase in that of applications for revision, and at the present time there is little doubt that the business of the Court cannot be properly performed until the permanent strength is fixed at five Judges.

98. THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.—In connection with the changes which have been made during the past decade in the form of administration in this Province, it may not be out of place briefly here to allude to the investigations made by the Public Service Commission as to the expediency of utilizing the services of Natives of India more freely in the civil administration of the country, and to notice the proposals which have been made in accordance with the recommendations of that Commission for constituting a Provincial Civil Service. In the autumn of the year 1886 the Government of India appointed Sir Charles Aitchison President of a Commission to examine and carefully consider the question of the admission of Natives to offices hitherto reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. But the enquiry was not limited to this; it was also to embrace the employment of Natives of India in the Uncovenanted Service generally, as well as in all special Departments connected with the civil administration. The recommendations of the Public Service Commission were embodied in an exhaustive report, which was referred in March 1888 for the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the extent to which they could be carried out in the Punjab. What those recommendations were it is needless to explain, because owing to the importance of the questions raised a protracted correspondence necessarily ensued, dealing not only with the extent to which Natives of India can advantageously be more largely employed in higher administrative and judicial appointments, but also with the question of safeguarding the claims of members of the Punjab Commission, and of treating with fairness the Statutory Civilians already holding appointments in the Commission. Suffice it to say that by the end of the year 1892 a practical scheme had been nearly completed, and approved by the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but before the close of the decade now under report it had been found impossible to give effect to the scheme.

LAND TENURES.

99. LAND TENURES.—The subject of land tenures, in a Province of which the various parts differ so widely both physically and in respect of the races which inhabit them as in the Punjab, is one which it is almost impossible to treat

satisfactorily in the brief space that can be allotted to it in an Administration Report. The Settlement Reports of the Province contain full and minute information on the subject, and the student of land tenures in the Punjab can obtain a thorough knowledge of them only by a careful study of these Reports. This is particularly the case as regards the land tenures of the frontier districts of the Province, in which examples of peculiar tribal tenures are to be met with which can hardly be explained with brevity and correctness. These are generally tinged with a feudal spirit, and often take the form of rights of overlordship, or claims to receive services retained by tribes which are or were once dominant over other bodies of cultivators who are now sub-proprietors. They are further complicated by the fact that the real measure of proprietary right consists often not of the land, but the water which irrigates the land. The Settlement Reports of the Hazára, Pesháwar, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghâzi Khan Districts contain detailed accounts of all the existing tenures which often vary in the most extraordinary way from tract to tract, and even from village to village.

100. GENERAL TENURES.—A fuller sketch of the general tenures of the Province than can be conveniently embodied in the pages of an Administration Report will be found in the Directions to Revenue Officers, edited by Mr. Barkley (pages 39—52), and in Mr. Baden-Powell's Manual of the Land Systems of British India (Vol. II, pages 609—726), and Mr. Tupper's Customary Law, (Vol. II, pages 10—37). The account here given is reproduced, with a few slight additions and alterations, from that written by Mr. Barkley for the Administration Report of 1872-73 :—

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Gross area in Acres.
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—		
1. By one owner	1,206	1,664,141
2. By several owners	2,935	2,618,414
Villages held on pattídári tenure	11,159	12,656,107
Ditto bhaiáchára tenure	20,942	38,205,207
Lessees from Government without right of ownership	572	435,922
Total	36,814	55,579,791

101. PROPRIETORSHIPS.—Taking the Province as a whole, it may be estimated that between one-sixth and one-seventh of the area is the property of Government, while upwards of five-sixths belongs to private owners. A large part of the area belonging to Government is, however, little better than a desert, and cannot profitably be brought under cultivation without the aid of extensive works of irrigation, such as the Chenab Canal, which is being constructed to irrigate the Rechna Doáb. Some of the more favourably situated portions are preserved as forest or grazing lands, and others are held under lease from Gov-

ernment for purposes of cultivation; but almost the entire cultivated area of the Province is included in the lands of private owners.

102. LAND REVENUE.—All land is held subject to the payment of land revenue to the State, or to grantees holding from the State, unless such liability has been redeemed or compounded for, and this revenue at present exceeds Rs. 2,55,73,000 per annum, of which more than Rs. 32,00,000 are received by assignees who had, on various grounds, claims to consideration from Government. In some cases these assignments are of the nature of the release of the revenue of lands belonging to the assignees, but they have no necessary connection with proprietary right; and in the majority of instances the grantees are merely entitled to receive the revenue payable to Government, the amount of which is limited in the same way as if it were paid direct to Government.

103. RIGHTS OF PRE-EMPTION.—The great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or in part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having to a greater or less extent joint interests, and, under our system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands. It is almost an invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders.

104. ZAMINDARI TENURES.—In some cases (technically known as zamíndári tenures) all the proprietors have an undivided interest in all the land belonging to the proprietary community; in other words, all the land is in common, and what the proprietors themselves cultivate is held by them as tenants of the community. Their rights are regulated by their shares in the estates, both as regards the extent of the holdings they are entitled to cultivate, and as regards the distribution of profits; and if the profits from land held by non-proprietary cultivators are not sufficient to pay the revenue and other charges, the balance would ordinarily be collected from the proprietors according to the same shares.

105. SEPARATE HOLDINGS.—It is, however, much more common for the proprietors to have their own separate holdings in the estate, and this separation may extend so far that there is no land susceptible of separate appropriation which is not the separate property of an individual or family. In an extreme case like this the right of pre-emption and the joint responsibility for the revenue, should any of the individual proprietors fail to meet the demand upon him, are almost the only ties which bind the community together. The separation, however, generally does not go so far. Often all the cultivated land is held in separate ownership, while the pasture, village site, roads, ponds or tanks, &c., remain in common. In other cases the land cultivated by tenants is the common property of the community; and it frequently happens that the village contains several well-known sub-divisions, each with its own separate land, the whole of which may be held in common by the proprietors of the sub-division, or the whole may be held in severalty, or part in separate ownership and part in common.

106. PATTIDARI AND BHAIACHARA TENURES.—In those communities (technically known as bhaiáchára and pattidári) with partial or entire separation of proprietary title the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors varies very much. It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance; in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division different from those which would result from the law of inheritance have been established by custom; in other cases reference is made not to shares in the land, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation; and in the majority of cases in the east and south-east of the Punjab no specified shares are any longer acknowledged, but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest. Where the rights and liabilities are determined according to certain known shares the tenure is known as pattidári, where possession is the measure of each man's right and liability it is called bhaiáchara. It is sometimes the case, however, that while the separate holdings do not correspond with any recognized shares, such shares will be regarded in dividing the profits of common land, or in the partition of such land, and wells are generally held according to shares, even where the title to the land depends exclusively on undisturbed possession.

107. REDISTRIBUTION OF PATTIDARI TENURES.—In some cases the separate holdings are not permanent in their character, a custom existing by which the lands separately held can be redistributed in order to redress inequalities which have grown up since the original division. Between the Indus and the Jumna this custom is rare, and is probably almost entirely confined to river villages, which are liable to suffer greatly from diluvion, and have little common land available for proprietors whose separate holdings are swept away. Even in river villages it is often the rule that the proprietor whose lands are swept away can claim nothing but to be relieved of his share of the liabilities of the village for revenue and other charges.

108. PATHAN CUSTOM OF "VESH."—Trans-Indus, however, in the tracts of country inhabited chiefly by a Pathán population, periodical redistribution of holdings called "vesh" was by no means uncommon, and the same is stated to have been formerly the case in some of the villages of the Pathán ilaka of Chach, cis-Indus, in the Ráwalpindi District. The remarkable feature in the redistributions trans-Indus was that they were no mere adjustments of possession according to shares, but complete changes of property between one group of proprietors and another, followed by division among the proprietors of each group. Nor were they always confined to the proprietors of a single village. The tribe, and not the village, was in many cases the true proprietary unit, and the exchange was effected at intervals of 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 or 30 years between the proprietors residing in one village and those of a neighbouring village. In some cases the land only was exchanged; in others the exchange extended to the houses as well as the land. Since the country came under British rule, every opportunity has been taken to get rid of these periodical exchanges on a large scale by substituting final partitions or adjusting the revenue demand according to the value of the lands actually held by each village. The custom is still acted upon only in a few cases, chiefly in the Bannu District, amongst the proprietors of the same village; and there are now no cases remaining in which it would be enforced between the proprietors of distinct villages.

109. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.—Throughout a great part of the Province the organization of the proprietors of land into village communities has existed from time immemorial, and is the work of the people themselves, and not the result of measures adopted either by our own or by previous Governments. Indeed, these communities have sometimes been strong enough to resist the payment of revenue to the Government of the day, and before our rule nothing was more common than for them to decide their disputes by petty wars against each other, instead of having recourse to any superior authority to settle them. But in some localities the present communities have been constituted from motives of convenience in the application of our system of settlement. Thus in the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of the Kángra District the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the land revenue settlement. In the south-western districts, again, while regular village communities were frequently found in the fertile lands fringing the rivers, all trace of these disappeared where the cultivation was dependent on scattered wells beyond the immediate influence of the river. Here the well was the true unit of property; but where the proprietors of several wells lived together for mutual protection, or their wells were sufficiently near to be conveniently included within one village boundary, the opportunity was taken to group them into village communities. The same course has been followed in some parts of the Deraját Division, where small separate properties readily admitting of union were found. These arrangements were made possible by the circumstance that the village community system admits of any amount of separation of the property of the individual proprietors, and by care being taken that in the internal distribution of the revenue demand it should be duly adjusted with reference to the resources of the separate holdings. They also in general involved the making over in joint ownership to the proprietors of the separate holdings of waste land situate within the new boundary, in which no private property had previously existed.

110. QUIT-RENT PAYMENTS.—In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors (adna málik), are bound to pay quit-rent to the superior proprietors (ala málik), under whom they hold. The settlement is now required to be made in such circumstances, with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land revenue to Government and the quit-rent to the superior proprietor, but in special cases the Financial Commissioner may order the settlement to be made with the superior proprietor. The amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at settlement as well as the amount of the land revenue demand.

111. LIMITED PROPRIETORS.—There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit, nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands, the village charges ordinarily paid by proprietors, and the quit-rent, if any, payable to the proprietary body of the village. The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue-free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens, or made other

improvements, or because they had other claims to consideration on the part of the village community. In the Ráwalpindi Division also it was thought proper to record old-established tenants, who had never paid anything for the land they held but their proportion of the land revenue and village expenses, and had long paid direct to the collectors of the revenue, but were not descended from the original proprietary body, as owners of their own holdings, while not participating in the common rights and liabilities of the proprietary community. Except in the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts, where a small quit-rent was in some cases imposed, these inferior proprietors, called "málik kabza," were not required to pay anything in excess of their proportion of the Government revenue and other village charges. In Gujrát, at the time of the first regular settlement, this class held no less than 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in Ráwalpindi it paid 9 per cent. of the revenue. In Ráwalpindi the persons recorded as proprietors of their own holdings only were in some cases the representatives of the original proprietary body, jágírdárs having established proprietary rights over what were formerly the common lands of the village.

112. CHAKDARS AND SILLADARS.—In Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghází Khan, Jhang, and in parts of some other districts in the south-west of the Punjab, a class of proprietors distinct from the owners of the land is found under the name of chakdárs, silladárs, or kasúrkhwárs. These are the owners of wells, or occasionally of irrigation channels, constructed at their expense in land belonging to others. They possess hereditary and transferable rights, both in the well or irrigation-channel and in the cultivation of the land irrigated from it, but may be bought out by the proprietor repaying the capital they have expended. They are generally entitled to arrange for the cultivation, paying a small fixed proportion of the produce to the proprietor, and being responsible for the Government revenue. Sometimes, however, the management of the property has been made over to the proprietor, who pays the Government revenue, and the chakdár receives from him a fixed proportion of the produce called "hakk kasúr:" or a third party may manage the property, paying the Government revenue and the hakk kasúr, out of which the chakdár pays the proprietor's allowance. In Ráwalpindi also there is a small class of well proprietors in the position of middlemen, paying cash rent to the owner of the land and receiving a grain rent from the cultivator.

113. TENANTS' TENURES.—Tenancies in the Punjab naturally fall into four great divisions, *viz.*, (1st) those which are held by tenants with rights of occupancy under the Punjab Tenancy Act, (2nd) those which are held under decree of court, lease, or other special agreement; (3rd) those which are held under Act III of 1893, the Government Tenancies (Punjab) Act; and (4th) those which are held as tenancies-at-will. These groups may be further sub-divided by the nature of the rent paid, or in the case of tenants with rights of occupancy, according to the particular section of the Punjab Tenancy Act under which these rights are held.

114. DESCRIPTION OF TENURESHIPS.—The rents of tenants with rights of occupancy are liable to enhancement or reduction in accordance with fixed rules which are embodied in the Tenancy Act. And so long as the appointed rent is paid, the occupation of the tenant cannot be disturbed. This tenant right is inheritable by male lineal heirs, by the widow, and by male collateral heirs; pro-

vided that in the case of the latter the common ancestor occupied the land, and subject to certain restrictions it is also transferable, although in practice it is not very often actually transferred. The widow inherits only a life interest in her deceased husband's holding. Moreover, next to the proprietors, tenants with a right of occupancy have a pre-emptive claim to purchase any land offered for sale in the village in which their holdings are situated. The Act of 1893 mentioned above is an enactment applicable only to lands owned by Government, which enables Government to receive cultivators as tenants on certain stated conditions without the necessity of embodying such conditions in a formal deed of agreement in each case. The provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act (XVI of 1887) do not override the special conditions applicable to such tenants. Tenants-at-will are so far protected that they cannot be ejected save after issue of notice through a Court of Law. These notices are only issued at particular seasons of the year, and opportunity is given to any tenant who wishes either to contest his liability to ejectment or to claim compensation for unexhausted improvements as a condition precedent to relinquishment of the land to do so. The right to compensation is also regulated by fixed rules embodied in the Tenancy Act.

115. CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY.—The exact area held by owners according to latest statistics is 53·7 per cent. and by tenants 46·3 per cent. of the total cultivated area. It is, however, to be remembered that many persons who are themselves proprietors hold lands separately in tenancy; and figured statements thus return tenants with relative exaggeration. The following statistics are the latest available on the subject :—

Details.			Number of holdings.	Area.
Total cultivated area			6,917,274	25,774,262
Area cultivated by owners			2,990,667	13,848,825
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			294,311	248,773
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	469,972	1,414,096
		Paying other cash rents	120,921	525,182
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	167,292	710,810
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	299,506	707,268
		Paying other cash rents	779,628	2,532,835
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	1,794,977	5,786,473
		Total held by tenants paying rent	3,632,296	11,676,[illegible]64

116. RENTS.—The following statistics relate to the rents paid by tenants-at-will :—

Details.			AREA. Irrigated.	AREA. Unirrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will.	Rents in kind.	(1) Zabti rents	11,924	34,286
		(2) Half produce or more	893,943	1,264,348
		(3) Two fifths and less than half	190,361	327,610
		(4) One-third and less than two-fifths	556,552	808,485
		(5) Less than one-third	773,201	846,728
		(6) By fixed amount of produce	179,882	47,345
		(7) Total area under rents in kind	2,605,866	[illegible],328,802
	Cash rents.	(8) Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	207,830	521,931
		(9) Total paying other cash rents	586,621	2,004,952
		(10) Total cash rents paid on area entered in (9)	7,577,604	

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

117. **Civil Divisions of British Territory.**—The present arrangement of Civil Divisions has been briefly noticed above. The following statistics will show at a glance the existing division of the Province for administrative and judicial purposes :—

Revenue and Administrative Divisions.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Districts comprising the Division.
Delhi	Delhi. Gurgaon. Karnál. Hissar. Rohtak. Umballa. Simla.
Jullundur	Jullundur. Hoshiárpur. Kángra. Ludhiána. Ferozepore.
Lahore	Lahore. Amritsar. Gurdáspur. Mooltan. Jhang. Montgomery.
Rawalpindi	Ráwalpindi. Jhelum. Gujrát. Shahpur. Gujránwála. Siálkot.
Derajat	Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Ghází Khan. Bannu. Muzaffargarh.
Peshawar	Peshávar. Hazára. Kohát.

Civil and Sessions Divisions.

Names of Civil and Sessions Divisions.	Names of Districts comprised within the Division.
1. Delhi	Delhi. Gurgaon. Rohtak. Karnál.
2. Umballa ...	Umballa. Simla. Ludhiána.
3. Jullundur ...	Jullundur.
4. Hoshiarpur ...	Hoshrpur. Kángra.*
5. Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore. Hissar.
6. Amritsar ...	Amritsar. Gurdáspur.
7. Sialkot ...	Siálkot. Gujránwála.
8. Lahore ...	Lahore.
9. Mooltan ...	Mooltan. Jhang. Montgomery. Muzaffargarh.
10. Rawalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi.
11. Jhelum ...	Jhelum. Gujrát. Shahpur.
12. Derajat ...	Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Ghází Khan. Bannu.
13. Peshawar ...	Pesháwar. Hazára. Kohát.

* The Deputy Commissioner of Kángra is Divisional Judge for the Kulu Sub-Division.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

118. **THE CASTES AND TRIBES OF THE PUNJAB.**—The figures below show the numbers belonging to each of the Punjab castes or tribes, which comprises as many as one per cent. of the total population :—

Caste.	Persons. 1881.	Persons. 1891.	Proportion per mille in 1891.
All Castes	22,712,120	25,130,127	1,000
1. Jat	4,432,750	4,625,523	184·0
2. Rájpút	1,677,569	1,790,359	71·2
3. { Chamár	1,072,699	1,188,018	} 63·5
3. { Mochi	349,272	407,634	
4. Chúhra	1,078,739	1,224,966	48·7
5. Bráhman ...	1,084,193	1,122,709	44·6
6. { Tarkhán ...	596,941	662,657	} 40·4
6. { Lohár	311,782	352,780	
7. Pathán	859,582	970,466	38·6
8. Aráin	800,041	896,314	35·6
9. { Jhínwar... ...	433,884	473,094	} 30·5
9. { Máchhi	168,007	201,307	
9. { Malláh	67,935	93,858	
10. Gujar	627,304	711,800	28·3
11. Juláha	624,312	670,345	26·7
12. Arora	601,440	667,197	26·5

Caste.	Persons. 1881.	Persons. 1891.	Proportion per mille in 1891.
13. Awán	532,895	608,051	24·2
14. Kumhár ...	486,025	540,759	21·5
15. Khatri	419,139	447,933	17·8
16. { Teli	266,884	308,955	} 17·7
16. { Pénja and Qassáb	117,468	136,288	
17. Banya	437,944	442,495	17·6
18. Bilúch	355,238	416,802	16·6
19. { Dhobi & Charhoa	167,806	158,876	} 15·4
19. { Chhímba ...	103,491	144,835	
19. { Lílári, Rangrez and Darzi ...	65,222	83,392	
20. Nái	342,123	383,017	15·2
21. Kanet	345,775	369,754	14·7
22. Sheikh	372,335	366,973	14·6
23. Faqír	250,922	315,305	12·5
24. Sayad	248,102	289,449	11·5

119. The Province presents two very distinct types of social structure. In the Eastern Plains and throughout the Himalayan region the institution of caste obtains in its proper form, distinctions being based primarily upon occupation, and among the land-owning classes upon political importance, and the tribe being a mere sub-division of the caste. Occupations are by presumption hereditary, and different castes cannot inter-marry. But throughout the Western Plains and on the Indus frontier, tribe, and not caste, is the social unit among the land-owning classes. Here, too, the only restriction upon occupation is that springing from the pollution attaching to certain callings; while the chief restrictions upon inter-marriage depend upon social position rather than upon tribe or caste.

120. The Cis-Indus Salt Range occupies an intermediate position between the two types. The distinction between them is not merely due to the difference of religion which marks the great mass of the population in the east and west; for in the eastern portion of the Province, Islám has, if anything, tended to tighten the bonds of caste, and the convert retains unimpaired the standing, name and prejudices of his caste, while throughout the Punjab the life of the people is regulated by tribal and social rule and custom rather than by any prescriptions of religion. The explanation must be sought in the fact that while society in the Eastern Punjab is modelled upon the type which prevails throughout the greater part of India, the people of the west follow the example of the frontier nations with whom they are in contact,—nations whose tribal and social restrictions are far more loose than those of the inhabitants of India.

121. **THE PATHAN, BILUCH AND ALLIED RACES.**—The great Bilúch and Pathán nations, together with a few tribes closely assimilated to the latter by long association with them, hold the countries lying west of the Punjab, the whole length of our western frontier between the Indus and the hills, and a strip of

country along the left bank of the Indus. The southern border of the Dera Ismail Khan Tahsíl roughly marks the trans-Indus boundary between them, while on this side the Indus the Bilúchís stretch somewhat further north than on the other. Both are foreigners in the Punjab proper. Among both the tribal organization still survives, in parts at least, in the most complete integrity, and affords an example of one extreme of that series which terminates at the other end in the compact village communities of our eastern districts. Each, while held together by the traditions of community of blood, includes many affiliated tribes of undoubtedly, and sometimes of admittedly, foreign origin; both are, at least in their native mountains, still half nomad and wholly barbaric.

122. THE BILUCH.—The Bilúch claims Arab origin, but speaks a Persic tongue, while authority seems to incline towards giving him Turcoman descent. His tribal organization, which exists in the Punjab only among the tribes of the trans-Indus Deraját, is based upon a sort of limited monarchy of the Chiefs; he is hospitable, courageous, faithful to his word, and frank and open in his manner. He is a Mussalmán by profession, but a bad one by practice. About the middle of the 15th century the Bilúchís, who had some 500 years earlier occupied the western confines of the Lower Sulemáns, moved northwards and eastwards into the Punjab along the mountains and the Indus Valley, expelling Patháns from the former, and subjugating the Jat inhabitants of the latter. In 1555 a large body accompanied Humáyún in his victorious re-entry into India, and so obtained a footing in the Punjab proper, scattered over which their descendants are still to be found. Besides their tribal territory, which is confined to the Sulemáns and the tract immediately below them, they constitute a large proportion of the population on the Lower Indus, and on the right banks of the Sutlej and Chenab near their junction with that river, and hold all the south-western portions of the Dera Ismail *thal;* while they are found in considerable numbers along the middle valleys of the Sutlej, Rávi, Chenab and Jhelum. The census figures (which in 1891 include 5,774 persons living in the hills beyond the Dera Gházi Khan frontier) show an increase of 17·3 per cent. since 1881.

123. THE PATHANS.—The nation which occupies the Upper Indus call themselves Patháns from their language, while they are known in Persian as Afgháns from the name of their country. The main stock of the nation is probably Aryan, but a branch of it claims Jewish descent, while the great Ghilzai section and many of the minor tribes are probably Mongol, and other tribes are admittedly Arab. Patháns occupied the Pesháwar Valley about the 15th century of our era, expelling the Dilazáks and other Indian tribes who inhabited it. The Upper Sulemáns and the eastern extremity of the Hindu Kúsh have probably always been held by Patháns; but their descent from the hills into the plain has for the most part taken place within the last two or three centuries. They now occupy the whole tract west of the Indus as far south as the Bilúch border; while on this side the river they hold much of the Chach country in Hazára and Ráwalpindi; they have considerable colonies on the left bank of the Indus till it finally leaves the Salt Range, and they occupy the northern portion of the Dera Ismail *thal.* The Pathán is essentially democratic in his tribal organization, the authority vesting in the *jirga* or Council of Elders. He is, save where mollified by our rule, and by the agricultural life of the plains, a barbarian of the purest type. He

is a bigoted Muhammadan, and is more turbulent, more treacherous, more blood-thirsty, and more fanatical, than the Bilúch; but, like him, he is distinguished by manly independence of character and boldness of bearing.

124. The census return of Patháns includes tribes such as the Dáwarí. Dilazák, Gadún, Kheshgi, Shilmáni, Swáti and Urmur, who are not true Patháns. The total shows an increase since 1881 of 12·9 per cent., part of which is due to immigration.

125. THE JAT, RAJPUT AND ALLIED CASTES.—Jats and Rájpúts comprise no less than 26·7 per cent. of the total population of the Punjab, which is indeed the peculiar home of the Jat. The former are commonly held to be Indo-Scythians, while the latter are certainly Aryan in the main. But in most parts of the Punjab at least, the two are so intimately blended together into a common stock that it is wholly impossible to draw any definite line of demarcation between them; and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the distinction is social rather than ethnic; that those families of that common stock whom the tide of fortune has in days gone by raised to political importance have become Rájpúts almost by mere virtue of their rise; and that their descendants have retained the title and its privileges on the condition of strictly observing the artificial rules by which the higher are distinguished from the lower castes in the Hindu scale of precedence, while those who have transgressed these rules have fallen from their high estate and ceased to be Rájpúts. And though the joint Jat-Rájpút stock may be in the main Aryo-Scythian, it now almost certainly contains not a few tribes of aboriginal, and perhaps some of foreign, extraction. The Jats and Rájpúts, taken together, have according to the census returns increased only 5 per cent. during the last ten years; but this figure is much below the mark, because (1) a large number of menials returning themselves as Jats or Rájpúts by tribe, while giving their proper title in the sub-caste column, have been excluded from the Jat and Rájpút returns at the present census, and (2) a large proportion of certain tribes such as the Kharrals, Khokhars and Ráthís return themselves as Rájpúts or Jats by tribe and as Kharral, &c., by sub-divisions; these were in 1881 tabulated as Jats or Rájpúts, but in 1891 were entered entirely under the separate headings of Kharral, &c.

126. THE JAT.—The Jat is in every respect the most important among the peoples of the Province, of which he is the peculiar and most prominent product. He is the husbandman, the yeoman, the revenue payer *par excellence* of the Punjab. He is more honest, more industrious, more sturdy, and no less manly than the frontier tribes, and is of all our races the most independent and self-willed, though not as a rule turbulent. There are, however, Jats and Jats. The puny Bágri Jat of the Rájpútána border contrasts strongly with the stalwart husbandman of the Central Punjab; while on the Lower Indus the name of Jat is applied to all Mussalmán cultivators who are not Pathán, Bilúch, Arab or Moghal.

127. The Jats are especially numerous in the Sikh Districts and States which occupy the eastern centre of the Punjab, in the south-eastern districts, and in the Deraját. Under and among the hills and in the Ráwalpindi Division, Rájpúts take their place; while on the Indus, both upper and lower, they are

almost confined to the immediate riverain and the cis-Indus tracts. The Jats of the Indus are probably still in the country which they have occupied ever since their first entry into India; while those of the Western Plains have almost without exception come up the river valleys from Sind or Western Rájpútána. The Jats of the western and central submontane tracts have also in part come by the same route; but some of them retain a traditional connection with Ghazni,[1] and many have their origin from the Jummoo hills. The Jats of the Central and Eastern Punjab have also in many cases come up the Sutlej Valley; but many of them have moved from Bikanír straight into the Málwa, while the great Central Plains themselves are probably the original home of many of the Jat tribes of the Sikh tract. The Jats of the south-eastern districts and the Jumna zone have for the most part worked up the Jumna Valley from the direction of Bhartpur, where a colony of Jat emigrants from the banks of the Indus settled in the time of Aurangzeb; but some few have come in eastwards from Bikanír and the Málwa.

128. THE RAJPUTS.—The Rájpúts of the Punjab differ little, if at all, from the Rájpúts of Rájpútána. Pride of blood is their strongest characteristic. They are lazy and poor husbandmen, and much prefer the care of cattle, whether their own or other people's, to agriculture; looking upon manual labour as derogatory and upon the actual operation of ploughing as degrading. They may be broadly divided into four groups; first come the Rájpúts of the Delhi territory and the Jumna Valley, for the most part belonging to the two great tribes of Chauhán and Túnwar, which gave Delhi its most famous Hindu dynasties. Next follow the Rájpúts of the river valleys of the Western Plains, many of them hardly, or not at all, to be distinguished from Jats, and belonging for the most part to the Bhattís of Jaisalmír and Bikanír, and their Punwár predecessors. The third group is the Rájpúts of the western hills and the Salt Range tract, comprising both dominant tribes of proud position, such as the Janjúas and mongrel Rájpúts from the Jummoo hills, and either descended from the Jadúbansi dynasty of Kashmir, or belonging to a group of tribes, apparently of Punwár origin, which now hold the hills on either bank of the Jhelum. Finally, we have the Rájpúts of the Kángra hills, of whom the Katoch may be taken as the type, so ancient that their very origin and advent to their present abodes are lost in the past; and the Rájpúts of the lower hills which fringe the Punjab Himalayas. In the central Sikh tract Rájpúts are few, and the few there are unimportant; for under the Sikhs the Rájpút was overshadowed by the Jat, who resented his assumption of superiority and his refusal to join him on equal terms in the ranks of the Khálsa deliberately persecuted him whenever and wherever he had the power, and preferred his title of Jat Sikh to that of the proudest Rájpút. So again on the frontier, Rájpúts are insignificant both in number and importance; for the dominions of the Pathán and the Bilúch, and the prevalence of Muhammadan feelings and ideas have placed Indian origin at a discount, and have led the leading families who belong to neither of these races to claim connection, not with the Kshatriyas of the Sanskrit classics, but with the Moghal conquerors of India, or the Qureshi cousins of the Prophet, insomuch that even admittedly Rájpút tribes of famous ancestry have begun to follow the example.

[1] Perhaps the ancient Gajnípur, the site of modern Ráwalpindi.

129. CASTES ALLIED TO THE RAJPUTS.—The Thákars, Ráthís and Ráwats stand in that order between the Rájpúts proper of the Himalayas and the Kanets and Ghíraths, who form the peasantry of that tract. But the series is practically continuous, and it is almost impossible to define where any term in it ends and the next begins. The Thákar is certainly a Rájpút by origin, though not accepted as such, owing to his having lost status by neglect of social rules; while the Ráwat of the lower is with difficulty distinguishable from the Ráthi of the higher ranges.

130. THE GUJAR.—The Gújar is the tenth largest caste in the Province. They appear to have entered India from the Pesháwar Valley, probably about the commencement of our era, and spread eastwards along the hills. They belong in the Punjab to the lower ranges and submontane tracts along the whole length of our northern border; and, though they have spread down the Jumna in considerable numbers, they are there almost confined to the riverain low-lands. In the higher mountains they are almost unknown. They have increased 13·5 per cent. in the last ten years; in Gujrát, which is their head-quarters, they constitute 14·6 per cent. of the population and in Hazára 16 per cent. In the hills they are essentially herdsmen; while even in the plains they are bad cultivators, and prefer tending cattle to following the plough.

131. MINOR DOMINANT TRIBES.—These are tribes which, like those already described, are, or have been, dominant in parts of the Punjab, but are not so numerous and so widely spread as to rank with the great races. On the frontier and throughout the Salt Range tract their tendency is to claim Arab or Moghal, and throughout the rest of the Punjab, Rájpút descent, while in the Western Plains and Deraját they are often classed as, and hardly to be distinguished from, Jats. They may be divided into three groups. In the Salt Range tract we have the Karráls of Hazára, the Gakkhars of the northern cis-Indus portion of the tract, the Awáns of the Range itself, and the Khattars who lie between them. In the Western Plains we find the Khokhars of Jhang and Shahpur, one of the most widely spread of the Punjab tribes, now claiming in the West Arab descent, although recognized in the east as Rájpúts, which they almost certainly are; the Kharrals and Khátias of the Rávi, the latter being the lineal descendants of the Kathæi, who, in their stronghold of Sángla, so stoutly resisted the victorious army of Alexander; and the Dáudpútras of Baháwalpur, to which State they gave at once a founder and a dynasty. In the Eastern Plains the group is represented by the Dogars of the Upper Sutlej and Beas; the Rors of Thánesar, whose home is on the great battlefield of the Mahábhárat; the Tagás of the Lower Jumna, probably the descendants of the Scythian Takas, with a snake for their totem, the tradition of whose defeat and slaughter is preserved in the story of King Janamajáya's holocaust of serpents; and the Meos and Khánzádahs of the northern Aravalís, probably of aboriginal origin, and the latter standing with respect to the former in a relation similar to that already described as existing between Rájpúts and Jats.

132. THE MINOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL TRIBES.—The tribes of this group, while important both in point of numbers and as including the most skilful husbandmen of the Province, very generally hold an inferior position

among the agricultural community, and seldom, if ever, occupy the position of the dominant tribe in any considerable tract of country. The group as a whole is to be found in largest numbers in the fertile districts of the Eastern Plains and submontane tract, and in the hills where the proud Rájpút refuses to plough. It is least numerous in the Deraját, where all cultivators of this class are included under the comprehensive name of Jat. It may be divided into four classes. First come the widely-distributed market-gardeners proper or growers of vegetables, degraded by their occupation, and represented by Málís in the Jumna zone, Sainís in the eastern submontane, Bágbháns or Maliárs in the Salt Range tract, and Aráíns almost throughout the cis-Indus Punjab. The last caste is the most numerous, and appears to have entered the Punjab from the Lower Indus. The second class consists of the Kanets and Ghiraths, the low-class cultivators of the hills, probably of aboriginal stock, with a considerable admixture of Aryan blood. The Ghiraths are found in Kángra proper and the hills below it; while to the east the Kanets take their place. The third class includes the Kambohs, probably allied to the Aráíns, who are found throughout the northern portion of the Eastern Plains, and in the middle valleys of the Sutlej and Jumna; and the Mahtams of the central submontane and the whole valley of the Sutlej, who are probably of aboriginal stock, being in many parts still semi-nomad. The fourth class includes the Ahírs of the south-eastern portion of the Delhi territory, where they once enjoyed considerable local importance, who have in the Punjab largely abandoned their hereditary occupation as herdsmen in favour of agriculture; and the Gaddís of the Chamba Himalayas, a purely shepherd race and probably of Khatri origin.

133. FOREIGN RACES.—The principal castes or races of the Punjab which bear titles denoting foreign origin are—the Sayad, the Sheikh, and the Moghal. But it is almost certain that a considerable proportion of those who bear these names have no real right to them; for in the Muhammadan portions of the Province, every section of a tribe that begins to affect peculiar sanctity or social exclusiveness presently claims Arab or Moghal descent; while every convert to Islám, whose original caste is not so honourable as to be worth retaining, calls himself a Sheikh. "Last year I was a weaver; this year I am a Sheikh; next year, if prices rise, I shall be a Sayad." There are, however, a certain number of true Moghals scattered over the Punjab, more especially in the Salt Range tract, through which the route of the Moghal armies lay; while in the south-west of the Province there are many colonies of true Qureshís, descendants of the Arab apostles who converted the inhabitants of those parts, and still possessing considerable spiritual influence with the people.

134. THE PRIESTLY CLASSES AND ASCETIC ORDERS.—The Brahman is by far the most important of the priestly group, and, except the Sayads already discussed, the only one that requires separate notice. The proportion of Brahmans reaches its maximum in the Himalayan tract, and steadily changes with the prevailing religion, Brahmans being almost unknown in the Western Plains and beyond the Indus. They have no territorial organization, having accompanied their clients in their wanderings and settled with them in their new homes. The Punjab Brahmans belong, for the most part, to the Gaur and Sársut sections of the caste—the former lying east, and the latter west of a line which may be roughly drawn north-east and south-west through Simla and Patiála. They are

increasing at a remarkably slow rate—$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the last ten years as against an increase of 10·7 per cent. in the population at large. The great majority of the Brahmans of the Punjab are Levites rather than priests; they hold and cultivate large areas of land; they exist chiefly to be fed as a religious act, and they possess singularly little true spiritual influence. The ascetic orders include, besides the true members of the regular orders, who are practically the spiritual guides of the people, a vast number of mendicant vagabonds, who lead a lazy and dissolute life under the cloak of religion.

135. THE MINOR PROFESSIONAL CASTES.—The position of this group is somewhat difficult of definition. Many of them are in some measure allied to the priestly classes; they have functions to perform in connection with weddings and similar ceremonies; they receive customary fees for the performance of those functions; and they are invested with a sort of *quasi*-sacred character. On the other hand, they have many points in common with the menials; their social status is very low, and many of them are retained by the villages on the same footing as the ordinary village servants, their rights and duties being regulated by custom. The castes of the group may be divided into three classes—the Nái, Bhát, and Mírásí, who are real village servants, though of a very special character; the Jogís and Ráwals, who are for the most part astrologers and semi-religious; and the Bahrúpías and Bhánds, who are actors and storytellers, and purely professional. The Nái is not only the barber, but also the messenger on formal occasions, the go-between in marriage contracts, and the leech or surgeon of the country; the Bhát and Mírásí keep up the genealogies of the land-owning classes; while the Jogí and Ráwal are fortune-tellers and magicians of the lowest possible class.

136. THE MERCANTILE CASTES.—The mercantile class may be divided into five groups, the first consisting of Banyas, Dhúnsars, Bohras, and Pahárí Mahájans; the second of Súds and Bhábras; the third of Khatrís, Khakhas and Bhátias; the fourth of Aroras; and the fifth of Khojahs and Paráchas. The first, or Banya group, is almost confined to the eastern and south-eastern divisions and to the central Native States. West of Lahore they are practically unknown. The second, or Súd and Bhábra group, is found only in the districts that lie under the hills on the northern border of the Province, from Umballa to Ráwalpindi. The third, or Khatrí group, constitutes a large proportion of the mercantile classes of all the centre and, excluding the frontier, of the north-west of the Province. The fourth, or Arora group, have the Mooltan and Deraját Divisions and Baháwalpur almost to themselves, extending also into Pesháwar and Kohát, and crossing the Sutlej to Sirsa to meet the Banya group of the east. Finally, the fifth, or Muhammadan group, is confined to the central and western districts and the Salt Range tract. On the whole, this class constitutes 7 per cent. of the population of the Province. But in the districts of the Mooltan and Deraját Divisions and in Baháwalpur the proportion is considerably higher. This, however, is due, not to the fact that a larger proportion of the population of these parts is engaged in commerce, but to the peculiar versatility of the Arora of the south-western Punjab, who is a trader first indeed, but after that anything and everything. The Banyas of the Punjab are for the most part Agarwál, though a few Oswáls are to be found on the Rájpútána border, and there is a considerable

colony of Mahesrís in Amritsar. The Bhábras appear to be a purely Punjab caste, and are almost without exception Swetambara Jains. The Khatrís, who gave Sikhism its founder, are also peculiar to the Punjab, and are very superior to all other trading classes in manliness and independence, being described by Sir George Campbell as "one of the most acute, energetic and remarkable races in India." Much of the literate work of the Punjab is in their hands. The Aroras, whose home is on the Lower Indus, are perhaps closely allied to the Khatrís, to whom they are inferior, both mentally and physically, though they exhibit a versatility which is remarkable in a mercantile caste. During the last ten years the Banyas have increased 4·4 per cent., the Khatrís 6·8 per cent. and the Aroras 10·9 per cent.

137. THE PEDLERS AND CARRIERS.—The only castes of this group that call for notice are the Banjáras and Labánas, the travelling traders of the submontane tract, the former being found in the east, and the latter in the west; while there is a considerable colony of Labánas on the Lower Indus. The two castes are probably the same people under different names; and both appear to be of aboriginal stock largely supplemented by accretions from other and higher castes.

138. THE VAGRANT, MENIAL AND ARTIZAN CASTES.—This group of castes forms in many respects one of the most interesting sections of the community. Politically they are unimportant; but they include the great mass of such aboriginal element as is still to be found in the Punjab; and while the industries of the Province are almost entirely in their hands, an immense deal of the hardest part of the field work is performed by them. It is probable that most of these lower menial castes have their origin in vagrant aboriginal tribes who have settled down, and, abandoning the most uncleanly of their habits, have risen in the social scale; but it is almost certain that most of them have been reinforced by sections of the higher castes who have sunk by the converse process. Precisely the same process may still be seen in operation, sections of the various castes abandoning a lower for a higher occupation in a series which runs somewhat in this fashion: gipsies and vagrants, scavengers, leather-workers, weavers—and the rise in position is often accompanied or preceded by a change of religion, the impure and semi-aboriginal form of Hinduism, which rules the practice of the outcastes, being abandoned for Sikhism or Islám. Even so, the new converts are often hardly accepted as belonging to the faith by their fellow-believers, even though they abandon those occupations or habits which are held to be most polluting. This tendency to change of occupation makes the lines of demarcation between the several castes exceedingly indefinite; and the castes themselves often consist of merely the followers of specific occupations, and can hardly be called true castes. In this class are included the village menials, which form so peculiar a feature of Indian rural economy, their services and their dues being alike fixed in nature and amount, and regulated by custom instead of contract.

139. THE VAGRANT AND CRIMINAL CASTES.—The whole of these classes put together do not constitute quite one per cent. of the population of the Punjab. But they present many points of singular interest, while their criminal habits render them administratively important. They are probably all aboriginal,

and most of them eat impure animals, and are, with the scavengers, the hereditary workers in grass, straw and leaves. They may be roughly divided into vagrant, criminal, and gipsy tribes. The principal castes are, among pure vagrants, the Ods and Beldárs or navvies of north-western India, and the Changars of the Central Punjab, who have been doubtfully identified with the Zingári of Europe; among the hunters, the Baurías of the middle Sutlej, the Aherís and Thorís of our eastern Rájpútána border, the Sánsís of the Eastern Plains, and the fisher tribes of Jhabels, Kehals, and Mors found in the south-west of the Province; among the criminal tribes, the Mínas of Gurgaon and the Hárnís of the submontane; and among the gipsies, the Nats, Bázígars, Pernas and Kanjars, and the Hesís of the hills, all of them wandering minstrels, acrobats and prostitutes.

140. THE SCAVENGER CASTES.—The Chúhras, known in the west of the Province, when Mussalmáns, as Musallís and Kutánas, and in the Sikh tract, when Sikhs, as Mazbís, are the fourth largest caste in the Province and have increased 13·5 per cent. since 1881. Like the vagrant tribes, they work in grass and straw. Many of them have abandoned scavenging and the eating of carrion with their change of religion, and taken to leather-work, and even to weaving. Like all menial castes they are less numerous on the Indus than elsewhere, while they are found in greatest numbers in the Central Punjab, where they take a very large share in the labour of agriculture.

141. THE LEATHER-WORKERS AND WEAVERS.—The leather-making castes so often abandon their hereditary occupation for weaving, especially when Sikh or Mussalmán, that it is impossible to separate the two classes. The Chamár, known as Rámdásía when Sikh, and as Mochi, when Mussalmán, is the great leather-working caste; and in the east of the Province takes the same part in field-work as does the Chúhra in the centre; and it is there that he forms the largest proportion of the population. As in the case of the Chúhras, the good seasons preceding 1891 have had the effect of bringing about a considerable rate of increase. Taking Chamárs and Mochís together, they have increased 12 per cent., and are surpassed in number by only Jats and Rájpúts. The great weaving caste of the Punjab is the Juláha, or, as he is commonly called in the villages of the west, the Páolí. It is probable that the great mass of the caste belongs to the same stock as the Chamár, though it is constantly receiving accessions from above, weaving forming the lowest occupation, the adoption of which does not pollute its followers. The weaving of wool is chiefly in the hands of the small Gadaria or shepherd caste.

142. WATERMEN, BOATMEN AND COOKS.—The great class of water-workers, from which it is impossible to separate cooks, probably belong to one and the same stock, the distinction between them being purely occupational. Being essentially fishermen and watermen, they are most numerous in the western and central districts which are traversed by the great Punjab rivers; where, too, they assist largely in agricultural labour, besides finding more extensive occupation as cooks among a Mussalmán population with no prejudices against eating food prepared by others. The water-carrier, fisherman and cook is known as Jhínwar or Kahár in the east of the Province; as Mahra, when a Hindu, in the centre, and as Mácchí, when a Mussalmán, in the centre and west. The boatman is

known as Malláh everywhere except on the Indus, where he is called Mohána. The Bhatyára or cook shop-keeper, and the Bharbhúnja or grain-parcher, are smaller castes of the class.

143. OTHER ARTIZANS.—It is impossible to separate the blacksmiths from the carpenters. In some parts of the Province the same man follows both occupations, while in most the two castes freely inter-marry. The class is largely recruited from above, and has probably been formed for the most part in this manner. The Kumhár or potter occupies a very low position in the social scale, and, with the artizan castes already described, completes the list of the village menials proper. He is most numerous where irrigation from wells is most largely practised. The Dhobi or washerman, the Darzi or tailor, the Chhímba or calico-printer, the Lílárí or dyer in blue, and the Rangrez or dyer in red, constitute a group separated only by distinction of occupations, which are all combined by the Charhoa in the south-western districts. The other artizan castes require no separate notice. The Sunár or silversmith is in the villages almost as much a pawn-broker and money-lender as a craftsman; while the Téli or oilman can hardly be separated from the Pénja or cotton-scutcher, and the Qassáb or butcher, all three occupations being commonly followed by the same person.

144. THE MENIALS OF THE HILLS.—The organization of the menial and industrial classes in the Himalayas and the low hills at their foot differs considerably from that which obtains on the plains. In the former, the whole class is very largely one and the same, the members composing it being differentiated only by the occupations which they follow, and the class itself being considered impure and outcast; and this is more markedly the case the further we penetrate into the hills. In the low hills the Barára and Batwál perform general menial service, the Meg weaves and works in leather, and the Dúmna scavenges and works in grass; while in the higher hills the Kolí, Dágí and Chanál, as they are called almost indifferently, perform all menial offices.

145. THE LANGUAGES OF THE PEOPLE.—The figures in the margin show the main languages spoken by the people of the Punjab. But here again, far more even than in the case of religions, the gradations are so imperceptible and the dialects so numerous that no clear lines of demarcation can be drawn. Bágri is only the northern form of the western or Márwári dialect of Rájpútána. Hindústání includes the Púrbía or Baiswárí and Bhojpúrí dialects, the literary Urdu of the educated classes, and the Hindi or Braj of the peasantry of the Delhi territory. Jatki, if not a dialect of Sindí, stands half-way between that language and Panjabí; while Dogri is only a hill dialect of Panjábí, as Pahárí is of Hindí. Of the dialects classed as Turanian pure Tibetan is spoken only in Spiti, and the Láhuli and Kanauria,

Languages.	Persons.	Proportion per mille.
All languages	25,130,127	1,000
Hindústáni	4,157,968	171
Bágri	553,746	22
Panjábi	15,748,469	621
Jatki	1,899,922	76
Dogri	6,426	·3
Pahári	1,523,073	61
Turanian Dialects	26,633	1·1
Pashtu	1,057,853	42
Bilúchi	35,550	1·4

which are included under the Turanian dialects, are merely the connecting links between it and Pahári and include every stage of the transition, as they vary from valley to valley down the head-waters of the Chenab and Sutlej.

146. LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES.—The language of our eastern border is Hindí. Passing along the southern border the same language prevails, modified by contact with an immigrant element speaking Bágri in the south and Panjábi in the north, till in the Sutlej Valley we meet the western dialect of Panjábí. The meridian of Sirhind in the east, and the course of the Ghaggar from where it crosses that line in the south, may be taken as the boundary between Hindi and Panjábí. Of the latter language five main types may be distinguished. The eastern or Málwa dialect prevails throughout the cis-Sutlej tract. To it succeeds the central dialect, the standard type of the language, which is spoken in its greatest purity in the Mánjha or tract lying east and south of Lahore, and including the holy city of Amritsar. Throughout the Panjábi-speaking portion of the Western Plains the western or Pachháda dialect of Panjábi obtains, and grows more and more corrupt as we move westward, till it becomes the Hindko of the mid-Indus Valley, still a Panjábí dialect, though with a large admixture of Persain and Pashtu. Lastly, the people of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts speak a Panjábi dialect, of which the type is Potwári, or the speech of the eastern portion of the tract, which gradually fades into the corrupt Hindko of the Upper Indus.

147. On the Rájpútána border of Baháwalpur there is a considerable immigrant population speaking Bágrí; but, with this exception, Jatkí is the language of the whole south-western corner of the Panjáb. Beyond the Indus, Bilúchí is spoken by the organized Bilúch tribes who dwell at the foot of the Sulemáns, but Jatkí is the language of the river valley, and is fast driving Bilúchi back into the hills. Passing northward into the Pathán tract we find Pashtu spoken on the border and Hindko among the mixed population of the riverain; while moving still further north into Kohát and Pesháwar we have Pashtu as the universal language, though a considerable mixed population of Indian origin still use Hindko among themselves.

148. The languages of the hills may be said generally to follow the course of those of the plains below them; but the line separating the Hindí and Panjábí types lies much further west among the former than in the latter, the Kángra Valley being a sort of border land between the two languages. East of this line is spoken Pahári or Garhwáli, of Hindi type. West of it up to the Hazára border is spoken Dogrí and its dialect Chibhálí which is closely akin to the Potwárí type of Panjábi of the Salt Range tract. Beyond the Kághán Valley Pashtu obtains; while throughout the northern hills, from the Rávi to the Swát River, the Gújar herdsmen speak a dialect of their own, which is apparently of Hindí affinities. In the low hills along the foot of our Eastern Himalayas, Panjábí, and not Pahárí, is apparently the language of the people; while west of the Ráví, on the other hand, the people who inhabit the strip of plain country at the foot of the hills speak Dogri and not Panjábí. Beyond the mid-Himalayas, in Kanáwar, Spiti, Láhul and Pángi, either pure Tibetan is spoken or languages such as Láhuli and Kanauría, which hold an intermediate position between the Tibetan and Indic types.

149. The census figures do not indicate clearly the comparative progress of the various languages, but from general observation there would seem to be little doubt that the Urdu type of Hindí is gradually superseding the indigenous languages. Pashtu and Bilúchí appear to be receding before the Hindí dialects, while Tibetan alone makes way against the tide, and is advancing southwards. It is curious that while Brahmanism is driving Buddhism back into the mountains, the sacred language of the latter should at the same time be superseding that of the former religion.

NATIVE STATES.

150. NATIVE STATES.—The political control of the Native States remained unaltered during the year, and is exercised as follows :—

(1) The three Phulkián States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha and the Baháwalpur State are directly under the Lieutenant-Governor ;

(2) The Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot and Suket States are under the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division ;

(3) The Chamba State is under the Commissioner of the Lahore Division ;

(4) The Máler Kotla, Kalsia, Pataudi, Lohárு and Dujána States are under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division ; and

(5) The Simla Hill States, 20 in number, are under the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who in his political capacity is designated Superintendent of the Hill States.

151. For the purposes of the Extradition Act, 1879, the Commissioner of Delhi has been appointed Political Agent of the Patiála, Jínd and Nábha States, and the Commissioner of Lahore Political Agent of the Baháwalpur State.

152. *Patiála.*—It is to be regretted that the administration of this State cannot yet be favorably mentioned. At the close of the year a High Court was established, and a coadjutor was appointed to the office of Wazír, and the result of these measures must be awaited. The Maháraja went to Kasauli in the hot weather, and paid a private visit to Lahore in December to take part in the Polo Tournament.

153. *Baháwalpur.*—The administration of this State has presented no special features. In consequence of the great scarcity in Bikaner and the large exports of grain from the State to Bombay, the Nawáb imposed certain export duties of a temporary nature on grain. As this action was opposed to principles generally recognized, the attention of the Government of India was invited to it, and on the views of the Supreme Government being made known to the Darbár the duties were removed. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor while on tour at Mooltan last January received a visit from His Highness the Nawáb.

154. *Jínd.*—The Rája has now reached his 14th year, and, at the request of the Council of Regency, Dr. Nicholson, Medical Adviser, now devotes more time to the Rája's education. With the concurrence of the Patiála and Nábha Darbárs,

the betrothal of the Rája to the younger daughter of Sardár Jíwan Singh of Búriya was arranged during the year, but the marriage will not take place for some time.

155. *Nábha.*—The administration of this State in which the Rája takes the greatest personal interest continues to be most satisfactory. The Nábha and other Phulkián States and the Kapurthala State have been asked to co-operate with the British authorities in checking border crime. The whole question of systematic co-operation in this matter between the British and Native States Police was carefully examined on the spot by Mr. Charles Brown, Deputy Inspector-General, and it is hoped that considerable improvement will result from the measures which he has suggested. The Lieutenant-Governor passed through a portion of the Patiála and Nábha States during his cold weather tour.

156. *Kapurthala.*—The Rája of Kapurthala left India in March 1893 for a tour of eight months, on which he has been accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Massy. During his absence the administration of the State is in the hands of Sardár Bhagat Singh, C.I.E., Chief Secretary. A son was born to the Rája on the 13th May 1892.

157. *Farídkot.*—This State also has been asked to assist the District officials of Ferozepore in checking border crime, and a Magistrate has been deputed to meet a Magistrate of the Ferozepore District and co-operate with him in ascertaining the names of the suspected persons residing along the border with a view to taking security from them. The Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Farídkot in December 1892.

158. *Imperial Service Troops.*—The progress of these troops continues to be satisfactory, and the Camps of Exercise furnished an opportunity of brigading them for a short time with regular troops. Detachments of cavalry from the Phulkián States, Baháwalpur, Kapurthala and Farídkot attended the Cavalry Camp at Murídke, whilst the same States sent detachments of infantry to Meean Meer, and the Sappers and Miners of Náhan went to Pur. In all cases these troops acquitted themselves with credit.

159. *Mandi.*—The Mandi State was threatened by famine, but by means of takkávi advances and relief works the people were enabled to come through the season of trouble without much distress.

160. *Suket.*—The period for which the services of Mr. Hallifax were lent to the Suket State was extended in March 1892 for another year. The Rája's conduct cannot yet be described as satisfactory. He has now been allowed the services of a Tahsíldár, who will act as his Wazír, and it is hoped that under this new arrangement some improvement may result.

161. *Chamba.*—The administration of this State, in which the Rája takes an active part, continues satisfactory.

162. *Kalsia, Máler Kotla, Pataudi, Loháru and Dujána.*—The administration of three of these States—Kalsia, Máler Kotla and Pataudi—is under the direct control of the Commissioner of Delhi. In the States of Máler Kotla and Pataudi the local administration is carried on under the orders of a Superintend-

ent, and in Kalsia by a State Council. There is nothing calling for notice in the administration of either Loháru or Dujána. The Máler Kotla State, which has hitherto been managed with conspicuous success, has sustained a great loss in the death of its Manager, Agha Muhammad Khán. Sanction has since been obtained from Government of India to appoint the Nawáb of Loháru in his place.

163. *Simla Hill States.*—The report by the Political Agent shows that in nearly all these States the administration is satisfactory. The Rája of Náhan in particular deserves great credit for his government, and his ability and enterprise are well known. Forest plantations and roads continue to receive attention. Owing to press of work, it has been found necessary to appoint a Native Assistant to aid the Superintendent in his duties.

PUNJAB BORDER.

1.—THE HAZARA BORDER.

Black Monntain.—Akazai and Hassanzai.

164. During the year under report the Isazai clans, *viz.*, the Hassanzai, Akazai and Madda Khel, committed no offences in British territory, but about the end of March 1892 they allowed Háshim Ali Khán, the proscribed chief of the Khan Khel Hassanzai, to return within their limits to Baio, a village just inside the Hassanzai boundary trans-Indus on the crest of the ridge dividing Boner from the Indus Valley. On being called to account for this breach of the engagement which they had subscribed in May 1891 for his perpetual banishment, the jirgas of the three Isazai clans waited on the Deputy Commissioner in April, and agreed to expel him. Under pressure accordingly from his fellow-tribesmen Háshim Ali was about to leave Baio early in June; but meanwhile a Swati of Agror reported to an officer of the Gurkha Regiment encamped in that valley that Háshim Ali wished to make peace, and under orders from the Government of India communications were opened with him through this officer. Háshim Ali thereupon put off his departure, but he subsequently left Baio on the 16th June. Later on he returned to Baio and remained there and Major-General Sir William Lockhart, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, was deputed in August to deal with him, and announced to him that, if he surrendered, his offence would be forgiven, but that he would be required during the pleasure of Government to reside at some place in British India to be fixed subsequently, and that he would be granted an allowance of Rs. 300 a month as maintenance. A hope was also held out to him that, if he and the Isazai clans behaved well, the period of his detention might be shortened. At the same time the Isazai were warned that, as they were bound by their engagements to keep Háshim Ali out of their territory or to surrender him if he returned to it, they would be punished by Military force unless he were brought in or gave himself up within a month from the date of this warning.

165. Háshim Ali, who was at Baio when these annoucements were made, showed no sign of being willing to accept the terms offered him or to make any concessions whatever, and adhered to his demands for restoration to Seri (the ancestral head-quarters of the Isazai chiefs), for the disbandment of the Border Police, and for the cessation of all interference by Government on the crest of the

Balck Mountain and beyond. The composition of the Border Police was mentioned in paragraph 16 of last year's report, and the secret of the dislike with which it is regarded by Háshim Ali and his fellow-clansmen lies in the fact that it is the most tangible sign of the policy inaugurated by Government after the expedition of 1891 to maintain Háshim Ali's expulsion, to keep up roads constructed during the Military operations of 1888 and 1891, and generally to acquire some influence and control beyond the border by enlisting the clans in our service and attaching the headmen to our side by yearly allowances.

166. The month of grace having elapsed without Háshim Ali's surrender or any attempt on the part of his tribesmen to bring him in a prisoner, an expedition was sent up the Indus Valley in the beginning of October, which overran part of the Madda Khel country and the Hassanzai lands trans-Indus without opposition and returned to British territory on the 10th October after burning several villages and destroying the small hamlet of Baio. Háshim Ali, who left Baio and fled to Boner before the troops advanced, has not since ventured back to Isazai limits; and his overtures to obtain assistance from Bonerwáls, Chiggarzai and his own clansmen to restore him to Baio have so far not met with success.

167. Full deputations of the Hassanzai, Akazai and Madda Khel clans, including all Háshim Ali's supporters of any note save one absent from illness, waited upon the Deputy Commissioner at Oghi in the end of March 1893. They appear to have accepted the lesson of the last expedition, and to be unwilling to give any encouragement to Háshim Ali, which may render them liable to punishment again; but they are still averse to the Border Police, and specially to the existence of a post at Seri.

Chilas and Kohistan.

168. There has been no friction with Chilas in Hazára, but the Chilasis came into conflict with a detachment of the Gilgít Field Force, and a fight occurred in March 1893 between Kohistánís and Chilasís on the one side and the Gilgít Field Force on the other near the village of Chilas.

169. The Kohistánís are still under blockade for the two raids committed by them in 1890 and 1891 (*vide* paragraph 17 of last year's report). A good deal, however, of the property stolen in these raids has been recovered from time to time, and the Kohistánís talked of sending in a deputation to settle these cases, but have not yet done so.

Allai.

170. There has been no trouble and no event worth recording in Allai. The usual feud between Arsala Khán, Chief of Allai, and his principal rival, Bahádur Khán of Shakargarh, continues, and has given rise to occasional fights between their servants and partisans.

Nindhar, Tikri, Deshi (Swatís), &c.

171. The trans-border Swatí clans of Nindhar, Tikri and Deshi have behaved well and given no trouble. Two leading men, *viz.*, Ghaffar Khán of Trund in Tikri, and Akhunzada Jamál Khán of Nindhar, died during 1892.

172. A Hindu child was kidnapped from Darband in the territory of the Nawáb of Amb by a servant of the Khán of Thákot, but the father got him back by paying Rs. 100, which was promptly recovered from the Thákotís.

Amazai and Utmanzai.

173. Of the Amazai of Mahaban and the Utmanzai of Kaya and Kabbal opposite Turbela on the Indus there is nothing to record.

Hindustáni fanatics.

174. The Hindustáni fanatics have deserted the quarters which they occupied on the right bank of the Indus in the Chiggarzai country, possibly under pressure from that clan, who look upon them as inconvenient neighbours. They are in negotiation for a resting place among the Amazai and in Boner, but have not yet settled down permanently.

General.

175. It is satisfactory to note that there has been no border raid, robbery or other breach of the peace along the whole frontier of the Hazára District from Kagan to Turbela.

II.—The Peshawar Border.

Boner and Swat.

176. The conduct of the Swat and Boner tribes has been good, and they gave no trouble during the Isazai Expedition of October 1892. There have been nine cases on the Ranezai (Swat) border, *viz.*, three of murder and six of theft and detention of cattle. In two of the murder cases the offenders escaped across the border, but in the third case the accused has been captured and sentenced to death. Four out of the six other cases have been settled.

177. Two or three outlaws from British territory have been brought in lately and handed over to the local authorities.

178. Across the border the usual factional fighting has been going on both in Upper Swat and between Palli and Zormandi.

179. The Bonerwáls were concerned in 16 cases, which, being all of a trivial character, were readily settled. A gang of dacoits, consisting of several outlaws from British territory, recently took up a position on the Boner Border and commenced a series of highway robberies and dacoities, but they have been successfully dispersed, three of them having been arrested within our border.

180. Six cases of theft and detention of cattle occurred in connection with Chamla, which have all been settled.

Khudu Khel.

181. Our relations with the Khudu Khel have been excellent. They are invariably ready and anxious to bring in British outlaws, and are rarely if ever guilty of harbouring such, while their jirgas as a rule are pleasant to deal with.

182. In independent territory there has been less fighting than usual between the villages of Dagi and Totali, although hostilities are always apt to break out on the slightest provocation.

Gadúns.

183. The behaviour of the Gadúns has also been satisfactory, and as a rule British outlaws find no refuge in their country. In view of the commencement of operations for revision of settlement in the Pesháwar District pillars were erected where possible upon the border to show the boundaries fixed at the previous settlement. Those put up by the village of Kyara, where the boundary has been disputed by the Gadúns ever since it was demarcated, were immediately knocked down. This is the only case we have had against the Gadúns during the year, and the jirga of Gandap have been called to account for it.

Utman Khel.

184. The Utman Khel have given no particular trouble, though outlaws harboured by them have committed a few offences for which the tribe is being called upon to give satisfaction.

185. There is a long-pending dispute between the Utman Khel and our subjects of Tangi in regard to land on the border which belongs to Tangi and was included within the settlement boundary. Though the Tangi men have paid revenue on this land since settlement, they have never been able to cultivate it, and they have lately brought a complaint on this score.

Mohmands.

186. The Pandiáli, Hálimzai and Tarakzai Mohmands have behaved fairly well. A leading man amongst the Hálimzai detained two sepoys of the Border Military Police who had gone across the border in connection with their duties, but the jirga after some delay settled the affair by burning the offender's houses, which has had a good effect.

187. A yearly allowance of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the Hálimzai in consideration of their guaranteeing the safety of the head-works of the new Michni-Nowshera Canal, which takes off from the Kabul River at Warsak in their limits just beyond our frontier.

188. During the year 1,267 claims under Section 10 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation were instituted as against 1,383 last year.

189. Of this number 922, aggregating Rs. 52,643, were instituted by transborder men, and 345, valued at Rs. 14,741, by British subjects. Of the former 37 cases with a total value of Rs. 1,889 were referred to jirga, and of the latter 5 cases worth Rs. 164. The remainder were settled by the parties themselves without the necessity of a jirga reference.

General.

190. It is satisfactory to note that of late several outlaws have been promptly brought in from across the border—notably from Swat—in response to a mere request for their surrender, and, as time goes on, we may hope that outlaws will find greater difficulty in escaping justice by merely changing their residence to the other side of the frontier line.

III.—The Tribes under the control of the Political Officer in Charge of the Khaibar Pass.

Kúki Khel Afrídís.

191. The principal event of the year has been the open rebellion of Amín Khán, who had hitherto been the representative headman of the Kúki Khel.

192. To trace the causes which led to this rebellion it is necessary to go back as far as January 1884, when Amín Khán's father, Abdulla Núr, who had preceded him in the headmanship, was murdered. During his lifetime Abdulla Núr had enjoyed a special personal grant of Rs. 150 per mensem in addition to a "Maliki" allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem as the tribal Malik. On Abdulla Núr's death Amín Khán was recognized as successor to the "Maliki," but Government refused to continue to him his father's personal allowance, and this Amín Khán resented by a long course of disaffected behaviour, which culminated in his collecting an assemblage of his Kúki Khel partisans for a hostile demonstration near Jamrud in March 1890 with the avowed object of stopping the bi-weekly convoy through the Khaibar Pass. This demonstration proved a failure, but Amín Khán had to be punished for it, and on the 22nd April 1890 the jirga of the Khaibar Maliks gave an award which was ratified by Government to the effect :—

(*i*) that all the Kúki Khel allowances, *i.e.*, the tribal subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per mensem as well as the "Maliki" of Rs. 300 per mensem, should be held in abeyance for a year ;

(*ii*) that the tribal subsidy should in future be paid into the hands of the leading men of the Kúki Khel and not distributed through Amín Khán, as had often been done previously ;

(*iii*) that when the allowances were disbursed on the expiry of the year for which they were to be detained, a fine of Rs. 2,000 should be deducted from the arrears of "Maliki" payable to Amín Khán himself.

Under this award the Kuki Khel allowances were not distributed from March 1890 till February 1891, but, when Amín Khán and his followers were summoned with the rest of the tribe in February 1891 to receive the money due for this period, they failed to appear and, after deducting the fine of Rs. 2,000 from the "Maliki," all arrears both of this and the tribal allowance were handed over to the adherents of his rival, Akbar Khán, who alone attended. No fresh distribution took place till May 1892, and meanwhile it had been decided that the "Maliki" was in future to be paid half to Amín Khán and half to Akbar Khán, as these two men in point of influence divided the tribe between them, and Amín Khán of late had not been keeping his following in order. When the tribe were again summoned to receive their allowances in the beginning of May 1892 Amín Khán came in with the rest and professed to be quite willing to carry out any orders whether he were continued as Malik or not. But, while avowing contrition, he was still carrying on intrigues with his tribesmen, and, though the headmen of the Abdal Khel, who were the first section called in for payment, received their share of the tribal allowances on the 5th May without demur, the Tsalor Palarai section, who attended next day, refused at his instigation to take

their portion unless the whole of the allowances, both tribal and "Maliki," were made over to Amín Khán in a lump for distribution. On the 7th May, however, the "Maliki" was paid half and half to Amín Khán and Akbar Khán, and the former was warned by the Political Officer that he must behave himself and keep his faction in better order. Another section (Mannia Khel) also received its tribal allowance the same day, and open resistance to the orders of Government then collapsed. On the 9th May all the remaining sections were paid off, the Tsalor Palarai coming forward of their own accord to accept the share which they had rejected on the 7th. The threatened difficulty now seemed to have been overcome, but Amín Khán's plans had only been checked for the time, and, though he concealed his intentions for fear of arrest, at a secret consultation which he held immediately afterwards in the Pesháwar city with three Khaibar Maliks of other tribes who were his principal partisans he was advised to commit himself more deeply than ever. He then started on the 13th May for his summer home at Rajgal in Tirah, leaving directions for the burning of his house in the village of Jam (close to Fort Jamrúd) and for the destruction of a tower in the same neighbourhood from which his adherents used to fire on his rival Akbar Khán. These directions, which were partially carried out on the 17th May, were no doubt intended to create an impression that he had broken with us for good and had decided to take up his residence for the future in Tirah, where he would be freer to pursue a feud with Government. On arriving in Rajgal Amín Khán again commenced the tactics which he had employed every year since his father's death in 1884, going with his brothers from house to house among the Kúki Khel and invoking their aid. The Kúki Khel Mullas had already been won over, and of the tribesmen some gave in readily, but the majority consented out of fear that their houses would be burnt if they declined to obey the priestly mandate. Amín Khán then went to the Mullas of the other Afrídi tribes, but only one, the Aka Khel Mulla, took his part, the rest declining to meddle against Government. With the Afrídi tribesmen of other clans he was equally unsuccessful, only three men of the Sipah Afrídís openly joining him; and the Orakzai tribes, to whom he next applied for assistance, also declined.

193. The first outcome of these manœuvres appeared on the night of the 29-30th May, when an attack was made in the Pass on two men of the Khaibar Rifles carrying the Political Officer's mail bag up to Landi Kotal, and a Snider rifle was stolen from them. The same night the telegraph wire was cut near Jamrúd. On the night of the 17th-18th June there was firing upon the lines of the Khaibar Rifles at Jamrúd and on a patrol of the same corps in the same vicinity. On the 26th June information was received that Amín Khán was about to advance on Jamrúd with a Kúki Khel "lashkar" (tribal gathering), but whether he intended coming by the Bára or the Bazár Valley was not known. Eventually, as the Afrídi tribes of the Bára were unwilling to commit themselves by letting him through, he decided to take the route down the Bazár Valley, which at that time of year was deserted by the powerful Afrídi clan of the Zakha Khel who inhabit it during the winter and spring. On the 3rd July Amín Khán, with a "lashkar" of 800 men, reached Shudnai, a mile and a half due south of Fort Maude, which is a post on the Khaibar road between Jamrúd and Ali Masjid. On the afternoon of the 4th 200 men of the 14th Sikhs were

moved out from Peshāwar to reinforce the ordinary garrison at Jamrúd, and about 5 P. M. the same day Amín Khán, dividing his force into three parts, sent two of them to attack the Jahángír and Fort Maude posts in the Khaibar, while the third portion ascended the Shadi Bagiyar hill, 2½ miles from Jamrúd and commanding the entrance of the Pass, with the object of stopping the Tuesday convoy which would be going up from Jamrúd next day. At sunset, however, this detachment came down the hill again and proceeded to attack the Shadi Bagiyar road-post. Further reinforcements, consisting of 2 guns escorted by 100 men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, were then sent out, which reached Jamrúd at 2-30 A. M. on the 5th. Meanwhile the three posts named above had been surrounded and fired upon all night, but at dawn Amín Khán drew off his forces and returned to the Bazár Valley. This was no doubt principally due to the arrival of troops at Jamrúd, but partly also to the fact that a convoy of 15 mules bringing down supplies for his gathering had been intercepted and captured at Chora by Malik Yár Muhammad Khán of the Malikdín Khel Afrídís. The road through the Pass being no longer directly threatened, the usual Tuesday convoy passed up safely on the 5th July under a strong escort of the Khaibar Rifles and other friendly Afrídís, and three days later, on the news being confirmed that Amín Khán and his lashkar had returned to Tirah, the European troops were withdrawn from Jamrúd, though the 200 men of the 14th Sikhs remained there as a precaution for a week longer. Since then, though two or three petty offences have been committed by individuals, the Kúki Khel as a tribe have been perfectly quiet, and in the autumn their families came down from Tirah as usual to spend the winter in the Peshāwar District. Amín Khán too has given no fresh trouble, though the remaining half of his "Maliki" has been declared forfeited; and his tribe have been punished by the deduction of fines to the amount of over Rs. 5,000 at the distribution of their allowances in May 1893.

Kambar Khel.

194. The conduct of the Kambar Khel Afrídís, whose winter quarters in Kajúri and on the Chora stream lie next to the Kúki Khel, has been very good as usual.

Kamrai Afrídís.

195. The Kamrai Afrídís and their headmen, Háfiz Samandar and Muhammad Azam, have also behaved very well and given no trouble. The Kamrai lands lie next to the Kúki Khel in Bára, and the Kúki Khel, who are very strong, have cut off the water-supply from a great portion of these lands, which therefore lie waste. The Kamrai are too weak to resist this openly without the aid of other Afrídi tribes, which is not always available; but when the Kúki Khel families migrate from their winter to their summer quarters they have to go through the Kamrai country, and then the Kamrai use their opportunity by compelling the Kúki Khel to pay up a certain sum in cash and sheep before allowing them passage.

Sipahs.

196. The Sipah Afrídís reside in Ilamgudar and Bára, while their winter quarters are in the Kajúri plain.

Malikdín Khel.

197. There have been no cases against the Malikdín Khel Afrídís.

198. The feud between the two Maliks of this clan—Yár Muhammad Khán and Firoz Khán—who both reside at Chora in the Bazár Valley, still continues; but a truce was effected between them up to the *Id* of Ramzan (April 1893), and it was hoped that when this term expired it might be found possible to renew the truce for a further period.

199. During the Kúki Khel demonstration against the Khaibar road Yár Muhammad Khán, as already mentioned, did excellent service by intercepting a convoy of 15 mules carrying supplies from Tirah for Amín Khán's "lashkar," which he captured at Chora on the evening of the 3rd or 4th July and brought in to the Political Officer. This was a great blow to Amín Khán's Commissariat arrangements, and no doubt contributed to his retirement on the 5th.

Zakha Khels.

200. The Zakha Khel hold the most important position in the Khaibar, Bazár and Bára Valleys as well as in the Maidán of Tirah. On the Pesháwar side, and in the Khaibar, their behaviour has been satisfactory. The four years' truce between their two headmen, Malik Khawás Khán and Malik Wali Muhammad Khán, expired in July 1893, and there has been no fighting during the year under report, but the feud is only dormant, and is a distinct advantage to us, since it prevents them from combining in any course prejudicial to the Pass arrangements.

Loárgi Shinwárís.
Shilmánís.
Mullagorís.

201. The Shinwárís of Loárgi, the Shilmánís of Kam and Loi Shilmán and the Mullagorís of the Tartarra range continue to behave well. The last when called upon for assistance at the time of the Kúki Khel disturbance in July responded with the utmost promptness and zeal. On the night of the 3rd July a message was sent to them that as many men as possible should come into Jamrúd. The tribe were then in their summer quarters at Kambela, 20 miles off, but some 80 of them started at once without hesitation, regardless of the heat of the weather, and, arriving at Jamrúd on the 4th, went up next day, arms in hand, with the convoy.

Khaibar tolls.

202. The income from the Khaibar tolls was Rs. 62,004 as compared with Rs. 65,630 in the previous year, Rs. 67,745 in 1890-91 and Rs. 72,850 in 1889-90. The principal cause of the decline is the extension by the Amír of the system of State monopolies, which now include raisins, pistachio nuts, and Astrachan furs, as well as almonds, and all these articles are sent down the Kabul River on rafts to save the Khaibar tolls.

Khaibar Rifles.

203. The Khaibar Rifles—Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men—have behaved with their usual cheerfulness and energy, which were particularly shown when Amín Khán attacked three of the Khaibar Posts. In one instance a very large sum was offered to the man in command if he would surrender his post, but he declined to betray his trust, and is still unaware that his refusal of the offer has come to the ears of his superiors.

IV.—The Kohat Border.

The Adam Khel Afrídís.

204. (I). The behaviour of the Hassan Khel has been satisfactory. No old cases remained pending against them at the end of 1891-92, and during the last year only one case of cattle-lifting was laid to their charge, which has been settled by a fine of Rs. 25.

Jowákís.

205. The three cases relating to rifles stolen from Hangu and from regiments on the march during the second Miranzai Expedition, which remained pending at the close of last year against the Jowákís (*vide* paragraph 32 of last year's Report), have been disposed of.

206. Since the 1st November 1892, when the system of Jowáki hostages was abolished and the money paid to them was converted into a tribal service allowance for towers manned by the tribesmen on their own border, the only case that has been charged to this tribe is the one of dacoity which remains pending.

Ashu Khel (Kalla Khel).

207. No offences were committed by the Ashu Khel during the year. The conduct of the Pass Afrídís has been good.

Daulatzai clans, *viz.*, Bazotís, Feroz Khel and Utman Khel.

208. (II).—Orakzais.—The behaviour of the Daulatzai clans has been satisfactory.

Stúri Khel.

209. One case pending from last year has been settled and no new offence has been reported. Up to March 1893 this was the only tribe along the northern frontier of the Kohát District from the Hassan Khel Afrídís on the east to the Zaimushts on the west that did not enjoy an allowance from Government for service rendered; but a proposal was at that time under consideration for granting a similar allowance to the Stúri Khel, and it has since been sanctioned.

Shiah Syads of Tirah.

210. There is nothing new to record about the Shiah Syads of Tirah. The old feud between Sayad Mír Askar and Sayad Kásim continues and broke out once or twice during the year, but is at present quiescent.

Muhammad Khel clans, *viz.*, Mani Khel, Abdul Azíz Khel, Bár Muhammad Khel and Sipaya.

211. The first three of these clans are always well behaved, and in 1892-93 the Mani Khel and Abdul Azíz Khel have not committed a single offence, while only two petty cases have been charged to the Bár Muhammad Khel.

212. The conduct of the Sipaya is generally not quite so satisfactory, and a dacoity of 11 head of cattle has been placed to their account during the year, which is still pending; but on the other hand the old fine of Rs. 1,100 outstanding against them has been recovered, and the two cases of the preceding year have been settled up.

213. A tribal service allowance of Rs. 1,008 per annum each has lately been sanctioned for the Mani Khel and Bár Muhummad Khel, who in return have built and manned two towers on the routes usually followed by trans-border thieves.

Ismailzai, Lashkarzais and Hamsaya clans, divided into Sámil and Gár factions.

Sámil clans, *viz.*, Mishtís, Sheikháns, Mammazai (Darradar), Malla Khel and Rabiya Khel.

214. (*a*). The Mishtís were charged with 8 offences during the year, and the Sheikhán with 3; but all 11 have been disposed of and none of them were serious.

215. The Mammazai and Malla Khel have a clear sheet, and the case pending against the latter from the year before has been settled.

216. The score against the Rabiya Khel is a longer one, *viz.*,—

1 Robbery with murder,
1 Robbery,
4 Cattle thefts;

but all these, with the exception of one cattle theft, have been satisfactorily accounted for, and in the most serious case a fine of Rs. 400 was recovered.

217. The Mishtís, Sheikhán and Rabiya Khel have shown great promptitude in settling up cases charged against them, and, which is a still more healthy sign, they have been most punctual in paying fines adjudged. All three tribes are now in receipt of their tribal allowances, and have built and manned the border towers for which they contracted in return.

218. The tax of 8 annas per house imposed as revenue after the Miranzai Expedition of 1891 has been regularly realized in the Akhel and Rabiya Khel hamlets situated on the southern slopes of the Samána Range.

Gár clans, *viz.*, Akhel, Ali Khel, Mammuzai, Massuzai and Alisherzai.

219. (*b*). The conduct of all these clans continues to be a great improvement upon what it was before the Miranzai Expedition.

Zaimushts.

220. (III). ZAIMUSHTS.—The behaviour of the Zaimushts also shows a considerable improvement, 9 offences, *viz.*,—

Kidnapping	2
Burglary	1
Theft	6

having been reported as compared with 23 in the preceding year. All of these, as well as all outstanding cases of previous years, have been settled up, and though a balance of Rs. 198 remains to be realized, this will be recovered immediately. The Zaimushts are now to receive a yearly subsidy of Rs. 1,500, in connection with the new arrangements for the administration of the Kurram Valley, as a service allowance for the protection of the 10 or 12 miles of road running through their limits between the Kohát border and Alizai, which is the southern most point of the Túri country. The Zaimushts have also furnished 100 men to the Kurram Militia, so that we shall have a much stronger hold over this tribe than we ever had before; and as in future they will have a good deal more to do with the Political Officer in charge of Kurram than with the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, it will probably be found advisable to transfer them to the control of the former.

Wazírs.

221. (IV). WAZIRS.—The Kabul Khel and Malikshâhi clans of the Darwesh Khel Wazírs, who adjoin the western border of the Kohât District for a length of 30 miles from Thal to Latammar, have for the last two years been the worst behaved of all the tribes on the frontier of the Peshâwar Division. During the year under report their depredations became more and more frequent, and the success of their thieving expeditions was greatly aided by the presence among them of some 30 outlaws who acted as guides. In these offences a small section of the Saifali branch of the Kabul Khels known as the Badda Khel were far the most conspicuous. Their principal Malik is said to have in his possession over a hundred camels stolen from British subjects, and in February 1893 they crowned their misdeeds by murdering a Sikh Havildár of the Mountain Battery then encamped at Biland Khel. By the end of the year the account against the Kabul Khel and Malikshâhi stood as follows for cases already decided :—

		Rs.
(I)	Malikshâhi	2,859
(II)	Kabul Khel other than Badda Khel	1,859
(III)	Badda Khel	1,381
	Total ...	6,099

This, however, did not include the great bulk of the offences committed during 1892-93, and in March 1893 the jirgas were called into Thal for the disposal of all outstanding cases up to date. The Badda Khel evaded this summons, but the other sections duly attended, and the following additional sums were found due for cases not previously decided :—

	Rs.
Malikshâhi	1,626
Kabul Khel other than Badda Khel	793
Badda Khel	4,782
Total ...	7,201

The aggregate score against these tribes thus amounted to Rs. 13,300, and the Deputy Commissioner on the 16th April succeeded in obtaining a written agreement from the jirga present at Thal undertaking to produce items (I) and (II) in 20 days. At the same time two prominent border chiefs of the Kohât District were sent into the Wazír country to assist the jirgas in fulfilling their engagement, with the result that Rs. 1,765 was realized in cash or kind of item (II) and Rs. 2,672 of item (I) in addition to Rs. 200 out of the Rs. 1,626 adjudged against the Malikshâhi in April 1893. The score therefore now stands as under :—

	For cases previously decided.	For cases decided in April 1893.	Total.
(I) Malikshâhi	187	1,426	1,613
(II) Kabul Khel other than Badda Khel	94	793	887
(III) Badda Khel	1,381	4,782	6,163
Total	...	...	8,663

Items (I) and (II) will probably be realized in the enusing cold weather without much difficulty, but item (III) will not be paid up voluntarily.

General.

222. With the exception of the Wazírs, the tribes on the Kohát frontier have given no trouble at all, and the effect of the Miranzai Expedition of 1891 continues to be most satisfactory. In March 1893 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the posts on the crest of the Samána, and it has since been finally decided that the two principal posts at Mastan and Gulistán are to be permanently held by a force of regular troops which will never be less than 400 rifles.

V.—Kurram.

223. The preceding year closed with an appeal from the Túrís for assistance to eject Chikkai and his coalition from Lower Kurram. Chikkai was said to have told them that, if they yielded to the Amír, he would leave them in peace, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát reported that, unless we succoured them, they would probably be driven in despair to submit to Kabul.

224. During the month of May the Amír, to whom a letter had been addressed regarding Kurram affairs, sent a reply advising that a British Officer with troops should be appointed to take up his position among the Túrís as the only way of restraining them from their attacks on Afghán subjects. Towards the end of July a large Túri jirga, representative of all sections, arrived at Kohát to ask the intentions of Government, and to urge that we should occupy their country, as otherwise they would be obliged to make terms with the Amír through Chikkai.

225. Meanwhile the Government of India had determined to accept the Amír's suggestion to depute a Political Officer with troops during the ensuing cold season to settle affairs in Kurram, and this decision was communicated by the Commissioner to the Túri jirga at Kohát on the 2nd August. Mr. Merk, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner of Peshávar, was selected to introduce the new *régime*, and crossed the border at Thal on the 18th October accompanied by an escort consisting of two regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four mountain guns.

226. Chikkai and his followers, to whom previous notice had been sent that they would be expelled by force if they did not promptly leave Lower Kurram, made no attempt to resist the orders conveyed to them, and retired before the troops advanced from Thal. As therefore Mr. Merk marched up the valley, the Túrís quietly resumed possession of all the lands from which they had been driven out by the Sunni coalition, and since then the internal affairs of Kurram have progressed smoothly and satisfactorily. A simple form of justice is administered under the supervision of the Political Officer by decisions of jirga or Kázi in accordance with the "Turizuna" or ancient code of Túri customs; and revenue is now being paid up for the spring harvest of 1893, which is the first we have had to do with. For the collection of this revenue there are no records except the old Durrani account books, which are very much out of date, and it is now proposed, at the instance of the Túrís themselves, to make a rough summary settlement by measuring up and assessing all cultivated lands afresh.

227. To support the administration a local Militia of 800 sepoys and 50 sowárs, with a due proportion of Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, has been enlisted under two European Officers—a Commandant and an Adjutant—and no difficulty was experienced in recruiting up to the full strength required. All the sowárs are Túrís, but the infantry of the Militia will eventually be composed of 600 Túrís and 100 Zaimushts with 100 men of miscellaneous tribes, though at present it has been considered advisable, for the sake of drill and discipline, to introduce a small leaven of 40 men, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 4 Native Officers from our own Native Army. The raising of this Militia has already enabled Government to withdraw half of the force of regular troops which went up with Mr. Merk in the first instance, and, when it has been completely organized, no troops will be left with the Political Officer except a personal escort of 250 rifles, one troop of cavalry and two guns.

228. Lastly, a site with an elevation of 5,500 feet above the sea has been selected in the plain near Malana at the foot of the Sufed Koh about eight miles north-north-west of the old Kurram Fort for a Head-quarter Station, Civil and Military, which will be erected immediately. The Cantonment is to consist of a defensible enclosure large enough to include the lines of the personal escort, with a strong keep or citadel at one corner in which will be located the Civil Treasury and Lock-up for prisoners. Outside this, at a distance of a few hundred yards, the houses of the Civil and Military Staff will stand in the open with the lines of the Túri Militia and the other Civil buildings—Katcheri, Post Office, Dispensary, Serai and Túri guest-house.

229. As regards external relations, while all attacks by independent tribes have ceased since we entered the valley, the Túrís themselves are restrained with a firm hand from raiding upon their neighbours, who are Kabul subjects, and in the two or three cases of this kind which have occurred notwithstanding our prohibition, full satisfaction has been promptly exacted for the injured parties. This policy, however, has not, so far, been reciprocated by Sardár Shiríndil Khán, the Governor of Khost, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the Afghán territory adjoining Kurram.

VI.—Bannu Border.

General.

230. In spite of scarcity in the hills and high prices of food-grains in the district, there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of border offences committed, which chiefly consisted of cattle thefts, and the border has on the whole been very quiet.

231. All offences pending from the previous year have been settled and filed, with the exception of the case of fine of Rs. 3,500 imposed on the Bakka Khel in 1890. Most of this fine has been realized, and an early settlement is now expected.

232. There was no organized fighting during the year in independent Wazíristán between the Darwesh Khels and Mahsúds, though the usual petty raids and robberies were committed by each tribe on the other.

Darwesh Khels.

233. The *Hathi Khel* have behaved well and gave no trouble. There are no cases against the *Isperkas* and *Umarzais*, and the *Muhammad Khel* section has behaved exceptionally well during the past year.

234. The *Bakka Khel* as a section have abstained from offences. A celebrated Bakka Khel outlaw named Mazalmír and his brother Katai continue to give trouble. They have generally confined themselves to worrying their own personal enemies in the section by stealing cattle outside the border. In two cases, however, they have committed offences in British territory. During the year the Police arrested one brother of this family, himself an outlaw, and it is hoped that as they have now many enemies in their own section and in Daur, they will no longer be able to commit offences and may be arrested. The *Jáni Khel* section, as usual, have abstained from offences and are exceptionally well-disposed and quiet.

Bhittannís.

235. Two cases only are recorded against the Bhittannís. In the first case, the Maliks themselves recovered the stolen property and returned it without delay. In the second case, an outlaw is said to have been the offender, and the Malik with whom he was living has been made responsible. There has been a great improvement on the Bhittanni border in the last few years, and offences are very much fewer than formerly. The intrigues of Marwat Maliks were as a rule at the bottom of Bhittanni offences, and this source of mischief has in a large measure been checked.

Border Military Police.

236. The Border Military Police has greatly improved in working and discipline. Patrolling is much more effectively carried out than formerly, and the men are able to pursue offenders for miles into the hills, and on a recent occasion went into Daur and raised the hue and cry in, and obtained the assistance of, two villages of that valley in pursuit of offenders. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police is able to take up border cases at once, and has leisure to dispose of them thoroughly. He has time for free intercourse with hillmen of all sorts, and is able to intervene effectively in settling their disputes.

VII.—Dera Ismail Khan Border.

Mahsúds.

237. The number of offences committed by this tribe was 46 against 30 in the previous year.

238. The alleged value of the stolen property was Rs. 2,419-3-3 against Rs. 1,376-8-0 in the previous year. Recoveries were effected or redress was obtained in respect of property valued at Rs. 2,354-3-3. The balance was thus only Rs. 65 at the end of the year.

239. There were only four cases pending against this tribe at the end of the year.

240. The state of crime on the Tánk border was not on the whole unsatisfactory. Some offences are certain to occur as long as there is a hungry tribe like the Mahsúds on this border, but if a special reason is required for the small increase in crime, it is not far to seek, and the marvel is that under the circumstances it was not more marked.

241. Owing to the occurrence of untoward events last summer, a split occurred in the tribe, and some sections of the Mahsúds are not as well disposed towards the Government as they might be.

Shiráni hills.

242. Only three cases occurred in the Shiráni country during the year under report against one in the previous year. Two of these were pending at the close of the year. No case was pending against this tribe at the end of the year, which was satisfactory. The conduct of the tribe has continued excellent throughout the year, and efforts are now being gradually made, and with some success, to settle their more serious internal disputes through the good offices of the tribal jirga.

Zhob District.

243. The number of cases which occurred in the Zhob District was 24 against 34 in the previous year. Though there was a decrease of 10 cases as compared with the previous year, yet a large number of the offences committed were of a very heinous nature. There is no question, however, that the violent crimes committed on the Zhob frontier during the year were entirely due to disturbing influences in Wano.

244. The violent crimes referred to above were eight in number, and consisted of—

(1) Shooting of a sepoy on duty at Mír Ali Khel, his rifle and bayonet being carried off.

(2) Attack on two sowárs of the 5th Bombay Cavalry who were carrying mails from Moghal Kot to Kuchmina, one of the sowárs' horses being killed.

(3) Attack on Shiráni sowárs who were escorting a complainant on his way to Kajúri Kach and theft of two camels belonging to the complainant.

(4) Attack on three sowárs of the 5th Bengal Cavalry who were bringing the dâk from Moghal Kot to Mír Ali Khel. Two of the horses were wounded.

(5) Murder of a Shiráni sowár on his return from escort duty from Kajúri Kach to Moghal Kot.

(6) Murder of three Girni sowárs while on their return from escort duty from Kajúri Kach to Moghal Kot.

(7) Murder of three sowárs of the 5th Bengal Cavalry while on their way to Girdao to exchange dâks with the levy sowárs from Gul Kach. One horse was also killed, and three carbines, two swords and one saddle and bridle carried off.

(8) Attack on two levy Daffadárs and seven sowárs. Two sowárs were wounded, one horse killed and two wounded.

245. These offences were the work of two distinct gangs—(*a*) Nekzan Khels, a section of the Mahsúd Wazírís; and (*b*) Shakaiwáls, a section of the Wano Ahmadzai Darwesh Khels under the leadership of Zariband. The responsibility for these offences was held to attach to the Darwesh Khel sections of Wano, the Shakaiwáls themselves, and the Mahsúd sections of Khaisara.

246. The terms of the settlements effected with these sections for these offences and their results as concluded may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The Darwesh Khel sections of Wano were fined Rs. 2,000, and ordered to surrender Zariband under certain conditions, or in default of surrendering him to pay a further fine of Rs. 4,000. They elected to pay the whole amount, and have paid Rs. 4,000 in cash and have made over hostages as security for the payment of the balance. The headmen have further bound themselves by written agreement to be responsible for the future good conduct of Zariband and all other of their tribesmen residing in Wano and Shakai who had been accused of complicity in the above-mentioned offences. All arms plundered by Zariband and his party have also been restored.

The Shakaiwáls were fined Rs. 2,000, and ordered to surrender two of the principal accused persons, or in default to pay a further fine of Rs. 2,000. One of the accused died, and the Shakaiwáls elected to pay the fine instead of surrendering the other. The whole amount, *viz.*, Rs. 4,000 has been paid.

The Mahsúd sections of Khaisara were fined Rs. 3,000, and ordered to surrender four of the accused persons, or in default to pay Rs. 6,000 more. Relations of the accused persons were surrendered and placed in the lock-up pending surrender of the accused persons themselves, but were released on the jirga electing to pay the full fine of Rs. 9,000 instead of surrendering the accused. The jirga paid the fine and also bound themselves by written agreement to be responsible for the bad characters of Khaisara.

Darwesh Khels and Powindahs.

247. No offences were committed by members of these tribes during the year.

Ustránas, Kasránís, Miánís and Ghorezais.

248. The behaviour of these petty tribes has been excellent throughout the year.

VIII.—Dera Ghazi Khan Border.

General.

249. Perhaps no better evidence could be afforded of the satisfactory condition of the tribes on the Dera Gházi Khan border than the fact that nothing has occurred calling for special notice or to disturb the general state of tranquillity which prevailed. The Deputy Commissioner notices that only seven offences in all were committed by hill tribes and sections under his political control, *viz.*,—

by Lagháris (Haddiánís)	3
" Gurchanís (Durkanís)	4

while none are recorded against Bozdárs, Kasránís, Khosas, Lunds and Mazárís. But it is necessary to point out in this connection that no correct estimate can be formed from these statistics either as to the general political situation in

regard to these tribes or the state of crime amongst them, as no details are given of the offences committed by them against the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Agent, Governor-General, or by the latter against the former.

250. Much progress was made during the year by the Deputy Commissioner, Derá Gházi Khan, in consultation with the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, towards the final settlement of cases which had been outstanding for a length of time between the tribes under the Punjab and Bilúchistán jurisdictions and which have been separately reported to Government.

Gurchani-Marri-Bugti boundary.

251. The settlement of the long-disputed Gurchani-Marri-Bugti boundary is a matter of much importance. It will equally benefit the Punjab and Bilúchistán jurisdiction in that part of the country, as it will go a long way towards preventing future disputes between those important tribes, and will enable all the neighbouring lands which are of the best quality to be brought under cultivation.

Kasránís.

252. There has been no case against the tribe during the year, and the hill section of it has been quiet. The whole tribe has behaved well during the year under report.

Bozdárs.

253. The state of affairs as regards the conduct of this tribe shows a very marked improvement. The Bozdárs have not committed a single offence against British subjects during the year under report, and it is satisfactory to note that the tribesmen are daily showing greater readiness to resort to our officials and to petition for the redress of any claims they may have amongst themselves instead of following the old custom of making reprisals.

Lunds.

254. The behaviour of the Hill Lunds continues to be quite satisfactory.

Khosas.

255. There have been no important cases among the Khosas, but some trouble has been given by the internal dissensions of the tribe, especially by the old-standing feud between the Tumandár and the Jindánís.

256. In order to get the refugees from other tribes referred to in last year's report surrendered, the Deputy Commissioner sent for the Haddiáni Mukaddams at Fort Munro in September last, and kept them there until they had as far as possible settled all such outstanding cases. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that Nawáb Muhammad Khán does his best to control them, but that their internal quarrels give a good deal of trouble. Malang Khán, a leading Mukaddam, and Fatteh Ali, Ahmadáni, were killed during the year in pursuance of old feuds, and the cases are not yet disposed of.

Durkani Lashari and Petáfi Gurchanís.

257. The offences committed by the Hill Gurchanís which occurred during the year were thefts of cattle. The behaviour of this tribe has distinctly improved.

Mazárís.

258. No cases were reported against this tribe either from Bilúchistán or in this district. The control of the tribe by Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán and his son, Sardár Bahrám Khán, is reported to be excellent, and the tribe continues to be on good terms with its neighbours.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

259. The following deaths among Native Gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1892-93:—

District.	*Name.*
Delhi	Mirza Ikbál Sháh.
Umballa	Sardár Rám Naráin Singh of Kharindwa.
Ditto	Sardár Naina Singh.
Ludhiána	Sardár Yár Muhammad Khán.
Jullundur	Sardár Nihál Singh.
Hoshiárpur	Sardár Bahádur Búr Singh of Mukerián.
Ditto	Sardár Nidhán Singh of Mukerián.
Kángra	Rái Dalíp Singh of Kulu.
Ditto	Rája Brij Ráj Singh of Bhaddú.
Amritsar	Sardár Hardit Singh, Chína.
Ditto	Bába Vír Singh, Sathlání.
Gujránwála	Sardár Bahádur Lehná Singh, Chimni.
Ditto	Sardár Amar Singh.
Lahore	Missar Rám Dás.
Ditto	Kanwar Naráin Singh, reputed son of the late Mahárája Sher Singh.
Ditto	Rái Bahádur Diwán Dás Mal, Pesháwaria, Honorary Magistrate.
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Sardár Sikandar Khán, Khosa.
Bannu	Sardád Khán, Banúchi.
Pesháwar	Rái Lakhpat Rái.
Ditto	Muhammad Khán, Sardár Bahádur.
Hazára	Rája Firoz Khán of Khánpur.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

PATWARI AND KANUNGO AGENCY.

260. THE reform of the Land Records agency in the Punjab came under consideration in 1881 in connection with the proposals of the Famine Commission adopted by the Government of India for the institution of an Agricultural Department. The Financial Commissioner considered a separate department unnecessary, but urged the improvement of the agency (Kánúngos) by which the village accountants (Patwárís) are supervised, so that in future the ordinary annual statistics should be sufficiently accurate to serve, on the one hand, as indications of defects in the working of a settlement or of the approach of distress, and, on the other hand, to obviate the necessity of reconstructing the record-of-rights by means of an expensive settlement establishment at each periodical revision of the assessment. Up to that time the supervising agency had consisted only of one Kánúngo and one Assistant Kánúngo in each tahsil with, in some districts, a few head Patwárís usually called *Girdáwars*. Colonel Wace, then Settlement Commissioner, prepared a scheme which eventually received the sanction of the Government of India in 1884 by which a staff of 520 Kánúngos was established. The scale gave one Office Kánúngo (corresponding to the Registrar Kánúngo in the North-Western Provinces) to each tahsíl, with one and occasionally two more to assist the District Kánúngo, and a Field Kánúngo (corresponding to the Supervisor Kánúngo in the North-Western Provinces) to every 25 Patwárís. The ordinary pay of a Kánúngo in either branch is Rs. 25, but for the first year he receives only Rs. 20, and one-fourth of the whole number enjoy Rs. 30. Field allowances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per mensem are given to half the Field Kánúngos. The District Kánúngo receives Rs. 60 per mensem and travelling allowance when on tour at 8 annas per diem.

261. Colonel Wace at the same time undertook the complete revision of the rules for the guidance of Patwárís and Kánúngos, and drew up a new Code, which was finally issued in February 1885 with Financial Commissioner's Circulars Nos. 11, 12, and 13. The objects which the new rules were framed to meet were therein stated as follows:—(1) that village papers should be kept complete up to date, and (2) that the result of each year's agricultural transactions should be tabulated in a convenient form. It was not originally intended that the Patwári and Kánúngo Rules should all be made matter of law, but on the passing of the new Land Revenue Act in 1887 the whole body of these rules was gazetted as rules under the Act. Meanwhile in October 1884 a second Financial Commissioner was appointed, the Settlement Commissionership being at the same time abolished, and in February 1885 a Settlement Officer was appointed under the title of Director of Settlements and Revenue Records, whose principal duty was to bring in and supervise the new revenue agency. In pursuit, however, of the new policy of lessening the distinction between settlement work and ordinary revenue record

business, the control of settlements was by Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 24 of 1885 transferred to Commissioners of Divisions, and the Director's title was altered in October 1887 to that of Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In 1888-89 a change was made in the form of this officer's pay, by which he now draws the pay of his rank with a local allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

The Director inspects the district and tahsíl revenue records of each district every second year. His other duties are described in Revenue Circular No. 25.

262. The most important reforms made in the system of land records during these changes have been as follows :—

(a) The institution of statistical registers, sometimes called village and circle note-books. The statements in these registers, ten in number, have been devised with much difficulty to serve a double purpose, *viz.*, the collection and tabulation of the statistics annually required by the Government of India and at the same time those statistics which are required for the practical purposes of the Collector and the assessing officer. A volume is kept up in duplicate (one copy with the Patwári and the other with the Office Kánúngo of the tahsíl), for each village, and duplicate copies are also maintained in the Revenue Offices for each assessment circle and tahsíl. The volumes are thus about 70,000 in number. Each statement has spaces for the entry of 15 years' statistics. Changes in the form of the statements have been frequent, and this has caused some trouble in keeping up the village registers.

(b) The new system of attesting mutations in the record-of-rights.—Before 1885 no change affecting right or title could be made in an entry in the record without formal proceedings and an order by a Tahsíldár or in disputed cases by a higher officer, which sometimes required the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. In consequence such changes were seldom made except at a revision of settlement, and obsolete entries were repeated year after year. The power to make any necessary alterations (under certain legal restrictions fixed by the Land Revenue Act) has now been given to Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs, and a simple form has been prescribed for the record of the Tahsíldár's orders, and their transfer into the annual record prepared by the Patwári. Orders are as a rule passed in the village where the parties reside without summoning them to the Tahsíldár's head-quarters. The result of these facilities has been that nearly 600,000 mutations are annually brought to record.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

263. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.—The survey of estates as a part of settlement operations is carried out by the Patwárís or village accountants. The method now adopted in all plain tracts is that known as the square system of measurement. Before the plotting of the fields is carried out, the surface of the estate is carefully divided into squares of equal size and these form the skeleton on which the village map is built up. It is found that the Patwárís lay out the squares with great accuracy, and, the points at which field boundaries intersect the sides and diagonals of the squares being

fixed, correct plotting is much facilitated. It is hoped that the maps which have been prepared on the square system can be corrected and brought up to date from time to time, and that re-measurement will cease to be a necessary feature of settlement operations. The Patwáris' maps are now generally sufficiently accurate to be utilized after reduction by the Survey Department in the preparation of topographical survey maps.

264. The assessments of all estates in the Punjab, with the exception of a few of which the revenue has been redeemed by the proprietors, are revised from time to time. The term of settlement adopted in the case of most districts recently brought under re-assessment has been twenty years. The rule laying down the standard of assessment is as follows:—" The assessment of an estate will be fixed according to circumstances, but must not exceed half the value of the net assets." The phrase "net assets" is defined as meaning "the average surplus which the estate may yield after deduction of the expenses of cultivation including profits of stock and wages of labour." When the rents are fair competition rents 50 per cent. of the rental is considered to be the measure of the half assets share. In practice it is recognized that there are many reasons which may justify a Settlement Officer in assessing below the maximum standard. But he is responsible for showing as accurately as possible what the half assets are, and for justifying by cogent arguments any proposal to fix the Government demand below that standard.

SURVEYS.

265. SURVEYS.—The constitution of the Himalaya Survey Party was practically the same as in 1891-92. Work in Kulu was commenced in the autumn, two fairly strong detachments being deputed for the purpose. The operations of the detachment working to the north and west of Nagar (a tract embracing much high ground) were greatly impeded by the early snowfall; but the work was successfully completed by the middle of November. The other detachment working in the neighbourhood of Banjar was equally successful, in spite of the dense forest growth on the spurs of the Jalori Bashleo Range. The two detachments surveyed an area of 160 square miles. In Kángra a total area of 232 square miles was surveyed, including the town of Kángra and the station of Dharmsála. In Mandi, where the comparative lowness of the country permits operations to be carried on throughout the winter, a total area of 212 square miles was surveyed on the 2-inch scale.

The forest surveys in Kulu and Kángra were carried on *pari passu* with the topographical survey. In all 40·6 square miles of forest were mapped in Kulu and 32·6 in Kángra. An area of 7·9 square miles was also surveyed in Hoshiárpur. In Patiála good progress was made with the special 4-inch survey. A number of maps were completed during the year, and the progress made on all hands was distinctly satisfactory.

SETTLEMENTS.

266. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement during the year were Kángra, Amritsar, Lahore, Montgomery, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Pesháwar and part of Kohát. The Pesháwar Settlement was commenced in the hot weather of 1892, but the Settlement Officer did not join until the cold weather following.

267. *Kángra.*—The last of the assessment reports of this district, that of the Hamírpur Tahsíl, has recently been submitted to Government. The total enhancement of *khálsa* land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,02,805, or 17 per cent. of the former demand, the original forecast having been one lakh. The whole cost up to 30th June 1893 has been Rs. 1,23,770, of which the jágírdárs have paid Rs. 11,349. The operations in the jágírs consisted chiefly in the fixing of a cash demand in lieu of the former assessments which were in most cases collected in kind. The settlement, which is now practically complete, has been conducted by the Deputy Commissioner with a very small additional establishment.

268. *Amritsar.*—The assessments in all tahsíls have been completed with the result that the revenue has been enhanced by Rs. 2,29,000, of which about Rs. 42,000 accrues to jágírdárs and revenue assignees. The cost of operations up to date amounts to Rs. 3,14,632. The settlement operations are now being wound up and will be finally completed during the current year.

269. *Lahore.*—The new demand, which gives an enhancement of two and a half lakhs over the former fixed revenue, has been introduced throughout the district. In the course of the settlement operations, however, the fluctuating water-advantage land revenue, which in this district amounted on the average to nearly two lakhs per annum, was abolished. Simultaneously with this abolition the occupiers' rates on the canal were enhanced by the Irrigation Department. Mr. Walker, the Settlement Officer of Lahore, proceeded on furlough in May 1893, but he will return in the cold weather to complete the various subsidiary operations of settlement, including the preparation of a final settlement report.

270. *Gujránwála.*—Two tahsíls have been re-assessed, an enhancement of Rs. 1,10,000, of which Rs. 25,000 goes to jágírdárs, having been obtained. The assessment report of the third tahsíl is now before the Financial Commissioner. The Chenab Canal has caused a rapid extension of cultivation in this (Háfizabad) Tahsíl, and raises several difficult assessment problems. The Settlement Officer hopes to complete his work by April 1894. The cost of operations up to date has been Rs. 2,38,234.

271. *Gujrát.*—The settlement of this district has been completed at a cost of about two and a quarter lakhs. Government has secured an increase of nearly two lakhs.

272. *Siálkot.*—The onerous character of the operations in this district was referred to in last year's report. The Settlement Officer has recently submitted his third assessment report, that of the Zafarwál Tahsíl. It has been forwarded to Government. It is understood that the assessments in the remaining two tahsíls will be reported within the next three or four months. Up to date this settlement has cost a little over three lakhs.

273. *Shahpur.*—The financial results of the re-assessment were noticed in last year's report. During the present year the Deputy Commissioner, who has been in charge of the settlement throughout, has been engaged in dealing with the various subsidiary questions arising at settlement time, such as inám-dári arrangements, forest policy, leases of land, and the like. The introduction

of the new assessments has fortunately coincided with a year of favourable rainfall; and but for a disastrous flood in the Jhelum, which did very great damage in the river circles at the end of June 1893, the prosperity has continued up to date.

274. *Montgomery.*—The settlement operations in this district have up to date been confined to the two Rávi Tahsíls, but it is proposed to start work in the Sutlej Tahsíls during the present cold weather. In the former tahsíls half of the measurement work has been accomplished, and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of the hot weather of 1894. Before that, however, the Deputy Commissioner expects to submit his assessment reports. If he is able to do so the new assessments will probably have been announced by April 1894.

275. *Peshâwar.*—Mr. Dane is pushing on the work in this district with commendable activity, and has already prepared a report for the whole district dealing with preliminary questions. About 300 miles of base lines, radiating all over the district, have been laid out and marked with pegs at every 200 kadams square limit. The building up to squares on these bases will proceed very rapidly.

276. *Kohát.*—The settlement operations in the Teri Tahsíl of the Kohát District which were commenced last year extend to 95 villages. The measurements and preparation of new maps of these villages have been completed. Records of occupancy and tenancy rights and the preliminary statements of the rights and holdings of each village have been prepared. The enquiries into the rights of irrigation, máfís and lambardárships are nearly finished, and it is expected that the assessment report will be submitted early in 1894, and the final report before October 1894.

277. *Districts which will shortly come under settlement.*—The re-settlement of the Dera Ghâzi Khan District has been sanctioned by the Government of India and will be commenced during the present cold weather. The Settlement establishment is now being drafted to the district. The Settlement Officer will join in January.

278. OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN SINCE 1882-83.—At the close of the year 1882-83 there were altogether 8 districts under settlement, the names of which are given in the margin.

1. Kohát.	5. Ráwalpindi.
2. Jullundur.	6. Umballa.
3. Hoshiárpur.	7. Karnál (part).
4. Ludhiána.	8. Simla.

All these settlements have been brought to a close, the result being that the total revenue, khálsa and assigned, from these districts has risen from about 60 to 69¾ lakhs of rupees giving an increase of nearly 10 lakhs. The large jágír of the Khattak Nawáb in Kohát was not assessed with the rest of the district. Part of it was, however, settled between 1883 and 1887, and the rest is now under settlement. General re-assessments have been undertaken in the past decade in the districts of Hissar, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, Kángra, Lahore, Amritsar, Montgomery, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Shahpur and Pesháwar. The new assessments had all been introduced by rabi 1893 in the first 7 districts, and their revenue was increased from 50½ to over 66 lakhs, representing an increase of 15½ lakhs. Large increments have also been realized in the districts of Gujránwála, Siálkot and Shahpur, where operations were still in progress at the close of the year. The

assessment of the plains portion of the Khushab Tahsíl, the last part of Shahpur to be assessed, came into force with effect from rabi 1893. The revenue of the district has been increased by about 50 per cent.

279. COST.—The total cost of settlement operations during the ten years has been about 47 lakhs.

LAND TENURES.

280. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—The number of enhancement cases rose from 1,391 in 1890-91 to 1,746 in the year under report. The Hissar and Hoshiárpur Districts, which usually swell the returns of this class of litigation, show a considerable diminution in the number of cases decided. On the other hand there is a large increase in the suits for enhancement in the Amritsar and Gujrát Districts due to the completion of settlement operations in some of the tahsíls. In Jullundur the number of suits rose from 243 to 343, but in only 95 of these suits was enhancement decreed, the usual proportion in which landlords are successful being four out of five. In Gurdáspur the effect of settlement seems to have ceased and the number of suits, which last year was 185, is now only 64. Enhancement was decreed in 323 out of 330 suits in the Gujrát District and in 438 out of 459 in the Amritsar District.

There were no suits for enhancement of rent in the Deraját Division and only 7 (in Hazára) in the Pesháwar Division. Landlords were successful in 1,410 out of the 1,741 cases decided during the year. Only 28 suits for reduction of rent were brought during the year. In half of these the tenant was successful.

281. EJECTMENT.—Sixteen hundred and fifty-five decrees were passed for ejectment of tenants-at-will as against 1,112 decrees in the previous year. In addition to this ejectment was ordered under Section 45 (5) of the Tenancy Act after issue of notice in 5,346 cases as against 4,486 cases in the previous year. In 4,978 cases involving an area of 43,860 acres was ejectment actually carried out. The figures of the year 1890-91 were 4,606 cases with an area of 42,334 acres. In 2,586 cases tenants brought suits to contest their liability to ejectment and were successful in 913 cases. Nearly one-fourth of the cases in which ejectment was decreed or ordered belong to the Hissar District, and out of the 4,978 cases in which ejectment was actually carried out, 1,038 or more than one-fifth belong to the same district. A considerable increase in the number of ejectment cases took place in the Gujránwála and Pesháwar Districts owing to settlement operations. In the south-west of the Province ejectment cases are always few in number as tenants are at a premium. In the Montgomery District only one and in Jhang only two applications for ejectment were made during the year.

282. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—There was a total increase of 2,582 acres in the area irrigated on the Sidhnai Canal. The kharíf of 1891 was a "record" one; but this fact unfortunately encouraged the settlers to think that they could dispense with wells. Up to the middle of July 1892 only 229 wells had been commenced; but efforts were being made to persuade the cultivators to take takkávi for this purpose.

283. The Sohág Pára Canal in the Montgomery District irrigated an area 27 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, and the condition of the colonists was most prosperous. Well sinking has made much more progress in this tract than on the Sidhnai Canal. In 90 per cent. of the holdings wells have either been sunk or sinking has commenced.

284. The latest figures showing the areas colonized on the Chenab Canal up to September 30th, 1893, are as follows :—

	Acres.
To Peasant grantees	338,033
To Yeomen "	27,942
To Capitalist "	30,649
TOTAL ...	396,624

An area of 8,783 acres was sold by auction in March 1892, the average price realized being Rs. 43½ per acre. This shows the great value of the land. Originally 27,000 acres were allotted to the Forest Department, and 7,360 acres (afterwards reduced to 5,000 acres) were reserved for horse-runs. Of the area allotted to the Forest Department 15,000 acres have now been made available for cultivation ; and permission has been similarly given to the Punjab Government to dispose of the area set aside for horse-runs, provided it is not required for a mule-rearing farm within the next few years.

285. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—In the following table the number of various classes of transfers recorded during the past five years are compared :—

Year.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts, &c.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1887-88	50,832	181,846	38,575	135,567	50,995	48,650
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131 527	61,074	46,159
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660

286. In the present year there are the following increases in species of transfers which are unconnected with agricultural prosperity or distress :—

	In cases.	*In area.*
In inheritances	8 per cent.	22 per cent.
In gifts and exchanges	21 "	43 "

These figures should be compared with those under the head of mortgages and sales. The proportion of increase in these is as follows :—

	In cases.	*In area.*
In mortgages	20 per cent.	13 per cent.
In sales	44 "	26 "

287. Against the mortgages must be set off the redemptions of mortgages, and the increase in these was as follows :—

	In cases.	*In area.*
Redemptions of mortgages	28 per cent.	36 per cent.

288. If the figures for redemptions be subtracted from those for mortgages the differences between the two years in the balance of mortgages are as follows :—

	In cases.	*In area.*
Excess of mortgages over redemptions ...	+ 11 per cent.	— 11 per cent.

289. Thus there was really no increase but rather a decrease during the year 1891-92 in the rate at which land is passing into the hands of mortgagees, and the increase in the quantity of mortgage business is no more than is found to exist in such other classes of business as inheritances, partitions and exchanges.

290. The excess of mortgaged area for this year, after subtracting the area redeemed, is 187,465 acres, of which 135,569 acres were cultivated. These areas, though large, are equivalent to only 0·35 per cent. and 0·52 per cent. respectively (1) of the gross proprietary area of the whole Province (after deducting reserved lands in the possession of Government), and (2) of the total cultivated area of the Province.

The excess in mortgaged over released area for previous years is shown below in thousands of acres—

Year.	Area mortgaged during the year, less area redeemed.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187

291. The proportion which cultivated land bears to the whole area of land affected by various classes of transfers in 1891-92 is as follows :—In the case of partitions 64 per cent., in inheritance cases 58 per cent., in gifts and exchanges 58 per cent., in mortgages 72 per cent., in redemptions 72 per cent., in sales 56 per cent., and in other transfers 47 per cent. It is only natural that mortgages and redemptions should tend to operate rather more upon cultivated than upon uncultivated land, mortgagees preferring to exclude land which affords no income, while in the case of sales the purchaser is likely to take over the seller's whole interest whatever it may be. The increase of mortgage money borrowed over mortgaged money paid off during the year is Rs. 85,88,214. This sum is equivalent to 33·6 per cent. of the assessment of the Province.

292. The whole area now under mortgage is 4,149,545 acres as against 3,918,873 acres in last year's report, an increase of 230,672 acres. But the proprietary area of the Province has increased from 55,009,958 acres to

55,143,869 acres. The percentage of area under mortgage has thus increased from 7·13 to 7·53 per cent. of the proprietary area. It is useless to attempt to draw any definite conclusions from the figures relating to alienations until arrangements have been made for distinguishing alienations which have taken place during the year under report from those which took place in former years, but have only now been brought on the record.

293. The following tables show the amount of transfers to "new agriculturists" and of transfers by order of Court during the last five years:—

Total Area transferred by Sales and Mortgages by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per acre of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	34,207	24,573	21,845	6,56,405	27	30
1888-89	24,484	15,223	16,524	5,99,487	39	36
1889-90	17,308	12,499	12,398	4,67,752	37	38
1890-91	17,046	10,262	10,006	3,67,147	36	37
1891-92	43,998	16,368	20,283	6,49,252	40	32

Total Area transferred by Sales and Mortgages to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per acre of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	484,968	300,530	2,76,022	81,89,908	27	30
1888-89	354,328	215,620	2,79,420	84,43,520	40	31
1889-90	267,478	174,171	2,06,193	76,62,136	44	37
1890-91	177,214	129,905	1,60,096	61,31,910	47	38
1891-92	220,195	153,561	1,95,800	72,41,736	47	37

294. The large increase in the present year in the area sold by order of Court is due to the figures of a single district, Dera Ismail Khan, which last year showed only a trifling area under this head, but now returns 23,091 acres.

295. During the present year there has been an increase of 11 per cent. in the number of mortgages and of 10 per cent. in the number of sales to new agriculturists. The corresponding increases in the areas mortgaged and sold were 17 and 43 per cent. in total area; 12 and 38 per cent. in cultivated area. A comparison of these figures with those for mortgages and sales in general shows that they are merely normal and indicate no special tendency for the land to pass out of the hands of the agricultural classes.

296. In most of the Sikh districts the greater part of the transfers are taken up by more prosperous members of the village community, and the same applies to some of the frontier districts. In the Rohtak District (where, however, the year was a favourable one) the Jat peasant is rapidly ousting the professional money-lender in the business of making advances upon landed security. Similar facts are reported from the Karnál District as regards the Jats and are well known to exist in the Jat tracts of Ferozepore. The Gurgaon report states that real progress is being made even by some of the least thrifty classes in that district in freeing themselves from debt. It is pointed out in several reports that redemptions of mortgage are not always a sign of a debt having been paid off, the transaction being often only a prelude to a further mortgage for a larger sum or to a sale of the land.

297. The prices realized for land mortgaged and sold are shown for the present and for four previous years in the following table :—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchase of revenue represented by consideration money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1887-88	25	21	37	28	20	42
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53

There is no significant difference as compared with 1890-91, but a very apparent rise in the rates as compared with earlier years.

LAND REVENUE.

298. TOTAL REVENUE.—The following table shows the receipts from land revenue and local rate in 1891-92 and the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue Fixed, Fluctuating and Miscellaneous and Tribute ...	2,31,33,190	2,34,99,189
Local Rate	27,41,377	27,09,855
TOTAL	2,58,74,567	2,62,09,044

299. FIXED LAND REVENUE AND TRIBUTE.—The balance sheet of the demand and collections on account of fixed land revenue is summarized in the following table and compared with that of the previous year :—

YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total. collections.	Balance of the year.	Balance of previous years.	Total balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	2,05,81,158	2,02,98,775	1,69,810	2,04,68,585	2,82,871	2,31,580	5,14,451
1891-92	2,08,76,476	2,04,62,695	86,084	2,05,48,779	4,14,151	1,96,562	6,10,713
Difference ...	+2,95,318	+1,63,920	−83,726	+80,194	+1,31,280	−35,018	+96,262

300. The percentage of the collections of the year to the demand was 98·0 as against 98·6 in 1890-91. Considering the very unfavourable character of the rabi harvest this result cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. The districts in which the collections were less than 98 per cent. of the year's demand are :—

Simla	52·0	Jhelum	96·0
Kángra	88·0	Kohát	97·8
Lahore	94·0	Bannu	88·6
Amritsar	97·3	Dera Ismail Khan	85·5
Gujrát	95·8	Dera Gházi Khan	96·9
Shahpur	87·9		

301. The failure of the rains in the hill districts of Simla and Kángra is perhaps unprecedented. The western portion of the Province almost invariably suffers in years of drought, but the Delhi Division generally has fared better than might have been expected. The ease with which collections were made in Hissar was specially noticeable.

302. CAUSES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The chief causes of increase and decrease, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 2,95,318 in the fixed land revenue roll, are grouped together below :—

Chief causes of increase.

	Rs.
1. Re-assessment in Kángra, Gurdáspur, Gujrát and Shahpur ...	2,63,634
2. Net gain by excess of lapses of land revenue assignments over new grants	28,836
3. Progressive assessments	9,404
4. Assessment of waste	4,250

Chief causes of decrease.

1. Deductions owing to settlement operations	8,136
2. Net loss by excess of diluvion over alluvion	1,278
3. Lands occupied by Government	2,521
4. Miscellaneous (net)	396

303. The increase on account of re-assessment consists partly of items included in last year's fluctuating assessments. The increase on this account which was not brought on the fixed land revenue roll during the year is shown

under the head "Fluctuating land revenue" and amounts to Rs. 2,89,913. Lapses of revenue-free assignments occurred chiefly in the districts under settlement and in Karnál, Umballa, Hazára, Pesháwar and Kohát. In the last mentioned district the *jágír* of the Khán of Hangu, value Rs. 2,769, was resumed. It is satisfactory to note that the net loss due to diluvion is so small. Last year it amounted to Rs. 4,074. The head "Deductions owing to settlement operations" includes an item of Rs. 1,348, representing the revenue of villages in the Muzaffargarh District, transferred from fixed to fluctuating assessments.

304. REMISSIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND BALANCES.—The effect of the seasons on the revenue collections of the year is illustrated by the following figures :—

Detail.		On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions ...	... 1890-91	1,32,215	2,596
	1891-92	10,704	43,436
Suspensions ...	... 1890-91	64,036	43,544
	1891-92	3,19,734	17,837

305. Remissions as a general rule are not granted within the year to which the demand relates. An exception, however, is made in the case of sudden and unforeseen calamities such as hail, inundations, locusts and the like, and the year 1890-91 was exceptional in this respect, by far the greater portion of the remissions having been granted on account of destruction of crops by locusts. Thus the figures of the year relating to remissions are no index of the general character of the seasons. Of the total sum (Rs. 10,704) remitted on account of the year under report, nearly half was on account of damage done by hail in the Pesháwar District. Rupees 1,185 were remitted on account of a similar calamity in the Amritsar District. Of the amount remitted during 1891-92 on account of previous years (Rs. 43,435) the principal items are Rs. 15,438 in Bannu and Rs. 13,573 in Gurdáspur. The former sum had been under suspension for three years. The remissions in the Gurdáspur District were granted in connection with a dispute between villages in British and Kashmir territory in consequence of certain irrigation channels being cut off.

306. The amount suspended during the year is very large, but not more than might have been expected considering the character of the rabi season. The districts in which suspensions exceeding Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned are the following :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Kángra	68,372	Jhelum	24,646
Shahpur	54,884	Gujrát	23,291
Bannu	37,324	Dera Ismail Khan	22,202
Lahore	29,391	Amritsar	20,522

The suspensions in Bannu were confined to the Marwat Tahsíl, a tract which invariably suffers in bad years. In Lahore most of the suspended revenue has been recommended for remission, but Government has deferred orders until the matter can be taken into consideration in connection with the Lahore and Sharakpur Tahsíl assessment reports. Suspensions were granted in

the Phália Tahsil of the Gujrát District under circumstances similar to those which necessitated this relief in the adjoining Shahpur District. In the Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan Districts suspensions were sanctioned in respect of both harvests. The greater portion of the amount suspended in Dera Ismail Khan was due from the impoverished Thal villages. In Amritsar the tract in which it was necessary to afford relief was that which lies between the Sakhi stream and the Ravi in the Ajnála Tahsíl.

307. The total balance remaining uncollected on 30th September 1891 was Rs. 5,14,451 classified as follows :—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	1,69,818
Doubtful or undetermined	1,62,216
Irrecoverable	65,614
Nominal	1,16,803
Total	5,14,451

During the year 1891-92 Rs. 86,084 of the above amount were collected; Rs. 2,31,805, including the whole of the irrecoverable and practically the whole of the nominal balance, were struck off or remitted, the amount remitted being Rs. 43,435; and a balance of Rs. 1,96,562 remained outstanding on 30th September 1892 on account of 1890-91 and previous years. To this has to be added the balance of the year under report amounting to Rs. 4,14,151, bringing the total balance outstanding on 30th September 1892 up to Rs. 6,10,713, or nearly one lakh more than at the close of the previous year. This balance is classified as follows :—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	4,27,514
Doubtful or undetermined	1,18,545
Irrecoverable	618
Nominal	64,036

308. Fluctuating Land Revenue.—The income from fluctuating land revenue fell from Rs. 17,01,638 to Rs. 14,92,189, the decrease being more than accounted for by the abolition of water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal, consequent upon an enhancement of the scale of occupiers' rates. A large increase is noticeable under the heading revision of assessments. This income will in due course be brought on the fixed land revenue roll. In the following table the results for the year under report and the previous year are shown :—

Detail.	1890-91.	1891-92	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	49,569	30,454	−19,115
Revision of assessment	1,29,120	2,89,913	+1,60,793
Alluvial assessments	38,881	44,433	+5,552
Waste land brought under assessment	27,929	24,617	−3,312
Estates under direct management	41,054	33,721	−7,333
Water-advantage rate	3,80,330	26,659	−3,53,671
Fluctuating assessments { (a) Canal irrigated tracts ...	1,91,537	2,46,804	+55,267
Fluctuating assessments { (b) Other tracts	7,98,693	7,66,254	−32,439
Other items	44,525	29,334	−15,191
Total	17,01,638	14,92,189	−2,09,449

With regard to the decrease of Rs. 3,312 shown in the above table under the heading "Waste land brought under cultivation," it is to be noted that the

greater portion of the revenue derived from the cultivation of waste lands belonging to the State is included in the fixed land revenue roll. The fluctuating revenue consists of the income from annual leases, which varies with the character of the seasons, together with the assessments of new leases for broken periods before they can be brought on the fixed land revenue roll. The increase in the revenue derived from canal-irrigated lands has been realized chiefly in the Montgomery District, where owing to the late floods of the year 1891 the full supply in the canals produced a large rabi area of cultivation. An item of Rs. 8,078 on account of water-advantage rate in the Shahpur District finds its place in this statement for the first time. In future years the revenue under this head will be considerable. There was a falling-off of Rs. 3,009 in the receipts from the Shah Nahr Canal in Hoshiárpur. The Ferozepore District Canal yielded a sum slightly below that of the previous year.

309. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—The income from this source may best be classified as follows:—

DETAIL.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. In tracts inundated by the Indus, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej in Mooltan, Montgomery, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Ferozepore	6,67,284	6,51,382	−15,902
2. In tracts flooded by torrents (Hissar, Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan)	81,499	58,662	−22,837
3. In tracts bordering on *jhils* (Gurgaon and Gurdáspur)	7,046	7,494	+448
4. In tracts depending on uncertain rainfall (Karnál and Jhang) ...	42,834	48,741	+5,907
Total	7,98,663	7,66,279	−32,384

310. The decrease of revenue from *sailába* lands is spread over all the districts mentioned except Dera Ismail Khan where there was an increase of Rs. 6,000, and Jhang where collections were nearly the same as in the previous year. The increase in Dera Ismail Khan is said to be due to bad seasons in the Thal, the people of which have migrated to and broken up land for cultivation in the riverain tract. The decrease in the collections from land flooded by torrents is entirely due to bad seasons in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan, where the collections amounted to Rs. 17,806 only as compared with Rs. 45,244 in the previous year. In both Hissar and Rohtak the collections exceeded those of the previous year.

311. The revenue from fluctuating assessments collected in Karnál during the year very considerably exceeded the estimate framed at the time of settlement. In Hissar and Rohtak the assessments have nearly approached the forecast of the Settlement Officer. On the other hand the collections in the Ravi villages of Montgomery have fallen to Rs. 26,271 as against the fixed assessment of

Rs. 82,893 which was in force not many years ago. During the year under report a change has been made in the system of collection in the Daman tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District. According to former practice ¼th of the revenue was fixed and ¾ths were levied in the form of fluctuating crop rates. In 20 villages the fixed ¼th has now been abolished and the full assessment will in future be levied in these villages in the form of crop rates.

312. The loss of revenue due to diluvion throughout the Province during the year has been slightly exceeded by the gain due to alluvion. In the Dera Gházi Khan District the figures were exceptionally high, as much as Rs. 36,436 being gained by alluvion while Rs. 35,815 were lost by diluvion. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the balance is on the right side. As in 1890-91, the Chenab has caused a considerable net loss of revenue in the Gujrát and Shahpur Districts during the year under report.

313. WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE.—The water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal has been abolished consequent upon an enhancement in the scale of occupier's rates. The income from this source has fallen in consequence from Rs. 3,80,330 to Rs. 26,659 giving a decrease of over 3½ lakhs of rupees.

314. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The income from miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 11,52,632 as compared with Rs. 6,42,705 in 1890-91. As will be seen from the following table the increase is chiefly due to receipts on account of sale proceeds of Government lands :—

Detail.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirni	3,34,463	2,65,772	— 68,691
Málikána or proprietary dues	42,359	50,245	+ 7,886
Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department	23,515	29,762	+ 6,247
Sajji	27,942	20,193	— 7,749
Sale proceeds of waste lands	7,916	4,33,081	+ 4,25,165
All other items	2,06,510	3,53,579	+ 1,47,069
Total ...	6,42,705	11,52,632	+ 5,09,927

315. There was a falling-off in the *tirni* collections in the Mooltan, Jhang and Shahpur Districts of Rs. 44,982, Rs. 26,773 and Rs. 6,783 respectively. As regards Mooltan it is explained that owing to a change in the period to be adopted as the *tirni* year only half the usual demand fell due within the agricultural year under report. There was, moreover, a balance of over Rs. 12,000 outstanding on September 30th on account of the year, which, however, will be collected. In the Jhang District the falling-off is the result of a suspension of the demand, chiefly in the Chiniot Tahsíl, on account of the drought which caused many of the graziers to leave the Bár with their flocks and herds. Most of the suspended demand will, it is expected, be recovered. In the Shahpur District *tirni* is levied in the form of annual leases, which in the year under report owing to scarcity of grass in the Bár realized much less than usual.

316. The receipts under the heading *málikána* or proprietary dues are made up chiefly of the *málikána* payments on the Sidhnai and Sohág Pára Canals, and the royalty on Dandot coal in the Jhelum District.

317. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 6,000 in the year under report in the receipts from royalty on Dandot coal. The income from sale of waste land is abnormally large this year. In March last an auction sale was held of 8,783 acres on the Chenab Canal, the price realized being Rs. 3,78,000, or Rs. 43-6-0 per acre. In addition to this there were receipts on account of *nazarána* payable in respect of yeoman and capitalist grants. A sum of Rs. 44,000 on this account is shown as a balance of the Gujránwála District for the year under report. There was a falling-off of nearly Rs. 8,000 in the income from sajji, almost entirely in the Shahpur and Mooltan Districts. In Jhang, where special arrangements were introduced a few years ago to protect the *sajji* plant, the income has undergone no appreciable reductions, notwithstanding failure of rain. The increase of over Rs. 6,000 in the receipts under the heading "Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department" occurred chiefly in the Lahore District, It is explained that the greater part of the sum of Rs. 7,015 credited in this district had been held in deposit for some years in the Settlement Department and was finally credited to Government in the year under report. A sum of Rs. 1,52,138 included under "Other items" represents recoveries on account of the cost of digging canal channels and surveying and demarcating allotments on the Chenab Canal. Possibly a large portion of this amount may eventually be credited to the Irrigation Department. Between Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 were paid during the year by jágírdárs in the Umballa, Kángra, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur and Kohát Districts on account of contribution towards the cost of settlement operations.

318. BALANCE OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The balance of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,46,047 as compared with a balance of Rs. 43,683 at the end of the year 1890-91. A large portion of this increase is in Mooltan, where sanction to the new tirni assessments was received too late for collection within the year; and in Jhang, where Rs. 21,222 minus cesses were held under suspension. But there was an increase more or less noticeable in 18 out of 31 districts, which must be attributed to the unfavourable seasons.

319. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The total assigned revenue of the Province during the year under report was Rs. 30,61,078 as against Rs. 30,32,212 in 1890-91. The increase was principally in the Lahore Division, where the assigned revenue was Rs. 26,400 more than in the year before. There was also an increase of between ten and eleven thousand rupees in the Jullundur Division. In these two Divisions the increase was mainly in the districts under settlement. In the Ráwalpindi Division, on the other hand, with its four districts under settlement, there was a further slight decrease in 1891-92 in addition to that of Rs. 20,000 noticed in last year's report. The total revenue assigned in per- petuity has again risen and is larger than last year's figures by Rs. 26,745. Among the fresh grants were three in the Kohát District, one of Rs. 600 per annum to

Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, for his life; the second of Rs. 500 per annum to Khán Bahádur Muhammad Usmán Khán of Gandur, also for life; and the third of Rs. 300 in favour of Sher Muhammad Khán and Malik Ján Khán, Kyánís, for their joint lives. The former of the two assignees has since died, but there has been no lapse of his share of the latter grant. A new *jágír* of Rs. 1,500 per annum has also been granted during the year to Rai Bahádur Hittu Rám, C. I. E., for services in Bilúchistán. Among the lapses which occurred was one of Rs. 520 per annum on the death of the jágírdár of Dhandna in the Nawashahr Tahsíl of the Jullundur District. Another grant of Rs. 981 per annum fell in on the death of Rája Firoz Khán, Ghakar, of Khánpur, in the Hazára District; and in the Gujránwála District there were resumptions of one-fourth share of two villages valued at Rs. 545, on the death of Sardár Kirpál Singh of Butála, and of Rs. 750, part of the village of Dháriwál on the death of Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh. On the death of Nawáb Bahádur Sher Khán, Bangash, his son Rustam Khán succeeded and his father's *jágír* valued at Rs. 6,367 per annum was continued in his favour. In the districts under settlement during 1891-92—Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát and Gujránwála—the Settlement Officers again succeeded in making headway in the difficult task of investigating properly the numerous assignment cases in their districts.

320. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—The principal outstanding at the beginning and end of the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was—

	Rs.
On 1st October 1891	14,39,919
On 30th September 1892	15,49,390

The sums advanced and recovered during the year were—

Advances made	3,56,001
Recoveries made	3,16,596
Remissions	184

In the above figures for advances made during the year Rs. 1,08,132 were specially advanced in the districts of Jhang and Gujránwála by the Colonization Officer to the settlers on the Chenab Canal tract. The amount actually disbursed in ordinary advances throughout the Province was Rs. 2,47,869 as against Rs. 2,40,248 in the previous year. The total arrears overdue at the end of the year were not very considerable, though they had increased to Rs. 13,493 from Rs. 9,340 in the previous year. Delhi, Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan remained, as before, the most heavily defaulting districts.

321. The following are the districts in which the largest advances were made in the year under report:—

District.	Rs.
Jullundur	50,510
Mooltan	29,040
Montgomery	12,900
Lahore	10,730
Amritsar	11,480
Siálkot	[illegible],200
Peshávar	20,420

The amount advanced in Jullundur, though still larger than in any other district, has fallen by over Rs. 20,000 since the previous year. In Pesháwar

also the advances are Rs. 10,000 less than they were in 1890-91, the decrease being accounted for by the fact that the latter figures were abnormally large on account of the distress due to scantiness of rainfall in several consecutive years. The advances in Siálkot showed an increase of about Rs. 10,000 which is attributed to the general drought which prevailed throughout the district. The large increase of advances in Mooltan (where Rs. 29,040 were expended under the Act as against Rs. 17,730 only in the previoüs year) is the result of the policy which is now being widely carried out of granting advances freely for the construction of wells to settlers on the Sidhnai Canal lands to assist the irrigation from the canal.

322. The principal outstanding at the beginning and end of the year under the Loans to Agriculturists Act (Act XII of 1884) was—

	Rs.
On 1st October 1891	92,879
On 30th September 1892	1,09,045

The total sums advanced and recovered under the Act during the year were—

	Rs.
Advances	62,810
Recoveries	52,383

There were no remissions. Of the amount collected last year and credited to the Loans Account as capital recovered, Rs. 5,739 were really on account of interest and were transferred to Revenue during the year under report. The arrears outstanding are quite inconsiderable, Kángra and Ráwalpindi being the only districts in which sums of any amount remained overdue. Though the advances made under this Act fell from Rs. 76,770 in 1890-91 to Rs. 62,810, still more general use has been made during the year under report of the provisions of the Act and the transactions have extended over a larger area. The abnormally high figures of the previous year were due to the very large advances made then in two districts, Rs. 43,270 being given in Kángra and Rs. 11,800 in Peshávar to replace serious mortality of cattle from disease and want of fodder. In the present year, though there have been no exceptional advances to any one district, the total sum expended was very considerable and far in excess of the advances of 1889-90, which was an average year. In Umballa Rs. 8,411 were given in the year under report for the purchase of bullocks and seed grain, most of this money going to the Naraingarh Tahsíl where there was heavy mortality of cattle from sickness and scarcity of fodder. Rupees 4,997 were advanced in Simla to replace some of the cattle destroyed by the serious epidemic of disease in 1888-89. In Kángra further advances of Rs. 8,340 were made in addition to the very large sums given in the previous year. In Ferozepore, where no money had been advanced in the year before, Rs. 3,645 were given in the three months from January to March 1892. In the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division it was found necessary to advance considerable sums for the purchase of seed grain and plough cattle. Rupees 8,000 were thus expended in the Ráwalpindi District, Rs. 6,250 in Shahpur and Rs. 5,340 in Jhelum. In Hazára there was great mortality among cattle from rinderpest aggravated by scarcity of fodder, and Rs. 4,440 were advanced during the year to repair the ravages of the disease.

Although no advances were recorded in the Amritsar District, applications were received there for a considerable allotment under this Act, and Rs. 7,500 were actually given out just after the close of the year under report in time to allow the zamíndárs to purchase cattle at the Diwáli Fair.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

323. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Notwithstanding unfavourable seasons the total number of writs of demand was 3,903 less than in the previous year, the decrease being general throughout nearly all districts. As village headmen are becoming better acquainted with the provisions of the law, the procedure of issuing writs against defaulters upon the application of the lambardár is being more largely resorted to. In the printed extracts appended to the Land Revenue Administration Report for this year will be found some remarks of interest regarding the lambardári agency in Montgomery and Mooltan. In Mooltan a practice has arisen of payment of the revenue by the lambardárs through the Banniahs.

324. The system of paying land revenue by money order is in force tentatively in the districts of Delhi, Lahore, Ferozepore and Siálkot. In Delhi the system has been distinctly appreciated in the Ballabgarh Tahsíl as Rs. 11,500 were remitted by money order as against Rs. 9,273 in the previous year. Distance is found to be the chief factor affecting the use of the Post Office for revenue remittances. In the Lahore District as much as Rs. 63,117 was remitted by money order. The system is convenient and has generally been understood by the villagers. As a rule, only the headmen of small estates with petty sums to pay use the system, as in the case of large sums lambardárs prefer to save the one per cent. by making a journey to the tahsíl. In Siálkot Rs. 12,170 were paid through the Post Office as compared with Rs. 16,876 in the previous year. In Ferozepore the amount of revenue remitted by money order was Rs. 35,186 as against Rs. 29,154 in the previous year. The system is favoured chiefly by the lambardárs of the two tahsíls which are without railway communication. The Financial Commissioners have recommended that the system of payment of Government dues by means of money orders may be generally extended in regard to land revenue payments.

325. REVENUE BUSINESS.—The following table shows the number of Revenue Officers and Revenue Court cases decided during the past two years :—

	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.
1890-91	30,981	135,571
1891-92	35,246	132,682
Increase	+ 4,265	— 2,889

The number of Revenue Court cases has, it will be seen, increased by 4,265, and is nearly the same as in the year 1889-90. In only seven districts did the number of cases exceed 2,000, *viz.*:—

Jullundur	3,256	Hissar	2,065
Siálkot	3,117	Gurdáspur	2,004
Amritsar	2,399	Ferozepore	2,002
Hoshiárpur	2,363		

In the whole of the Deraját Division the number of Revenue Court cases was only 2,324. The largest increase has occurred in the Jullundur, Siálkot and Amritsar Districts and in respect of suits for arrears of rent, for enhancement of rent, to contest liability to ejectment, and in execution cases. The number of appeals in Revenue Court cases increased from 3,026 to 3,493. The appellate work is heavy in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Siálkot. Appellants were successful in 22·5 per cent. of the appeals. In Commissioners' Courts the number of appeals increased from 596 to 688. The appellate work of the Commissioner of Jullundur is more than double that of any other Division.

326. The number of Revenue Officers' cases in the Siálkot District (13,638) is more than double that of any other district except Amritsar (9,252). The excess occurs under the headings "other cases under Land Revenue Act" and "cases relating to patwárís and kánúngos." In Amritsar the Settlement Officer investigated over 1,000 revenue assignment cases. There were only 1,266 appeals to the Collector in Revenue Officers' cases, *i.e.*, in less than one per cent. It is, however, to be remembered that a very large proportion of the Revenue Officers' cases are decided by Collectors themselves. Appellants were successful in one out of every three appeals. There were 2,731 appeals to Commissioners as against 2,564 in the previous year.

327. The appellate work of the Financial Commissioners shows a slight decrease both in Revenue Court and in Revenue Officers' cases. The figures are given below:—

Year.	Revenue Court cases.		Revenue Officers' cases.	
	Appeals.	Revision cases.	Appeals.	Revision cases.
1890-91	97	602	109	430
1891-92	91	532	105	376

In only eight Revenue Court cases were applicants for revision entirely successful; in 16 cases a new trial was ordered. Only 18 out of 376 applications for revision in executive cases were successful.

328. COURT OF WARDS.—There were 64 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the year under report. There were five estates released during the year on the wards attaining their majority, being those of Sardár Amar Singh, of Mokandpur, Jullundur District; Sardárs Umrao and Sundar Singh of Majítha, Amritsar District; Nawáb Ghulám Karim Khán of Tánk, and Allah Bakhsh, both of the Dera Ismail Khan District; and the Manawar estate in the Ferozepore District. The principal estates taken under management during 1891-92 were those of the late Sardár Rajindar Singh of Katgarh, Hoshiárpur District; Makhdum Jalál of Hassun Balel, Jhang District; and Sayad Hamid Shah of Mooltan.

329. The management of wards' estates has on the whole been distinctly satisfactory. The total excess of income over expenditure for all such estates in the Punjab was Rs. 3,19,183 in the year under report against Rs. 1,85,273 only during the previous year. Of the total surplus income Rs. 2,88,115 was invested and only Rs. 31,068 was kept as cash in hand. As much as possible of the surplus income is always invested, so that the ward may not be tempted to extravagance by finding a large accumulation of cash ready to hand on attaining his majority. The Government of India have since the end of the year under report asked that arrangements may be made for the preparation each year of a separate and fuller report on the Court of Wards' administration. Measures are being taken for having such a report prepared for the year 1892-93.

330. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—Permanent acquisitions of land of an important nature were made during the year for public purposes in the following districts :—

	Acres.
For Canals.	
Karnál	281
Ferozepore	321
Mooltan	325
Shahpur	122
Pesháwar	101
For Railways.	
Jhelum	214
Pesháwar	100
Bannu	156
Muzaffargarh	295

The total area taken up for all public purposes under the Act was 2,549 acres, for which Rs. 1,83,816 were paid as compensation.

331. The detailed figures given above show that no very large amount of land was acquired in any district during the year. The acquisitions for canal purposes were, as in former years, most numerous ; 1,519 acres out of the total of 2,549 acres, or about 60 per cent., being taken by the Irrigation Department. The 281 acres in Karnál were occupied at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 for constructing Sirsa Canal works, and in the other districts included in the list above the acquisitions were made for extending the area of canal cultivation. The amount of land taken up on account of railways was 862 acres, or about 34 per cent. of the total area acquired in the Province. In Pesháwar the ground was wanted for making a platform to the city Railway Station, and in Bannu the land was acquired for the Miánwáli-Mári Branch Railway.

332. Besides the acquisitions which have been already mentioned notice may be made of the taking up of 57 acres in Lahore for the river Ravi training works, and of 113 acres at Umballa in connection with the jail hospital and Western Jumna Canal. On the land thus acquired for the extension of the Umballa jail, two bungalows were standing for which Rs. 21,850 had to be paid as compensation. Large restorations of land were made in Umballa and Karnál. In the latter district the land was in most cases made over gratis to the former owners as it appeared that they had never been paid compensation for the Government occupation of the land.

333. The regularity of procedure which was noticed with approval in last year's report has continued during 1891-92. The average duration of compensation cases is not long, and in Hissar and Karnál, in which districts there were by far the largest number of such cases outstanding at the end of the year, the dates of the oldest cases were only March and May 1892 respectively.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

334. The Punjab Government has no local legislature. Whenever it appears necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes draft Bills for the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, or submits to the Governor-General in Council drafts of Regulations for the peace and better government of any districts to which the provisions of Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, have been extended by the Secretary of State for India, and such Regulations, if approved by the Governor-General in Council, and duly published, have the force of law. At present the Statute has been extended to the frontier districts comprised in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, and to the parganna of Spiti, a remote tract among the Himalayan ranges, belonging to the district of Kángra.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

335. In reviewing the various Acts, Regulations and Rules which have been extended to the Province during the decade under report or passed especially for it, it will be convenient to divide them into the following classes :—

Acts affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces of British India.

Acts passed specially for the Punjab.

Frontier Regulations.

Rules having the force of law.

336. ACTS AFFECTING THE PUNJAB IN COMMON WITH OTHER PROVINCES.—In this class the principal measures introduced are as follows :—

337. In the year 1883-84 Acts No. XIX of 1883 and No. III of 1884 came into force. The former of these, known as the Land Improvement Loan Act, was passed for the purpose of enabling Government to facilitate the lending of money to agriculturists on easy terms with a view to effecting improvements in their holdings; the second amended the Code of Criminal Procedure so far as relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects.

338. In the year 1884-85 Act XII of 1884, the Agriculturists Loans Act, was extended to the Punjab. This Act has in view the prevention of agricultura distress by enabling zamíndárs in times of scarcity to take advances from Government wherewith to buy seed and cattle.

339. In the year 1885-86 several Acts were passed, the most important of which was Act II of 1886. This, which is known as the Income Tax Act, was enacted to enable Government to impose a tax on incomes derived from sources other than agriculture.

340. In the three following years no measures of special importance ere introduced.

341. In the year 1889-90 the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889, the Indian Railways Act, IV of 1890, and an Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals, XI of 1890, came into force.

342. The Acts passed in the two succeeding years were mostly of an amending nature, and call for no special notice.

343. In the year 1892-93 Act X of 1892 and Act IV of 1893 were introduced. The former provides for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government to meet the cost of supervision and management. The latter amended the law of partition.

344. ACTS PASSED SPECIALLY FOR THE PUNJAB.—In regard to this class, the decade is one of considerable interest, many Acts having been passed which dealt with various subjects of importance to the Province.

345. In the year 1883-84 the District Boards Act, XX of 1883, superseded the old Local Rates Act of 1878.

346. In 1884-85 were passed the Punjab Municipal Act, XIII of 1884 (since superseded), and the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884. The District Boards Act of 1883 and the Municipal Act of this year form part of the various measures which have been taken of recent years to extend the functions of Local Bodies, in connection with the development of Local Self-Government, and the Punjab Courts Act was required to give effect to the scheme for the re-organization of the Civil Administration of the Punjab.

347. In the year 1887-88 the two most important Acts of the period came into force, *viz.*, the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts, XVI and XVII of 1887. These Acts were the fruition of long and careful deliberation. The Tenancy Act, which superseded Act XXVIII of 1868, did not involve any great departure from the principles and policy of the Act of 1868, but was enacted mainly to supply some admitted oversights and defects, and to adopt some of the suggestions made by the Famine Commission with a view to improving the relations of landlords and tenants generally. These relations had become very strained in certain districts of the Punjab, especially Sirsa and Hoshiárpur. In the former of these districts the landlords had commenced to resort very largely to eviction to prevent the growth of occupancy rights, while in Hoshiárpur the uncertainty of the law as to enhancement of rent threatened the district with an immense flood of litigation on the conclusion of the operations of settlement. Apart from the circumstances of these districts, the law required modification for the purpose of removing ambiguities and correcting certain omissions or mistakes, and affording protection to tenants whose successors in interest would have enjoyed this or who had earned a right to special consideration by breaking up waste land. The main changes of the new Act are as follows :—

(1) Original settlers have been placed in as good a position with reference to occupancy right as successors of original settlers were by the former Act.

(2) Reverting to the practice in force before 1868, the scale fixed for enhancement and reduction of rents of occupancy tenants will be adjusted with reference to the land revenue instead of with

reference to the rents paid by tenants-at-will in the same or adjacent estates. The uncertainty of the latter method of adjustment had given rise to widespread litigation.

(3) Power has been given to Settlement Officers to determine the rents of occupancy tenants at the time of the assessment of land revenue when such rents are expressed in terms of the land revenue.

(4) The provisions for the payment of compensation for improvements have been made more liberal, and reclaiming and clearing tenants are allowed compensation on ejectment from the lands they have brought under cultivation.

(5) The saving force of Section 2 of the Act of 1868 in regard to agreements made between landlords and tenants has been somewhat restricted, and on grounds of public policy the provisions of the Act have been made to prevail over such agreements made subsequent to its passing.

348. The Land Revenue Act replaced an Act incomplete in many respects and cumbrous in others, and under which the policy of Government in insisting on the careful maintenance of village records could have been carried out only with difficulty. Its re-enactment was finally rendered imperative by an attempt to revise the large body of rules which had issued under its authority, when technical difficulties arose which made a new Act a matter of necessity.

349. In the year 1888-89 the Punjab Courts Act was amended by Act XIII of 1888, the object of which was to enable the Chief Court to deal more expeditiously with appellate work and to relieve Divisional Judges of some appellate business.

350. In the year 1891-92 was passed Act XX of 1891, the present Municipal Act, which superseded the Act of 1884. That Act, into which many detailed provisions had been introduced, had been found by experience to be in some respects inconvenient and defective. The procedure required by it was sometimes excessively elaborate in regard to the smaller Municipalities, while in some cases—the Hill Municipalities in particular—the Act gave no power in regard to certain matters of building, social convenience and sanitation which stood in need of legislation.

351. In the past year the only Act of importance that came into force was Act III of 1893. This Act, which was rendered necessary by the development of the colonization scheme in connection with the great Chenab Canal, provides a form of statutory agreement for Government tenants who settle on tracts first made culturable by means of irrigation from a Government canal. In order to obviate the necessity of executing a vast number of separate deeds of lease, the Act provides that the Local Government may issue statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant lands to tenants. Copies of such statements will then be prefixed to registers of tenancies, which registers will contain particulars of each tenancy, and will be signed by the proposed tenants and the Deputy Commissioner. When the entries have been so signed the tenants and their successors in interest will be deemed to have

accepted and to hold their lands on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to the register. Tenants, so long as they remain tenants—and it is not proposed to allow the acquisition of proprietary rights in the case of the great majority of tenants to which this Act will apply—are prohibited from alienating or creating a charge upon their tenancies, and it is hoped that this provision will preserve from the grasp of the money-lender a large body of self-cultivating peasants selected from the best agriculturists of the Province.

352. FRONTIER REGULATION.—In the year 1886-87 was passed the "Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887," for the suppression of crime on the frontier. This important Regulation amended and consolidated most of the previous Regulations dealing with border management and the prevention of crime on the border and in the interior of frontier districts. The Regulation was framed on the recommendation of a Committee of experienced frontier officers, appointed to consider the most effectual means of checking the large increase of violent crime on the frontier. It is divided into six chapters. Chapter I deals with the repeal of the Regulations it consolidated, and defines the local extent of the measure. Chapter II relates to the powers of courts and officers and provides for the appointment of an additional District Magistrate. It gives special power to pass sentences of whipping in certain cases and to tender a pardon to an accomplice. Chapter III treats of civil and criminal references to Councils of Elders (Jirgas), the circumstances under which these references may be made, the decrees and sentences which may be passed on findings of fact, and the limits of the power of revision which is given to the Divisional Commissioner. Chapters IV and V contain Penal Law and the Law of preventive authority and jurisdiction. The main objects of Chapter IV are to compel communities to help the authorities in the suppression of crime and to suppress the class of professional assassins. Chapter V contains provisions for regulating village sites, for removing persons whose presence is likely to give rise to bloodshed, and for taking security for good behaviour. Chapter VI deals with the disposal of fines in payment of compensation, and some minor matters.

353. In the following year was passed the Hazára Tenancy Regulation of 1887.

354. In the past year Regulation VI of 1893 was passed. It is known as the Hazára Forest Regulation. It was introduced owing to the increased demand for timber and fuel which rendered necessary some regulation to better conserve the forests and waste lands of the district, the provisions of the existing Regulation having been found practically unworkable.

355. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following are some of the more important Rules issued by the Governor-General in Council and applicable to the Punjab as well as to the rest of British India:—

Rules under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879, for the raising of loans by the grant of loans to Local Bodies.

Rules under the Indian Salt Act of 1882 for the manufacture, possession, storage, &c., of salt.

Rules under Act VI of 1886 (Income Tax).

Rules under Act XV of 1881 (the Indian Factories Act) as amended by Act XI of 1891.

Rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879.

Rules under the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

356. The following are some of the Rules issued by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council :—

Rules under Act VIII of 1873, the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.

Rules under Act XIX of 1883 providing for the grant of loans under the Act.

Rules under the Agriculturists Loans Act, XII of 1884.

Rules under Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

357. Among the Rules issued by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority conferred by the Legislature the following are the most important :—

Rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1881, for the better control of Factories in the Punjab.

Rules under the Court Fees Act, 1870, regulating the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under the Act.

Rules under the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, for the regulation of Public Ferries and Bridges of Boats.

Rules under the District Boards Act of 1883, for the constitution and guidance of Local and District Boards in those districts to which the Act has been extended.

Rules under Act XIII of 1884, the Punjab Municipal Act.

Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts of 1884.

Rules under the Income Tax Act, II of 1886.

POLICE.

358. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1892 was as follows :—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	34
Assistant District Superintendents	28
Probationary Assistant Superintendents	5
Inspectors	68
Deputy Inspectors	607
Sergeants and Constables	... 19,806
TOTAL	... 20,551

359. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1893 was—

Nationality.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	53	23	...
Eurasians	1	7	2
Natives	7	636	19,166
Total	61	666	19,168

360. Classified according to religion there were—

Castes.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	84	8
Muhammadans	364	11,757
Sikhs	79	2,293
Hindús	58	2,679
Other religions	142	2,431
Total	727	19,168

361. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 33,85,831, of which Rs. 28,40,947 were payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues, and the balance from other sources.

362. The proportion of Police of all grades to the population was as follows :—

To the whole population,	1	policeman	to	1,001	souls.
To the rural	1	"	"	1,215	"
To the urban	1	"	"	323	"

363. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents 1 policeman to 5·3 square miles.

364. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 8,299, or 1 policeman to 2,513 souls and 13·3 square miles.

365. During the year 1892, 75,302 cognizable offences were reported. Of this number 56,021 were reported to the Police direct and were investigated by them; 2,366 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue; 3,872 were investigated by order of the Magistrates; and 13,043 were dealt with by order of the Magistrates without Police intervention. Compared with the returns for 1891, these figures show an increase of 2,155 cases reported, and of 494 investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

366. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1891.	1892.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	1,120	1,183
II	Serious offences against the person	4,389	4,218
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	17,823	16,720
IV	Minor offences against the person	528	660
V	Minor offences against property	21,890	21,547
	Total of Classes I to V	45,750	44,328
VI	Other offences	27,397	30,974
	Grand Total ...	73,147	75,302

367. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1891.	1892.
Percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases investigated	34	36
Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to arrested by Police	62	64
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	34	38

368. Equipment and Discipline.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	10,077
	Swords and batons	10,088
	Batons only	103

369. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Departmental punishments	1,570	1,648	1,468
Judicial punishments	149	197	189
Total	1,719	1,845	1,657

370. The percentage of dismissals and resignations in the same period has been—

Year.	Dismissals.			Resignations.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1890	2·1	3·6	1·0	4·0	6·3	4·1
1891	2·0	3·6	1·0	4·5	3·9	4·2
1892	2·0	2·2	·09	5·2	7·5	5·4

371. Education.—There were 24 more literate men in the force than in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

372. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Bauriahs, Sánsís, Pakhíwárs and Mahtams.

373. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 293, of whom 51 were absent without leave on the 31st December 1892. Four Mínás were convicted of offences against property during the year.

374. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 295. Sixty-three members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1892, 4 of whom were sentenced for offences under the Indian Penal Code. Ninety Tágús are shown as absent without leave.

375. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District 9 members of the tribe were convicted, and in the Umballa District convictions were obtained against 17 Bilúchís during the year. On the 31st December 1892, 206 names were borne on the Karnál register, and 287 on the register of the Umballa District.

376. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the Register.				Offences committed in 1892.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1891.		End of 1892.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	1,281	1,051	1,219	953	141	1	365
Jullundur	58	32	59	31	1	...	...
Hoshiárpur	232	226	226	203	10	2	26

377. SANSIS.—The subjoined table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which the tribe is registered :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the Register.				Offences committed during 1892.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1891.		End of 1892.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	494	438	488	432	13	25	25
Jullundur	254	...	255	...	38	4	1
Hoshiárpur	69	...	66	...	8	3	3
Gurdáspur	831	638	832	689	54	17	74
Lahore	237	...	241	...	4	7	11
Siálkot	516	...	533	...	24	23	238
Gujránwála	1,074	...	1,047	...	33	29	142

378. BAURIAHS.—No offences under the Indian Penal Code are recorded against the Bauriahs of the Ludhiána District. In the Ferozepore District 42 Bauriahs were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 37 of other offences.

379. PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhíwárs on the register of the Siálkot District has increased to 308, 102 names, chiefly those of children who attained the age for registration, having been added during the year. Four offences against property were brought home to members of the tribe, and 42 men were convicted under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of persons absent without a pass on the 31st December is given as 108.

380. MAHTAMS.—The Mahtams of the Sharakpur Police area in the Lahore District were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in 1888. There are now 243 names on the register, of whom 19 were convicted of offences under the Act and 4 of offences against property.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

381. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during each of the past five years: —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
	1890	118,297	40,160	1,713	76,424	55,531	121,307	
	1891	127,180	45,398	2,461	79,321	58,105	126,942	
	1892	126,251	42,363	3,009	80,879	58,555	131,270	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28,205	57,508	
	1891	38,169	5,222	55	32,892	31,978	62,461	
	1892	43,891	6,039	101	37,751	36,840	68,505	
Total ...	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	
	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	
	1891	165,349	50,620	2,516	112,213	90,083	189,403	
	1892	170,142	48,402	3,110	118,630	95,395	199,775	

382. The average annual number of offences reported for the five years 1888—1892 was 162,000; the number in the year 1892 was 170,142, or 8,142 above the average. The number of offences reported in the year 1891 was itself above the average, but the number in the year 1892 exceeded that in 1891 by 4,793 offences. The increase represents 5 per cent. on the average and about 3 per cent. on the number in 1891. In regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, the number reported in the year 1892 is below that for the preceding year by 929 offences, but is above the quinquennial average by 751. These variations are trifling. The real increase is in offences falling under Local and Special Laws. The number of offences under this head reported in the year 1887 was 31,262; in 1892 it was 43,891, and there has been a continuous increase in each intervening year. In 1891 the increase amounted to 4,117, or 12 per cent. on the year 1890; and in 1892 there was a further increase of 5,722 offences, or 15 per cent. The increase consists mainly of petty offences against Municipal and Cantonment rules regulating sanitation and similar matters.

383. The number of offences reported in the Punjab is about 25 per cent. below that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with a considerably larger population. The proportion of complaints of offences which are summarily rejected rises from about 8 per cent. in Madras, and from 19 to 22 per cent. in Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to 30 per cent. in the Punjab. Taking the average results for the past five years, there were

162,000 offences reported each year, of which nearly 50,000 were thrown out *in limine*. In the year 1892 the figures were 170,142 and 51,512 respectively; the percentage being 30, or the same as the average for the quinquennial period for which figures are given.

384. The number of offences which are admitted to have occurred in the year 1892 was 118,630, as compared with 112,213 in the year 1891 and an annual average (1888—92) of 112,340. The increase is thus about 5 per cent., of which about 1 per cent. is in offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and the rest in offences falling under Local and Special Laws. Cases brought to trial numbered 95,395 as compared with 90,083 in the preceding year and a quinquennial average of 88,220. The increase is, therefore, substantial, being nearly 6 per cent. on the working in 1891 and 8 per cent. above the average. This increase was, as might have been expected from the figures of reported crime, almost entirely in offences falling under Local and Special Laws.

385. According to the results obtained in other parts of India, as well as in this Province, the proportion borne by cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred may be expected to range between 75 and 80 per cent.

386. The average number of cases and persons respectively brought to trial each year, taking the figures for the years 1890-92, is 89,740 cases and 189,330 persons; the average numbers of cases in which a conviction is obtained and of persons convicted stand at 45,196 and 78,363 respectively. The percentage of convictions, namely, 41, is not as good as that attained in other provinces, except perhaps Bombay, although the elimination of groundless charges in the preliminary stages of enquiry is more extensive (30 per cent.) in the Punjab than elsewhere (about 25 per cent.). Taking the actual figures for the year under report there were—

95,395 *cases* brought to trial.
199,775 *persons* ,,
49,194 cases in which a conviction was obtained.
94,140 persons convicted.

The proportion was thus 51 per cent. of cases and 47 per cent. of persons tried resulted in convictions. The average percentages for three years were 50 and 41 respectively, so that the working in the year 1892 was satisfactory.

387. OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—Of the whole number of offences reported in the year under report, 74 per cent. were offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and 26 per cent. were offences falling under Local and Special Laws. In the year 1891 the percentages were 77 and 23 respectively. Thirty-five per cent. of the offences reported under the Indian Penal Code and 14 per cent. of those falling under Local and Special Laws were thrown out summarily. There were 80,879 offences under the Indian Penal Code and 37,751 offences under Local and Special Laws which may be taken to have occurred, being 69 and 31 per cent. respectively of the whole number shown as true. In the preceding year the percentages were 70 and 30 respectively.

388. OFFENCES FALLING UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.—The following table shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which are admitted to have occurred, classified according to the main heads of crime. The figures are for five years, and also show the number of cases brought to

trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried, in regard to each of the past two years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during					Percentage of increase of decrease on 1891.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	1891.	1891.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State...	1	3	1	2	1	− 50	2	1	6	3	6	...	100	...
" VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	2	3	1	6	2	− 66	6	2	6	1	3	1	50	100
" VIII.—Offences against public tranquillity	922	743	835	769	816	+6	761	796	5,367	6,006	3,276	3,584	61	59
" IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants	150	218	202	142	179	+26	137	164	211	249	64	70	30	28
" X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	1,280	1,154	1,018	891	905	+1	885	905	1,685	1,720	892	933	52	54
" XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,239	1,164	1,269	1,269	1,383	+9	1,267	1,386	1,881	1,971	899	923	48	46
" XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	157	145	145	175	151	− 13	162	150	202	183	100	111	49	60
" XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	103	76	67	83	63	− 24	81	63	160	78	106	46	66	60
" XIV.—Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	685	621	570	646	763	+18	636	745	1,761	2,378	1,152	1,710	65	71
" XV.—Offences relating to religion	145	158	117	138	148	+7	132	134	373	376	79	29	21	7
" XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—														
1—Offences affecting life	957	850	926	945	885	− 6	934	910	1,521	1,668	734	779	48	46
2—Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births.	50	60	74	65	62	− 4	49	47	67	68	27	31	40	45
3—Hurt	11,452	11,188	10,773	12,032	14,199	+18	11,087	12,066	28,312	31,323	4,676	4,802	16	15
4—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	783	714	585	605	729	+20	542	582	1,457	1,674	160	243	11	14
5—Criminal force and assault	18,192	17,526	16,373	15,360	15,318	− 0·2	13,621	12,304	32,158	30,794	4,157	4,117	12	13
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	277	261	215	300	260	− 13	267	235	613	555	188	205	30	37
7—Rape	132	104	89	90	93	+3	70	89	81	116	30	46	37	39
8—Unnatural offences	109	88	86	86	81	− 5	73	80	94	95	49	62	52	65
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1—Theft	15,739	13,180	12,624	13,547	12,573	− 7	7,997	8,592	11,859	12,217	7,581	7,804	64	63
2—Extortion	201	247	187	188	309	+64	171	232	441	555	44	59	10	10
3—Robbery and dacoity...	589	475	392	385	350	− 9	253	238	589	605	331	240	56	40
4—Criminal misappropriation of property	455	501	465	580	531	− 8	537	510	889	816	411	356	46	43
5—Criminal breach of trust	834	693	716	797	890	+11	701	734	859	966	301	341	35	35
6—Receiving of stolen property	3,174	2,724	2,455	2,601	2,480	− 4	2,134	2,166	3,189	3,145	1,921	1,867	60	59
7—Cheating	746	850	767	923	851	− 7	909	776	1,302	1,316	225	249	17	19
8—Fraudulent deeds	16	21	12	20	17	− 15	18	16	37	61	11	40	30	65
9—Mischief	3,926	3,739	3,672	3,381	3,657	+8	3,093	3,084	7,819	7,700	2,525	2,128	32	27
10—Criminal trespass	19,720	17,145	16,543	17,963	17,242	− 4	6,439	6,379	12,767	12,964	4,439	4,634	34	35
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade or property marks.	156	169	143	174	159	− 8	165	157	283	257	90	56	31	21
" XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service	20	23	25	21	34	+61	17	32	27	77	3	18	11	23
" XX.—Offences relating to marriage	4,052	3,916	3,841	3,703	4,050	+9	3,551	3,506	5,544	6,302	521	647	9	10
" XXI.—Defamation	227	251	278	298	260	− 12	298	237	564	421	52	51	9	12
" XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,110	1,021	958	1,136	1,438	+26	1,110	1,237	2,056	2,258	271	348	13	15
Total	87,601	80,031	76,424	79,321	80,879	+2	58,105	58,555	124,180	128,918	35,324	36,530	28	28
Local and Special Laws	28,475	29,056	29,115	32,892	37,751	+14	31,978	36,840	62,034	68,149	41,701	46,982	67	69
Grand Total	116,076	109,087	105,539	112,213	118,630	+5	90,083	95,395	186,214	197,067	77,025	83,512	41	42

389. The total number of true offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, though considerably higher than in 1891, was slightly below the average for the quinquennial period.

390. The whole number of offences returned as true in the year 1892 may be roughly grouped under four heads, namely,—

	1892. Number.	1892. Per cent.
I. Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI)	31,627	40
II. Ditto property (Chapter XVII)	38,900	47
III. Ditto marriage (Chapter XX)	4,050	5
IV. All other offences	6,302	8
Total	80,879	100

391. The figures for the year 1892 under these heads do not vary materially from averages for the past five years. Only about 40 or 45 per cent. of the whole 80,879 offences can be regarded as representing really serious crime. About 62 per cent. of the offences returned as true fall under the heads of Hurt, Criminal Force and Assault, Mischief and Criminal Trespass, a large proportion of the offences under which are of a very petty character. The figures under these four heads in each of the past three years were as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Hurt	10,773	12,032	14,199
Criminal force and assault	16,373	15,360	15,318
Mischief	3,672	3,381	3,657
Criminal trespass	16,543	17,963	17,242
	47,361	48,736	50,416
	62 p. c.	61 p. c.	62 p. c.
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code ...	29,063	30,585	30,463
	28 p. c.	29 p. c.	28 p. c.
Total	76,424	79,321	80,879

392. The following table shows for the Province the number of offences admitted to have occurred under the most important heads of crime, namely, offences affecting human life, theft, receiving stolen property, and robbery and dacoity :—

Offences affecting life.		Theft.		Receiving stolen property.		Robbery and dacoity.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
945	885	13,547	12,573	2,601	2,480	385	350

393. More detailed information as to the offence of murder is given in the subjoined table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cases.			Persons disposed of.						
Year.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.	Remarks.
1889	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1890	510	448	449	964	349	460	809	155	41	
1891	527	451	445	996	317	500	817	179	38	
1892	524	451	482	1,151	401	586	987	164	40	

394. The provincial average of persons convicted to those tried for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code remained the same in the year 1892 as in the year 1891, namely, 28 per cent. The percentage for cases was also the same as in the preceding year, namely, 35.

395. Local and Special Laws.—As to offen ces falling under Local and Special Laws, the number thrown out as false is necessarily small in all districts, and the return of cases admitted to have occurred may be accepted as accurately representing true crime. The following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted :—

	True cases.				*Persons convicted.*			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Arms Act	344	274	296	282	287	211	262	244
Canals and Drainage Act.	868	1,175	1,357	1,235	1,140	1,732	1,771	1,488
Cantonments Act ...	3,235	3,357	2,982	3,272	5,514	4,554	4,580	4,575
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,450	1,497	1,411	1,601	948	919	748	850
City Chaukídárs Act	178	170	188	218	264	226	248	271
Contract (Workmen) Act.	179	190	193	317	30	20	11	31
Criminal Tribes Act...	485	428	553	527	445	417	459	485
Excise Act	466	436	491	341	472	451	496	357
Forest Act	942	718	609	742	2,108	3,242	1,476	1,350
Gambling Act ...	159	172	192	201	723	822	817	805
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act.	287	394	557	541	294	408	535	603
Land Revenue Act ...	...	90	59	106	...	310	288	488
Municipal Act ...	1,982	2,062	2,107	3,013	2,151	2,143	2,227	3,369
Opium Act	524	651	729	455	519	739	722	389
Police Act	7,669	7,285	8,947	10,071	11,172	10,202	12,080	11,841
Punjab Laws Act ...	461	584	494	821	567	771	608	1,358
Railway Act	253	232	259	246	285	245	274	241
Salt and Saltpetre Act	84	129	98	120	118	142	159	170
Stamp Act	122	57	87	157	122	57	75	147
Total ...	19,688	19,901	21,609	24,266	27,159	27,611	27,836	29,062

395. Miscellaneous Proceedings.—The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years:—

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	1891 1892	31 58	57 58	19 43
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace ...	1891 1892	3,416 4,071	13,586 15,315	6,406 8,390
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1891 1892	6,923 8,371	8,279 9,675	6,462 7,861
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1891 1892	63 185	229 423	94 17
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1891 1892	235 256	712 874	155 235
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	1891 1892	1,006 1,110	1,155 1,283	1,057 1,224
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1891 1892	... ...	... ...	... ...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1891 1892	1,521 1,621	1,523 1,621	280 312
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1891 1892	346 415	500 581	340 391

397. There has been increased activity in proceedings under most heads. Proceedings for security to keep the peace and good behaviour have gone up considerably.

398. Out of 7,861 persons called on to furnish security during the year under report, 2,418 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with 2,087 in the previous year; 1,106, as compared with 831 persons, were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 186 as compared with Rs. 182. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 391 persons in the year 1892 as compared with 340 in the preceding year.

399. Original Trials in Magistrates' Courts.—The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year, and the manner of disposal:—

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Died or escaped	220	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	49	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	52,733	26	26	27	27	27
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	60,148	31	32	30	31	30
Convicted, committed or referred	84,030	43	42	43	42	43
Total ...	197,180	...	...	...	...	...

400. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of. 1891.	Number of persons disposed of. 1892.	Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred. 1891.	Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred. 1892.
District Magistrates	7,263	7,150	63	65
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	61,667	65,416	46	49
Tahsíldárs	50,919	54,389	36	37
Náib Tahsíldárs	25,007	25,588	27	24
Cantonment Magistrates	7,028	9,361	73	74
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	3,389	3,748	57	47
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	14,685	14,979	50	51
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	16,834	16,549	28	26
Total ...	186,792	197,180	42	43

401. Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Cantonment Courts and Tahsíldárs did more work than usual. The proportion of convictions was lowest in the Courts of Náib Tahsíldárs and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, and was highest in the case of Cantonment Magistrates.

402. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the four past years were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases: For disposal.	Number of cases: Disposed of.	Number of cases: Pending.	Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
1889	86,063	84,850	1,213	2,708
1890	84,392	83,360	1,032	2,097
1891	90,273	88,988	1,285	3,030
1892	96,121	94,920	1,201	2,580

403. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was eight days in 1892 for the whole Province.

404. The duration was somewhat longer than in the previous year in most Courts owing, no doubt, to the larger amount of business dealt with and to delays caused by sickness.

405. The following table shows for each of the last three years the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Sessions), with percentages and the average number of cases decided :—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Special Magistrates	1,259	1,402	1,446	1·5	1·6	1·5	30	34	38
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,502	7,719	7,719	9·0	8·7	8·2	105	98	87
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	7,601	8,085	7,985	9·1	9·1	8·4	345	337	332
Náib Tahsíldárs with Criminal powers ...	9,028	10,417	10,785	10·8	11·7	11·4	92	106	110
Tahsíldárs	22,181	22,566	23,753	26·5	25·3	25·0	179	182	188
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrates	3,953	4,065	6,258	4·8	4·5	6·6	395	451	605
Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,783	23,514	26,791	26·1	26·5	28·2	218	235	267
Assistant Commissioners	4,869	4,653	5,248	5·9	5·2	5·5	212	202	226
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	1,672	3,015	1,410	2·0	3·4	1·5	99	116	74
District Magistrates	3,512	3,552	3,525	4·2	4·0	3·7	113	114	113

406. District Magistrates disposed of 806 cases in the year 1892 under the enhanced powers conferred under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compared with 646 in the year 1890 and 626 in the year 1891. Of these 316 were cases triable by Sessions Courts. References for confirmation of sentence by Sessions Courts were made in the case of 169 persons (against 132). Of the sentences referred, 146 were confirmed, 15 modified, 4 set aside, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration in cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 17 days as compared with 20 days in the preceding year.

407. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates in the year 1892 was 84, being the same as in the preceding year. Of these 31 were convicted, 47 acquitted or discharged, 3 committed to the Sessions and 3 to the Chief Court.

408. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

Districts.	Regulation IV of 1887, Section 13.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 24-25.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 31.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 32.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 35-36.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 39-42.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 40.	
	References to Councils of Elders.		Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Preparation to commit certain offences.		Adultery.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Breach of the provisions of Section 33, 34 or 35.		Security for prevention of murder.		Security from families when blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	122	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	73	64	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...
Bannu	115	105	...	2	2	...	4	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	1
Pesháwar	75	67	1	5	1	6	1	4	2	22	...	12	47	149	149	...
Hazára	68	51	3	2	...	...	2	1	8	12	...	...	14	7	11	6
Kohát	51	78	2	10	...	1	12	5	...	7	...	...	25	28	153	311
Total ...	504	390	6	19	3	7	22	20	16	41	...	18	95	284	316	[illegible]

409. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during each of the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Dera Ismail Khan	296	53	213	29	72	54
Dera Gházi Khan	131	124	96	76	73	61
Bannu	282	302	157	123	56	40
Peshâwar	125	234	47	96	37	41
Hazára	172	158	74	59	43	37
Kohát	164	192	28	111	17	57

410. Original Jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions.—The abstract below gives for each of the last two years the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Sessions trials	435	408	868	830
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	110	148	144	192
Other references	58	91	62	106

411. The following statement shows the results of sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		*Total.*		*Persons.*				*Total.*							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1891 ...	107	913	493	1,020	4	325	385	154	435	868	58	152	57	6	56	
1892 ...	52	804	458	956	8	276	332	(a) 214	408	830	50	126	59	7	50	* 7th June 1884.

* In this case the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

(a) Including 56 persons referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, IV of 1887.

412. One hundred and fifty-eight persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Sessions as compared with 113 in 1891.

413. WITNESSES.—The following figures show the number of wit[-]nesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the year[s] 1891 and 1892 respectively:—

	1891.	1892.
District Courts	274,239	277,997
Sessions Courts	6,624	6,042
Chief Court	8	3

414. The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows:—

	Percentage. 1891.	1892.
Discharged on the 1st day	92·4	93·4
" " 2nd "	5·9	5·3
" " 3rd "	1·2	0·9
Detained more than 3 days	0·5	0·4

415. The annexed statement shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1891 and 1892:—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid: By Police.	By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police.	By Magistrate.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1891	288,763	274,239	41,150	62,689	10,768	33,957	0 4 2	0 8 8
1892	289,385	277,997	41,474	61,395	11,244	35,986	0 4 4	0 9 4

416. PUNISHMENTS.—The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province in each of the last two years. The results in the year under report do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years and call for no special remarks:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation			Imprisonment: Rigorous				Whipping		Fine						
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1891	76,015	...	...	...	...	10,063	6,164	794	...	314	1,635	10,915	44,640	5,323	1,083	6,465	2,015	[illegible]
	1892	82,527	...	...	...	...	10,524	7,206	750	...	317	1,717	11,866	46,095	6,770	1,620	7,861	2,350	[illegible]
Sessions Courts ...	1891	581	...	96	36	...	303	73	8	7	8	2	141	9	...	...	54	51	[illegible]
	1892	620	...	103	30	...	337	41	3	...	4	7	145	3	...	...	96	92	1
Chief Court ...	1891	106	72	26	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1892	110	82	19	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1891	76,702	72	122	40	..	10,366	6,241	802	7	322	1,637	11,056	44,649	5,323	1,083	6,519	2,066	[illegible]
	1892	83,257	82	122	30	...	10,866	7,251	753	...	321	1,724	12,013	46,098	6,770	1,620	7,957	2,443	[illegible]

417. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment, according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,460	2,625	12	12
" " 6 months	9,710	11,126	50	52
" " 2 years	6,390	6,486	33	30
" " 7 "	954	1,114	5	6
Above 7 years	33	30	...	...

418. The number of sentences of whipping passed has increased somewhat in the year under report. The figures for the past three years are—

Year.	In addition to (Other punishment.)	In lieu of (Other punishment.)	Total.
1890	324	1,557	1,881
1891	322	1,637	1,959
1892	321	1,724	2,045

419. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
Year.	*Imposed.*	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1890	5,94,356	4,61,836	78	1,06,898	70,213	65
1891	5,79,653	4,39,010	76	91,491	48,371	53
1892	5,96,743	4,36,575	73	84,327	42,834	50

420. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1892 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were—

Law applied.	Amount of fine: Imposed.	Amount of fine: Awarded as compensation.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Regulations	58,304	22,441	38
Ordinary law	5,25,955	61,632	11
Total	5,84,259	84,073	14

421. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
55,555	57,961	5,66,626	5,84,259	10	10	58	59	16	14

422. The abstract below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized in District Courts during each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of fines				Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
	Imposed.	Realized.			
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75
1890	5,83,911	3,47,615	1,07,110	4,54,725	78
1891	5,66,626	3,31,301	98,253	4,29,554	76
1892	5,84,259	3,44,390	87,324	4,31,714	73

423. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Sessions for each of the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1890	124	10,425	84	16	11
1891	150	13,027	87	22	8
1892	148	12,284	83	12	3

424. The percentages of total realizations during each of the past five years in Courts of Sessions are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount of fines				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed.	Realized.			
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51
1890	10,425	1,695	5,416	7,111	68
1891	13,027	2,916	6,540	9,456	72
1892	12,284	1,515	3,346	4,861	39

425. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The number of persons convicted during the year 1892 was 94,140; the number of appealable sentences passed was 65,230, of which 607 were passed by Courts of Sessions and the rest by District Courts. These sentences yielded the following appeals, namely :—

To District Magistrates	11,805
To Sessions Courts	7,379
To the Chief Court	751
Total	19,935

426. Thus about 30·5 per cent. of appealable decisions were appealed. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences is apparently higher in the Punjab than in any other Province of India; and the number of appeals is about the same as in Bengal, but is greater than in any other Province.

427. The following table shows the number of appeals disposed of in District Courts, the agency which disposed of them, and the manner in which they were treated :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year.	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				Average duration of appeals.
	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners specially empowered.		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1892	7,226	11,547	91	229	...	...	34	30	13	23	12

428. The following table shows the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for Courts of Sessions in each of the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	For disposal.						Disposed of.												Pending at the end of the year.				
							Persons.								Total.								
Year.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.				Appeals rejected under Sec. 421, Criminal Procedure Code.						After directing further enquiry under Sec. 428, Criminal Procedure Code.		Without directing further enquiry.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on merits.	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Sentences or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences or orders reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
1892	111	137	5,980	7,379	6,091	7,516	17	102	17	2,852	2,092	858	1,195	80	163	211	5,830	7,102	98	203	10	...	14-11-92
1891	147	178	5,875	7,043	6,022	7,221	15	107	1	2,647	2,179	841	1,239	55	101	140	5,810	6,944	111	137	11	4	21-9-91
1890	134	222	5,544	6,659	5,678	6,881	11	166	8	2,360	2,094	771	1,238	55	161	199	5,370	6,504	147	178	14	...	17-10-90

429. The following statements show the Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts and the manner in which the work was disposed of :—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1891 ...	860	1,434	175	2,469	1,868	497	50	54	13
1892 ...	443	1,250	225	1,918	1,532	287	28	71	13

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committal or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1891 ...	565	592	83	1,240	1,025	116	55	44	12
1892 ...	616	589	80	1,285	976	146	136	27	15

430. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—One case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. The accused were acquitted.

431. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	FOR DISPOSAL.		DISPOSED OF.									PENDING.		
			Persons.							*Total.*				
YEAR.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed, but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1890 ...	126	154	...	53	28	...	4	22	...	87	107	39	47	49
1891 ...	130	160	1	72	26	...	8	34	...	111	141	19	19	48
1892 ...	133	177	...	79	15	3	13	39	...	109	149	24	28	40

432. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and in each of the three preceding years was as follows :—

1	2	3	4
YEAR.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1889	314	230	544
1890	300	215	515
1891	322	142	464
1892	340	267	607

433. The following abstract shows, for each of the past three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	APPEALS FROM					
YEAR.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	TOTAL.
1890	197	125	108	80	5	515
1891	184	122	82	76	...	464
1892	209	160	130	107	1	607

434. The results of appeals decided were as follows :—

Year.	For Disposal. — Pending from last year. — Cases.	Persons.	Instituted during the year. — Cases.	Persons.	Total. — Cases.	Persons.	Number of persons disposed of. — Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Total. — Cases.	Persons.	Pending. — Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1890 ...	65	99	515	672	581	771	1	182	230	115	111	...	4	499	643	82	128	47	25-2-90
1891 ...	82	128	464	582	546	710	11	169	193	116	123	...	1	462	613	84	97	47	19-6-91
1892 ...	84	97	607	751	691	848	1	277	215	123	122	...	7	613	745	78	103	44	30-6-92

435. The following statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past three years :—

Year.	For disposal. — Pending from last year. — Cases.	Persons.	Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code. — Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by petition under Section 435, Criminal Procedure Code. — Cases.	Persons.	Taken up by the Court on its own motion, Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code. — Cases.	Persons.	Total. — Cases.	Persons.	Persons disposed of. — Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	Total. — Cases.	Persons.	Pending. — Cases.	Persons.	Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1890 ...	156	301	138	267	1,669	2,931	9	14	1,972	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	1,868	3,323	104	190	35	6-8-90
1891 ...	104	190	141	260	1,701	2,938	3	3	1,949	3,391	25	2,229	206	10	223	340	...	80	1,795	3,113	154	278	27	19-5-91
1892 ...	154	278	154	318	1,806	3,168	9	9	2,123	3,773	18	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	35	1,938	3,476	185	297	27	12-7-92

436. Forty-six miscellaneous cases were disposed of as against forty-three in the preceding year. The files of forty cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

437. Five Judges were employed during the year under report.

PRISONS.

438. NUMBER OF JAILS.—The number of jails and lock-ups in the Province remained the same as in the previous year, and no changes were made in their constitution.

439. A proposal to declare the Montgomery Jail to be a Central Jail of the first class was referred to the Government of India at the end of 1892. But no decision has yet been arrived at pending the submission of a further report showing the cost involved in the proposal which has been called for by the Secretary of State.

440. The construction of the proposed Central Jail at Umballa is still delayed owing to the fact that the plans and estimates had been made out on far too expensive a scale. These are now being recast in accordance with directions given after a conference with the Heads of Departments concerned.

441. JAIL POPULATION.—The total prison population during 1892 was 66,022 (convicts 42,255, under-trial 23,235, civil 532) as compared with 65,502 (convicts 41,793, under-trial 23,253, civil 456) in the preceding year. The total daily average number of all classes was 13,068, or 497 more than in 1891. The daily average number of each class was, convicts 12,133, under-trial 885, civil 50, an increase on 1891 of 488 convicts and 9 under-trial prisoners, the number of civil prisoners being the same in both years.

442. The direct admissions and releases of convicts as compared with the daily average show a remarkable increase during the last six years, as the following table will show :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Direct admissions	22,279	21,197	20,195	20,973	21,978	23,429
Releases	20,610	19,638	20,051	20,754	21,357	22,431
Daily average	10,386	11,969	12,200	11,788	11,595	12,039

The increase is apparently the result of an increase in the proportion of short-term prisoners.

443. The number of prisoners on the last day of the year was 12,077 as against 11,650 in 1891.

444. BUILDINGS.—The expenditure incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 3,32,410. The following

is a list of the principal works executed in connection with jail buildings and the cost of each :—

	Amount.
	Rs.
Hissar—	
Strengthening doors of quarantine cells	1,512
Rohtak—	
Constructing two condemned cells	1,007
Delhi—	
Providing two large covered latrines	1,269
Umballa—	
Constructing new Central Jail	81,927
Hoshiárpur—	
Sinking a well inside the jail	1,100
Ludhiána—	
Constructing a bathing platform	1,753
Mooltan Central—	
Making divisional walls in the enclosure	4,043
Constructing bathing platforms	1,260
Constructing Superintendent's residence	5,141
Mooltan District—	
Enclosing lithographic and *durri* shed	1,960
Special repairs to buildings	2,076
Jhang—	
Constructing two condemned cells	1,354
Constructing quarters for married warders	2,058
Montgomery—	
Extending jail for occupation as a Central Jail	73,091
Lahore Central—	
Water-supply	2,392
Reroofing hospital	1,408
Constructing blacksmiths' shop	1,355
Out-patients' ward and second supply well	2,179
Additions and alterations to dispensary	1,877
Enclosing workshops	2,113
Gurdáspur—	
Constructing gateway and office	2,661
Gujránwála—	
Converting three solitary cells into cells for condemned prisoners	1,953
Chenáwán Central—	
Special repairs to buildings	1,630
Shahpur—	
Reroofing sleeping barracks	1,196
Providing iron gratings to hospital	1,033
Converting two solitary cells into cells for condemned prisoners	1,168
Jhelum—	
Providing accommodation for under-trial prisoners	2,568
Abbott-abad—	
Constructing new jail	11,432
Constructing auxiliary buildings for new jail	14,973
Kohát—	
Constructing cells for condemned prisoners	2,146
Bannu—	
Providing iron-grated doors to sleeping barracks	2,174
Dera Ismail Khan—	
Providing iron-grated doors to sleeping barracks	10,721
Constructing night latrines	3,781
Constructing bathing platform	1,601
Dera Gházi Khan—	
Constructing 4 condemned cells	2,252
Providing battened doors to solitary cells	1,583

445. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Of the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment during 1892, 22,645 were males and 784 females. The number of Christians admitted was 30 (3 Europeans, 8 Eurasians and 19 Natives); Muhammadans 16,118; Hindús 6,974; and all other religions 307.

446. Of the convicts admitted to jail 334 were under 16 years of age; 19,354 were between the ages of 16 and 40; 3,282 were from 40 to 60; and 459 were over 60 years of age. It has been decided to start a Juvenile Reformatory for 100 boys. There has been much difficulty and much discussion about finding a suitable site for the reformatory, but it is hoped the matter will now soon be settled. The want of separate accommodation for adolescents in the jails of the Punjab has already been recognized by the Supreme Government (paragraph 21 of the Resolution on the Report of the Jail Committee), and early arrangements will be made with a view to separating them in a sufficient number of jails.

447. The following table shows the occupation of convicts previous to their admission into jail:—

Males.							Females.			
Persons employed with Government or Municipal or other local bodies.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture or with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.
489	95	1,414	14,242	928	1,056	4,421	582	29	151	22

448. DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCES.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail in 1892, 2,011 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 10,702 to rigorous imprisonment, 10,044 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 672 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

449. The following table shows the classification of convicts admitted into jail in 1891 and 1892 according to length of sentence, and compares the percentages to total admissions under the different periods with all the jails in British India in 1891:—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all Jails of British India in 1891.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Not exceeding 1 month	4,664	5,251	21·22	22·41	35·77
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,659	3,921	16·65	16·74	19·44
" 3 " " 6 "	4,146	4,299	18·86	18·35	17·55
" 6 " " 12 "	5,384	5,733	24·50	24·47	13·26
" 1 year " " 5 years	3,678	3,596	16·73	15·35	11·58
" 5 years " " 10 "	190	320	0·86	1·37	0·99
Exceeding 10 years	6	17	0·03	0·07	0·06
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	107	116	0·49	0·49	0·62
Sentenced to transportation (b) For term	39	40	0·18	0·17	0·43
Sentenced to death	105	136	0·48	0·58	0·30

450. The total number of prisoners under sentence of transportation who remained in jail at the close of the year was 384 (208 males, 31 females under life sentences; 133 males, 12 females under term sentences), or 40 more than remained on the 31st December 1891. Of this number (384) 156 were admitted during 1892 (116 for life, 40 for terms), and only 51 were deported to the Andamans against 89 in 1891. The decrease in the number of prisoners deported is due to the fact that 27 prisoners were held over and deported in the months of February and March 1893, and 29 of those received during the year had to be detained in the Lahore Central Jail pending disposal of their appeals and owing to unfitness.

451. The number of convicts sentenced to death during the year was 131 males and 5 females. Of these 65 males and 2 females were executed during the year, and there remained in jail at the end of the year 48 males.

452. Of the 23,429 convicts admitted into jail 1,986 males and 33 females had been previously convicted once; 665 males and 5 females twice; and 541 males and 10 females more than twice, giving a total of 3,192 males and 48 females, equal to 14 per cent. of the total admissions.

453 The number of habituals admitted into jail during the year was 3,608. Of this number 2,527 were classified as habituals before admission into jail; 1,042 were classified by the jail authorities, with the approval of District Magistrates, after admission into jail; and 39 confessed themselves to be habituals.

454. The proposed introduction of the anthropometrical system has been delayed owing to the defective construction of some of the instruments in use, and to the difficulty which has been experienced in "eliminating the personal equation of the measurer" in some other Provinces. This difficulty has now, it is understood, been overcome, and the improvements which have been effected in the instruments by Mr. Henry, the Inspector-General of Police in the Lower Provinces, will admit of the system being introduced into the Police Training School at Phillour as soon as the new instruments can be obtained.

455. ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES.—There were 30 escapes from jail during the year, 11 from inside and 19 from outside jail; 11 prisoners had fetters on at the time of escape and 19 had not. Of the 38 prisoners who remained uncaptured at the beginning of the year, 7 were recaptured during the year, eaving 31 still at large; and of those who escaped during the year 16 were recaptured.

456. OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.—The following table shows the number of offences committed by convicts during the two years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
Criminal offences ...	95	92
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles ...	1,950	2,448
Offences relating to work ...	17,178	16,578
Other offences ...	4,439	5,597
TOTAL ...	23,662	24,715

Although the total number of offences committed by convicts in 1892 shows an increase of 1,053, the ratio per cent. of total offences to total population was about the same in both years. The general introduction of the "parade system," which is described in Chapter XXVII of the Report of the Government of India Prison Commissioners, 1889, has rendered confinement in jail more irksome, especially to habitual prisoners, and has been found useful in the enforcement of prison discipline. The number of cases of possession of forbidden articles has risen from 1,950 to 2,448. There is, however, reason to believe that many cases of the possession of forbidden articles still remain undiscovered. Searches made from time to time in the presence of the Superintendent seem to be the only check on this practice.

457. The following is a detail of the criminal offences committed by convicts during the year :—

Escapes and attempts to escape	*50
Negligently suffering escape of prisoners	10
Rioting	7
Throwing filth on jail officials	6
Causing hurt	4
Attempts to commit suicide	4
Suicide	3
Assaults	4
Theft	2
Wilfully damaging prison property	1
Fabricating false charges	1
TOTAL ...	92

Four of the 6 cases of filth-throwing occurred in the Lahore Central Jail; the Inspector-General was asked to exercise a closer supervision over the management of this important jail, and it is satisfactory to observe that an improvement in this matter is reported.

458. The punishments inflicted in the two years were :—

	1891.	1892.
By Criminal Courts	155	173
Solitary confinement	5,948	7,049
Reduced diet	245	419
Solitary confinement with reduced diet	1,587	1,475
Flogging	356	357
Formal warnings by Superintendent	9,368	9,063
Other punishments	5,994	6,162
TOTAL ...	23,653	24,698

The number of punishments with reduced diet increased from 245 in 1891 to 419 in 1892, the chief increase being in the Amritsar Jail, where the number rose

* Escapes 30; attempts to escape 20.

from 18 to 113. The number of whippings was 1 in excess of the number inflicted in 1891. The Lahore Central Jail shows the largest number of whippings,—59 against 40 in 1891. The orders of Government in respect to this form of punishment have been kept before Superintendents of Jails.

459. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—During 1892, 11,217 prisoners were placed in fetters for the following periods:—Under 1 month 1,528; 1 to 3 months 1,699; 3 to 6 months 1,854; 6 to 12 months 2,952; over 12 months 3,184. The Government of India while prescribing the introduction of the Madras rules regarding the imposition of fetters for adoption have recognized that these rules cannot at present be introduced into the Punjab and Burma.

460. EDUCATION.—Of the 23,429 convicts admitted into jail during the year, 189 males were able to read and write a little, and 122 males and 2 females were able to read and write well. There was a daily average of 677 males and 15 females under instruction during the year; and of the 893 males and 7 females released during the year who were under instruction, 593 males and 7 females could read and write a little, and 165 males could read and write well.

461. MARK SYSTEM.—Of the prisoners released during 1892 there were 1,839 who were eligible for remissions, and all of them earned some remission. The longest remission (561 days) was earned by a convict in the Mooltan Central Jail undergoing a sentence of 7 years; and the largest gratuity (Rs 28) was awarded to a convict released from the Lahore Central Jail. The average gratuity earned was Re. 1-12-0.

462. CONVICT OFFICERS.—The total number of convicts employed as convict officers was 1,757 males and 22 females; and the daily average number was 734 males and 8 females. Of those employed as convict officers 760 males and 4 females were reduced or otherwise punished for misconduct. The Inspector-General reports that the conduct of convict officials is highly spoken of by Superintendents of Jails. The punishments mentioned include a large number of mere warnings. An attempt has been made in the Lahore Central, Ráwalpindi and some other jails to drill the convict officials, and in some instances convict officials have been transferred from one jail to another.

463. DIET SCALE.—No general change was made in the diet scale during the year.

464. MAGISTERIAL LOCK-UPS.—The following abstract gives details of prisoners of all classes confined in magisterial lock-ups during the year 1892:—

	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Under-trial...	253	9	9,729	298	9,982	307	10,289	296	6	302	3,867	136	4,003	4,761	131	4,892	1,061	28	4	...	3	...	286	12	298
Convicted ...	51	...	2,211	48	2,262	48	2,310	94	...	94	329	5	334	...	...	...	1,888	43	1	...	...	...	44	...	44
Civil ...	...	...	65	2	65	2	67	...	...	...	40	1	41	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5

465. Five escapes occurred during the year from lock-ups; three from the Ferozepore Sadr lock-up, one from the Fázilka lock-up in the Ferozepore District, and one from the Miánwáli lock-up in the Bannu District. The Police are responsible for the safe custody of all prisoners confined in magisterial lock-ups. Three deaths occurred against seven in the previous year, giving a ratio of 7·57 per mille of average strength as against 22·58 in the previous year. The average cost per head calculated on the average population was Rs. 93-12-10 against Rs. 104-5-6 in 1891. The decrease is due to the fact that the cost of establishment, which is the chief item of expenditure, was charged against a larger number of prisoners than in the previous year. The average cost of rations rose from Rs. 29-5-0 per head in 1891 to Rs. 31-10-0 in 1892, the increase being ascribable to the higher rates of provisions. The total of "other charges" also increased from Rs. 3,136 to Rs. 4,331, but the average cost was about the same as in 1891.

466. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—An average of 11,884 convicts was under sentence of labour on working days in 1892. Of this number 581 were sick and 2,141 convalescent and infirm, leaving about 9,162 fit for labour.

467. The following table compares the manner in which convicts were employed during the years 1891 and 1892:—

					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS														RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER SENTENCED TO LABOUR OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.		
						ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.										
											Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			On Public Works.					
YEAR.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
1891 ...	153	11,431	476	1,896	...	427	1,149	577	2,383	278	502	323	...	161	4,473	514	...	...	4	10	39
1892 ...	156	11,884	581	2,141	...	600	1,269	640	2,650	438	480	136	...	427	4,482	139	...	...	5	11	38
Increase or decrease.	+3	+453	+105	+245	...	+173	+120	+63	+267	+160	−22	−187	...	+266	+9	−375	...	...	+1	+1	−1

468. The increase of 160 in the daily average number employed on jail repairs was due to the extensive damage done to buildings by the heavy rainfall in July, August and September and special repairs having been carried out to the sleeping barracks of the Chenáwán Central Jail. The increase in the number employed on new jails under the Public Works Department was due to the larger number of prisoners employed on the Umballa Central Jail project during a great portion of the year and to the freer use of convict labour on the Abbott-abad Jail

project. The decrease in the number employed on Public Works was due to the completion of the original Chenab Canal project and the cessation of work between February and August, whereby the prisoners in the Chenáwán Central Jail were thrown out of employment. Work on widening the channel was commenced in August, and at the time of writing the jail report there were between 600 and 700 convicts employed daily on excavation work.

469. MANUFACTURES.—The net cash earnings of convicts amounted to Rs. 1,52,711-14-0, a very considerable falling-off when compared with Rs. 2,08,163-13-0 of the previous year; the average earning per head calculated on the number of prisoners sentenced to labour also fell from Rs. 18-3-0 in 1891 to Rs. 12-14-0 in 1892. Towards this decrease the following jails contributed the largest shares:—Chenáwán Central, Rs. 26,716; Lahore Central, Rs. 7,466; Delhi, Rs. 5,344; Lahore District, Rs. 4,824; Mooltan District, Rs. 4,615. Although there was a falling-off in both the cash earnings and in the average earnings as compared with 1891, the earnings were higher than in any of the 4 years preceding 1891.

470. The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of prisoners as convict officers, prison servants, &c., &c., was Rs. 1,86,889.

471. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure, exclusive of the cost of new buildings and of additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings, incurred in the maintenance of the jails in the Province is given in the statement below and is compared with the expenditure of the previous nine years:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rations	2,30,646	2,05,298	1,92,135	2,20,953	2,82,730	3,06,810	2,57,994	2,49,752	3,00,983	3,18,906
Establishment	2,57,302	2,62,327	2,52,417	2,58,041	2,56,207	2,61,138	2,67,300	2,68,385	2,70,456	2,71,685
Police guard	75,474	80,283	80,991	79,805	76,323	72,100	76,673	76,937	77,122	77,435
Hospital Charges	19,141	19,554	15,368	15,862	17,978	20,742	27,605	29,775	25,407	25,965
Clothing and bedding ...	74,301	56,639	23,471	20,010	26,604	51,726	51,010	45,658	44,127	45,843
Contingencies	70,465	75,214	57,735	40,664	41,994	47,173	55,493	46,437	60,438	64,835
Total	7,27,329	6,99,315	6,22,117	6,35,335	7,01,836	7,59,689	7,36,075	7,16,944	7,78,533	8,04,210
Daily average population of all classes.	12,122	11,449	10,465	10,748	11,274	12,702	12,914	12,420	12,261	12,871
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner.	60 4 0	61 4 10	59 11 1	59 5 6	62 8 10	59 15 11	57 1 5	57 13 3	63 9 10	63 9 3

472. The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,04,240 against Rs. 7,78,533 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 25,707. The increase occurred under each main head: Rations, Rs. 17,523; Establishment, Rs. 1,169; Police Guard, Rs. 304; Hospital charges, Rs. 558; Clothing and bedding, Rs. 1,716; Contingencies, Rs. 4,437. An explanation of the increase under the head of Rations is to be found in the larger number of convicts in confinement throughout the year, and in the higher prices of nearly all the articles used in the dietary. The total average cost per prisoner was, however, lower, Rs. 63-9-0 against Rs. 63-10-0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 16,891 was saved to Government by the purchase and storage of large quantities of grains after the *rabi* harvest of 1892, when favourable rates obtained, and by purchasing supplies direct in the market instead of through contractors. The Inspector-General thinks that a very much larger saving would have been effected had Jail Superintendents been able to lay in large supplies, which they were, in many instances, unable to do owing to the unfavourable rates that prevailed, and to the want of godown accommodation. Additional godown accommodation was provided in several jails during the year. The increase of Rs. 1,716 in the expenditure on clothing and bedding was due to the larger number of convicts in confinement.

473. The total cost of contingencies was Rs. 64,875 against Rs. 60,438 in the previous year, and the average cost per head was Rs. 5-1-11 against Rs. 4-14-10 in 1891. The increase was due partly to the larger number of convicts released during the year to whom road money had to be paid, and partly to the cost of tents made up, cholera camp charges, telephone rent paid by the Montgomery Jail, and a camel prison van provided for the transport of prisoners from the Bannu to the Dera Ismail Khan Jail.

474. The net cost per head of maintaining the prisoners in jail after deducting their earnings was Rs. 51-8-0 as against Rs. 46-10-0 in 1891.

475. HEALTH.—The following table gives a comparative view of the sickness and mortality in the jails of the Province during the years 1891 and 1892:—

Years.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1891	12,261	21,405	487	347	1,746	40	28·30
1892	12,672	27,864	592	387	2,199	47	30·54

476. The comparatively low death-rate (30·54 per mille of average strength) of the jail population in 1892, in which the death-rate among the free population was as high as 49·48 per mille, is very satisfactory. The very low death-rate in an unusually unhealthy year in the Umballa Jail is remarkable. The Medical Officer

of the jail ascribed this result to the boiling of the drinking water. The Medical Officer of the Amritsar Jail ascribed the improvement in the health of that jail in 1891 to a similar cause. But some other Medical Officers have appeared sceptical on the point, and, in order to afford a crucial test of the utility of the plan, the experiment will be tried in other jails. The Lahore Central Jail continues to be unhealthy, and a report has been called for on the measures contemplated for the improvement of the sanitation of the jail. There has been a considerable improvement in regard to sickness and mortality in the Ludhiána Jail, the death-rate in which fell to 37·82 per mille as against a death-rate of 60·95 in the neighbouring city. Some of the defects which were noticed in this jail have already been supplied, and the necessity for further improvements will receive attention. The increase in the mortality of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail is noticeable, and the sanitation of this jail will be looked into.

477. The diseases to which the largest number of admissions into hospital and deaths were due in 1891 and 1892 are shown in the table below:—

Diseases.	1891.		1892.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	11,899	6	18,482	13
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2,029	51	2,514	69
Respiratory diseases	1,105	121	1,112	155
Ulcers and boils	957	...	1,064	...
Other fevers	569	29	293	9
Remittent and continued fever	196	24	117	9
Anæmia and general debility	177	5	158	5
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	48	21	51	24
Jaundice	44	1	76	1
Cholera	19	12	51	29
Small-pox	...	...	1	...

478. There was an enormous increase in the number of admissions from intermittent fever. The admissions and deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa also show a considerable increase. Respiratory diseases show an increase of 7 in the number of admissions and 34 in the number of deaths. There were 482 cases of pneumonia with 140 deaths; 70 deaths occurred in the first, 15 in the second, 3 in the third and 52 in the last quarter of the year. The excessive number of deaths in the first quarter was, to some extent, due to the prevalence of epidemic influenza in parts of the Province, and the large number in the last quarter was, in great measure, the result of the deterioration of health consequent on the severe epidemic of autumnal fever. The number of admissions under ulcers and boils increased from 957 to 1,064. There was a marked decrease under the head of "other fevers," which include 4 admissions and 1 death from enteric fever, 284 admissions and 4 deaths from influenza, and 5 admissions and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever.

479. Seven jails were attacked with cholera, but fortunately only 3 suffered to any considerable extent. One case occurred in the Ferozepore Jail and 1 in the Lahore District Jail. Both proved fatal. There were 19 cases and 12 deaths in the Lahore Central Jail; 10 cases and 3 deaths in the Lahore Female Jail; 16 cases and 10 deaths in the Mooltan Central; 2 cases, both fatal, in the Ráwalpindi Jail; and 2 cases, both of which recovered, in the Gujrát Jail.

480. The table given below shows the jails in which there was a death-rate of less than 15 per mille of average strength :—

Jails.	Death-rate.
Dharmsála ...	...
Chenáwán Central ...	8·22
Shahpur ...	10·95
Abbott-abad ...	10·98
Rohtak ...	12·12
Gujránwála ...	12·11
Umballa ...	14·19

481. The Chenáwán Public Works Jail, which has been one of the unhealthiest in the Province since it was opened in 1884, is for the first time placed among the healthiest jails in the Province. The death-rates of the Siálkot, Gujránwála and Umballa Jails also show a marked decrease when compared with the death-rates of 1891.

482. The following table shows the jails in which there was a high mortality in 1892 :—

Jails.	Death-rate in jail.	Mortality among free population of town.	Mortality among free population of district.
Delhi	31·77	49·24	51·12
Gurdáspur	33·76	59·90	63·18
Lahore District	35·38	53·95	51·60
Lahore Central	37·47	53·95	51·60
Ludhiána	37·82	60·95	47·91
Lahore Female	40·32	53·95	51·60
Mooltan Central	45·81	54·59	56·38
Jhelum	47·76	53·40	53·30
Bannu	50·42	70·10	66·69
Ferozepore	53·57	58·18	46·56
Dera Ismail Khan	62·02	77·69	55·10
Simla	66·66	28·16	23·01
Amritsar	67·74	65·66	55·41
Kohát	74·38	63·08	54·05
Karnál	75·76	52·35	48·38

483. The following table shows the mortality among convicts according to length of residence in jail for each of the last five years :—

Time passed in Jail.	Mortality per mille of average strength.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Under 6 six months in jail	23·54	26·24	29·29	26·96	32·12
From 6 to 12 months	37·47	29·16	28·70	27·09	22·50
" 1 to 2 years	33·28	31·37	41·08	33·44	31·71
" 2 to 3 "	28·08	36·96	26·40	27·81	27·52
" 3 to 7 "	50·08	35·86	31·36	22·70	45·60
Above 7 years	60·91	53·57	64·52	47·62	42·42
Mortality per mille of average convict population for each year	31·08	29·92	31·89	27·94	30·73

484. The following table compares the mortality among convicts according to age in 1892 with that of the previous 5 years :—

Years.	Under 16 years. Mortality per mille of average number.		16 to 40 Mortality per mille of average number.		40 to 60. Mortality per mille of average number.		Over 60. Mortality per mille of average number.		Total. Mortality per mille of average number.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1887	...	...	37·66	28·41	65·13	58·82	144·83	...	46·79	34·04
1888	17·86	...	27·40	9·05	35·19	...	81·33	71·43	31·47	10·00
1889	...	...	23·06	11·67	45·83	45·45	77·82	142·85	30·13	21·15
1890	...	...	26·74	11·58	44·16	39·47	70·14	200·00	32·24	20·59
1891	15·87	...	22·97	18·32	40·15	28·99	68·82	...	28·13	20·17
1892	50·85	...	25·11	31·36	39·11	46·87	79·45	200·00	30·47	36·41

485. Of the 23,429 prisoners admitted into jail in 1892, 18,141 were found to be in good, 4,301 in indifferent, and 987 in bad health. Of the number 22,434 discharged from jail during the year 6,182 had neither gained nor lost weight, 11,309 had gained from 1 to over 10 lbs., and 4,943 had lost from 1 to over 10 lbs.

486. General Remarks.—Measures were taken during the year to make members of the clerical establishment more fit for promotion to the post of jailor and to give some elementary instruction in drill to both clerks and jailors. The Roman character was also substituted for the Persian, and the amount of clerical work so reduced. Warder reserve guards were sanctioned for the Lahore Central, Delhi and Mooltan District Jails, and the Inspector-General has been authorized to redistribute the pay of the contingent guard in any jail in which he finds it necessary to do so, reducing the numbers of the guard and increasing the pay.

487. During the year Commissioners of Divisions paid 41 visits to jails as against 42 in the previous year, and District Magistrates paid 687 visits as against 497 in 1891. There has been some improvement in this respect during the year, but the number of visits is still in many cases much lower than it should be.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

488. Institutions, Classification and Value of Original Suits.—The following table shows the number of suits instituted in all the Civil Courts of the Province in each of the past five years :—

Class of Court.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Chief Court	4	5	5	5	4
Divisional Courts	3	3	5	6	7
District Courts of general jurisdiction	235,287	222,721	220,219	211,434	201,119
District Small Cause Courts	15,162	13,964	14,087	28,340*	30,876*
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	7,519	6,706	6,363	6,574	7,022
Total ...	257,975	243,399	240,679	246,359	239,028

489. Taking a period of seven years (1886—1892) the number of suits instituted annually has averaged about 245,400. In the year 1888 the number rose to its highest point, namely, 257,975, and in the year 1892 the lowest figure of the period has been reached, namely, 239,028. The number of suits instituted represents 11½ per thousand of the population.

490. There has been a decrease, as compared with the figure for the year 1891, which was itself above the average, of 7,331, but the number is only 1,651 below that for 1890. In dealing with such large numbers fluctuations of 3 or 4 per cent. may be expected. The cholera and fever which prevailed for several months of the year 1892 over large areas of the Punjab and the scarcity in some parts sufficiently account for the general decrease in institutions.

* Includes suits instituted in the Courts of Munsifs invested with special Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

491. The following table shows the number of suits under the chief heads of classification for each of the past five years :—

	Description of Suits.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds ...	2,525	2,131	1,998	2,016	2,117
	On unregistered bonds	90,012	87,671	92,979	94,969	88,953
	Otherwise than on bonds	105,876	96,993	92,276	95,346	93,329
	For rent other than of land ...	3,586	3,499	3,412	3,813	4,036
	For moveable property or value thereof ...	16,167	14,476	13,323	13,857	12,773
	For damages	2,081	2,028	1,550	1,501	1,442
	Other suits	1,976	1,273	1,595	1,254	1,295
	Total	222,223	208,071	207,133	212,756	203,945
		86 p. c.	85 p. c.	86 p. c.	86 p. c.	85 p. c.
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.		5	29	9	10	5
III.—Other suits.	For immoveable property	27,439	26,806	25,804	25,340	26,105
	For declaration of right	2,536	2,468	2,364	2,161	2,597
	For specific performance	199	203	136	168	206
	Relating to betrothal, marriage, divorce and dower	4,687	5,089	4,564	5,297	5,363
	For or relating to partition...	184	195	184	194	256
	Not included in the above	702	538	485	433	556
	Total	35,747	35,299	33,537	33,593	35,083
		14 p. c.	15 p. c.	14 p. c.	14 p. c.	15 p. c.
	Grand Total	257,975	243,399	240,679	246,359	239,028

492. There is a falling-off in the number of suits for "money and moveable property" of 8,811 suits, of which 6,016 were under "unregistered bonds" and 2,017 in cases on account or verbal contract shown as "otherwise than on bonds." Under suits for "moveable property or the value thereof" there is a decrease of 1,084; while suits for rent have risen from 3,813 to 4,036. Other differences are unimportant under head I.

493. In classes falling under the third head there is a general increase amounting in all to 1,490 suits.

494. Bankers and shopkeepers brought 103,667 suits in the year 1892 as compared with 112,217 suits in the year 1891.

495. Of the 203,945 suits for money or moveable property—

41,860 did not exceed Rs. 10 in value.
98,607 exceeded Rs. 10, but did not exceed Rs. 50 in value.
35,889 exceeded Rs. 50, but did not exceed Rs. 100 in value.

176,356 were under Rs. 100 in value.
27,589 were above Rs. 100 in value.

203,945

496. The proportion under each head is about the same as in the year 1891. Classified under the three heads prescribed by Act XIII of 1888 there were—

	1891.	1892.
Small causes	212,756	203,945
Land suits	18,538	19,413
Unclassed suits	15,065	15,670
TOTAL	246,359	239,028

497. The following table shows the value of such suits instituted as were capable of money valuation for each of the past four years :—

CLASS OF SUIT.		Number of suits instituted capable of money valuation.	Value.	Average value.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1)—For money or moveable property	1889 ...	208,071	1,29,10,865	62	0	9
	1890 ...	207,133	1,68 97,175	81	5	2
	1891 ...	212,756	1,40,21,867	65	15	0
	1892 ...	203,945	1,35,87,086	66	9	11
(2)—For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	1889 ...	19,817	46,85,382	236	6	11
	1890 ...	18,593	41,97,213	225	11	10
	1891 ...	17,750	44,57,145	251	1	8
	1892 ...	18,431	53,93,815	292	10	4
(3)—For other immoveable property...	1889 ...	8,603	22,82,563	265	5	2
	1890 ...	7,587	28,78,660	379	6	8
	1891 ...	8,080	14,87,003	184	0	6
	1892 ...	8,462	19,55,232	231	0	11
(4)—Other suits...	1889 ...	4,725	8,26,291	174	14	0
	1890 ...	5,189	14,86,320	286	6	11
	1891 ...	5,617	18,53,881	330	0	9
	1892 ...	5,605	13,58,907	242	7	1
TOTAL ...	1889 ...	241,216	2,07,05,101	85	13	4
	1890 ...	238,502	2,54,59,368	106	11	11
	1891 ...	244,203	2,18,19,896	89	5	7
	1892 ...	236,443	2,22,95,040	94	4	8

498. There were 2,585 suits of which the value could not be determined in money, as compared with 2,156 in the year 1891. The total value of the litigation was greater in the year under report than in the year 1891 by nearly five lakhs of rupees.

499. The average value for all classes of suits rose from Rs. 89-5-7 to Rs. 94-4-8. In suits for "money or moveable property" the value has fallen; in suits for "land assessed" the value has risen considerably; in suits for "other immoveable property" there is a marked increase; and in "other suits" there is a decrease.

500. DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS BY COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—Divisional Courts disposed of six original civil suits in the year 1892 as compared with eight in the year 1891 and four in the year 1890.

501. The subjoined table shows the number of original civil suits for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year in other Subordinate Courts for each of the last five years:—

YEAR.	For disposal (pending, instituted and re-admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1888	285,973	268,174	17,799
1889	272,095	254,994	17,101
1890	269,449	253,266	16,183
1891	274,175	255,689	18,486
1892	269,736	251,844	17,892
Difference between 1891 and 1892 ...	—4,439	—3,845	—594

502. Taking the averages for five years, there were—

	Average.	1892.
For disposal	274,000	269,000
Disposed of	256,000	251,000
Pending	17,500	17,900

503. Having regard to the decrease in institutions during the year 1892, these figures call for no remark.

504. The state of the pending file shows that the Courts have, as a whole, disposed of more business than was instituted, and the detailed figures for districts are in all cases fairly satisfactory.

505. The following table shows the manner in which original civil suits were disposed of in each of the past five years :—

Manner of Disposal.	Percentage decided.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Without trial ...	19·4	19·6	19·7	20·4	20·5
" contest ...	50·5	50·3	50·2	50·3	49·5
On reference to arbitration ...	·8	·6	·6	·5	·5
After contest — For plaintiff ...	21·7	21·6	21·9	22·0	22·4
After contest — For defendant ...	7·6	7·9	7·6	6·8	7·1

506. About 70 per cent. of the litigation is usually disposed of without contest. The figures remain very constant from year to year.

507. The pending file fell from 18,486 in the year 1891 to 17,892 in 1892, but is still perhaps a little high, considering that the amount of work for disposal was so much less.

508. The average duration of suits for the whole Province in each of the past four years was—

Year.	Days.	
	Contested.	*Uncontested.*
1889 ...	34	22
1890 ...	34	21
1891 ...	32	21
1892 ...	33	22

509. The average duration in the various classes of Courts in each of the past two years was—

Class of Court.	Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
District Judges' Courts ...	69	74	53	53
Courts of Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ...	60	60	38	46
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners (Special Sub-Judges or Munsifs).	47	56	34	36
District Small Cause Courts ...	20	20	17	14
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	19	24	17	17
Munsifs' Courts ...	28	29	19	21
Tahsíldárs' Courts (Special Munsifs) ...	34	35	22	23
Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts (Special Munsifs) ...	18	17	14	13
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts (Special Munsifs) ...	28	38	19	20

510. AGENCY EMPLOYED IN DISTRICTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CIVIL SUITS.—The following table shows the manner in which original civil suits were distributed between the various grades of District Courts. The figures given are for the past three years :—

Number of Officers employed on Civil Work. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Grade of Officers.	Original Suits decided. Number. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Percentage. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade. 1890.	1891.	1892.
...	...	...	District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	5,494	4,608	4,362	2·1	1·8	1·7	...	...	...
...	...	...	Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsifs).	3,297	3,561	3,353	1·3	1·4	1·3	...	...	...
...	...	...	Extra Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsifs).	15,958	15,808	17,146	6·3	6·3	6·8	...	...	...
116	124	126	Tahsíldárs (Special Munsifs).	14,385	15,292	17,766	5·7	5·9	7·1	124	124	142
6	5	7	Náib Tahsíldárs (Special Munsifs).	1,181	899	819	·5	·3	·3	197	180	102
*83	84	84	Munsifs	180,599	169,096	158,011	71·3	66·2	62·7	2,176	2,013	1,881
8	7	7	Judges of District Small Cause Courts and Registrars.	14,326	14,499	15,306	5·6	5·6	6·1	1,791	2,071	2,186
...	...	...†	Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers.	...	13,457	16,157	...	5·3	6·4	...	1,682	2,019
9	8	8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	6,466	6,659	7,879	2·6	2·6	2·8	718	832	884
52	56	62	Honorary Civil Judges...	11,560	11,810	11,845	4·6	4·6	4·8	222	211	191
			TOTAL ...	253,266	255,689	251,844	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One Munsif was Registrar of the Lahore Small Cause Court.

† Included among the Munsifs in 1890.

511. The principal Civil Courts of districts did less than 2 per cent. of the original work of the Courts. Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners disposed of 8 per cent.; Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs of 7 per cent.; 84 Munsifs of 69 per cent.; Small Cause Courts (Provincial and Cantonment) of 9 per cent.; and Honorary Civil Judges of about 5 per cent.

512. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—The following table shows the number of miscellaneous original cases under the Code of Civil Procedure (excluding applications for the execution of decrees) instituted in District Courts in each of the past two years :—

NATURE OF CASE.	1891.	1892.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration	5,228	4,713
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed in default or decreed *ex parte* (Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Procedure Code).	16,147	16,890
Objections with regard to attached property (Sections 278 and 487)	13,098	12,784
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401)	1,149	1,155
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,451	1,275
Other cases	898	903
TOTAL ...	37,971	37,720

513. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous original cases, unconnected with the Code of Civil Procedure, instituted in District Courts during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	1891.	1892.
Under Regulation No. I of 1798 and XVII of 1806 (Mortgages)	2,456	2,414
Under Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates)	2,891	3,135
Under Acts X of 1865, V of 1881 and VI of 1889 (Probate and Administration) ...	86	100
Under Act VIII of 1890 (Guardian and Ward)	710	740
Under Act XXXV of 1858 (Lunatics)	32	33
Others	759	721
TOTAL ...	6,934	7,143

514. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted in Divisional Courts in each of the past two years :—

NATURE OF CASE.	1891.	1892.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	324	309
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed in default or decided *ex parte*.	131	160
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	49	50
Applications for review of judgment	111	124
Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 (*c*), Punjab Courts Act ...	2,152	1,932
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	64	46
Cases under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879	1	...
TOTAL ...	2,832	2,621

515. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The following table gives details of execution of decree business in District Courts for each of the past three years:—

Year.	Total number of applications for execution before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Average duration.	Value of money decrees in execution.	Amount realized. Voluntarily.	After issue, but without execution of process.	After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890 ...	205,899	1,495	51,240	39,935	90,188	182,858	28	41	1,39,39,225	4,14,350	10,73,632	30,08,873	32
1891 ...	210,792	1,315	51,646	44,153	90,591	187,705	27	40	1,43,30,309	4,89,913	7,57,664	29,02,473	29
1892 ...	204,261	1,367	49,834	40,345	89,200	180,746	27	40	1,36,00,089	4,19,173	6,54,334	30,88,518	30

516. There is a general decrease, corresponding with the decrease in original suits, under almost all heads. There is an improvement in the amount realized after issue of coercive process; for the rest the working is much the same as in former years. The percentage of decrees completely executed is the same as in 1891, namely, 27; decrees partially executed represent 22 instead of 23 per cent. as in 1891. Wholly infructuous applications stand at 49 per cent. against 48 per cent. in 1891 and 49 per cent. in 1890.

517 The following table shows the modes of realization in money decrees:—

Modes of realization.	Amount realized. 1891.	1892.	Percentage. 1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily	4,89,913	4,19,173	12	11
Realized: After issue, but without execution of process	7,57,664	6,54,334	18	15
By attachment only	22,55,006	21,34,024	54	51
By sale	4,94,072	7,78,867	12	18
By arrest only	1,27,372	1,52,848	3	4
After imprisonment...	26,023	22,779	1	1

518. The following table gives details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned, and of the terms of imprisonment awarded:—

Year.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested. Released without imprisonment.	Imprisoned.	Number of persons detained. Up to one month.	Between one and three months.	Between three and six months.	Average duration of detention in days.
1890	2,882	513	177	123	91	54
1891	3,427	362	216	87	69	52
1892	3,117	378	165	117	112	44

519. INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.—The following table gives the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under the Code of Civil Procedure filed, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, for each of the two preceding years :—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	FILED				Disposed of.	Pending.
		By judgment-debtors		By decree-holders.	Total for disposal.		
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.				
1890	93	22	246	1	362	273	89
1891	89	11	299	12	411	323	88
1892	88	19	332	4	443	333	110

520. The insolvency business was disposed of as follows :—

		1891.	1892.
Transferred ...	... ...	...	...
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted ...	...	128	134
Granted	A receiver not being appointed ...	33	39
	Ditto being appointed ...	39	49
Rejected	Penal proceedings not being taken ...	122	109
	Ditto being taken ...	1	2

521. The scheduled debts stood at Rs. 5,72,293, as compared with Rs. 6,66,869 in the preceding year, and of this sum 14 per cent. was satisfied or disallowed during the year, as against 19 per cent. in the preceding year. Receivers held Rs. 26,163, of which Rs. 10,880, or 41 per cent., was disbursed during the year.

522. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The annexed table shows particulars as to witnesses who attended the Courts in original suits during each of the two past years :—

	NUMBER.		Difference.	PERCENTAGE.	
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	123,770	134,011	+ 10,241	32	34
Witnesses for whose appearance a summons was issued.	262,686	258,818	− 3,868	68	66
TOTAL ...	386,456	392,829	+ 6,373	...	...

523. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following table shows the original work for disposal by District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the manner of disposal for each of the two past years. The work done by Munsifs in exercise of special Small Cause Court jurisdiction under Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is also shown in the table :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Number of Civil Suits on the File												Average Duration.	
Court.		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882, or the Small Cause Courts Act.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending for more than three months at the close of the year.	Percentage of contested cases.	Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts	1891 ...	881	14,367	237	...	15,485	1,743	9,304	3,452	14,499	986	25	23	20	17
	1892 ...	986	15,063	251	...	16,300	2,332	8,982	3,992	15,306	994	52	26	20	14
Munsifs	1891 ...	...	13,973	281	...	14,254	3,044	6,858	3,555	13,457	797	37	26	19	12
	1892 ...	797	15,862	431	...	17,090	3,890	7,958	4,309	16,157	933	29	26	19	16
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	1891 ...	304	6,574	162	...	7,040	1,045	3,995	1,619	6,659	381	15	24	19	17
	1892 ...	381	7,022	98	...	7,501	1,066	4,152	1,861	7,079	422	17	26	24	17

524. Institutions and disposals in Small Cause Courts show an increase in the year 1892 which it is not easy to explain. District Small Cause Courts had 15,063 institutions, as compared with 14,367 in the year 1891, and 14,087 in 1890. Cantonment Small Cause Courts had 7,022 cases instituted in 1892 against 6,574 in 1891 and 6,363 in 1890. Disposals kept pace with institutions, and the state of pending files was satisfactory in all Courts. The average duration of contested cases in Cantonment Small Cause Courts was somewhat higher than usual. An analysis of the working in each of the four District Courts and eight Cantonment Courts yields satisfactory results.

525. The Registrars of the Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Simla Small Cause Courts disposed of work as follows :—

	1891.	1892.
Lahore	2,696	2,918
Amritsar	870	1,075
Delhi	1,238	1,788
Simla	491	516

526. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following statement shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Appeals instituted					
Year.	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.	Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
1889	9,593	7,660	17,253	71,120	17,253	24
1890	9,687	6,931	16,618	71,047	16,618	23
1891	8,557	6,676	15,233	66,545	15,233	23
1892	8,227	6,934	15,161	64,755	15,161	23

527. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show, for District Courts, the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending, respectively, at the close of the year, with the average duration in days :—

Year.	Number of Appeals			Average duration of appeals.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1889	10,520	9,567	953	27
1890	10,640	9,659	981	32
1891	9,538	8,843	695	30
1892	8,922	8,349	573	29

528. The manner of disposal in each of the two past years was as follows :—

	Percentage.	
	1891.	1892.
Transferred	0·2	0·3
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	19·0	19·4
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	5·4	5·3
Order of Lower Court confirmed *ex parte*	2·2	1·6
Ditto ditto after contest	37·1	35·3
Ditto modified	9·0	9·2
Ditto reversed	17·2	19·2
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	9·9	9·7

529. The annexed statement gives details as to the value and cost of appeals, excluding cases transferred or re-admitted in District Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals: In suits for money or moveable property.	Number of Appeals: In other suits.	Aggregate Value of Appeals: In suits for money or moveable property.	Aggregate Value of Appeals: In other suits.	Aggregate Cost of Appeals: In suits for money or moveable property.	Aggregate Cost of Appeals: In other suits.	Average Value of Appeals: In suits for money or moveable property.	Average Value of Appeals: In other suits.	Average Cost of Appeals: In suits for money or moveable property.	Average Cost of Appeals: In other suits.	Percentage of Cost to Value: In suits for money or moveable property.	Percentage of Cost to Value: In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	778	220	5,381	1,531	1,777	518	7	6	2	2	25	33
" " 50 ...	2,868	732	82,789	22,729	12,493	3,668	28	31	4	5	15	16
" " 100 ...	1,644	408	1,17,463	29,632	14,368	4,392	71	72	8	10	12	14
" " 500 ...	1,345	20	2,72,254	5,586	31,070	247	202	279	23	11	11	4
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	28	65	...	...	90	235	...	...	3	3	...	...
Total ... 1892 ...	6,663	1,445	4,77,887	59,478	59,798	9,060	71	41	8	6	12	15
Total ... 1891 ...	7,265	1,272	4,95,346	52,841	64,975	8,677	68	42	9	7	13	16

530. In addition to the appeals from decrees there were 838 appeals from orders which came before District Courts for disposal during the year 1892 as compared with 841 in 1891. Of these, 772 were disposed of and 66 left pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 24 days, against 26 days in the year 1891.

531. Appellate Work of Divisional Courts.—The number of appeals from decrees pending from the previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year in Divisional Courts for each of the past two years are given below :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1891	2,005	7,023	9,028	7,551	1,477
1892	1,477	7,249	8,726	7,406	1,320

532. The average duration of appeals in Divisional Courts shows great improvement. It has fallen from 117 days in 1890 to 89 days in 1891, and 76 days in 1892.

533. The following table shows how appeals were disposed of in Divisional Courts :—

	Percentage. 1891.	Percentage. 1892.
Transferred, struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted	5·0	5·9
Order of the lower Court upheld	60·6	59·7
Ditto modified	7·2	7·2
Ditto reversed	20·3	20·4
Cases remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	6·9	6·8

534. The following statement gives the value and cost of appeals disposed of by Divisional Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals		Aggregate Value of Appeals		Aggregate Cost of Appeals		Average Value of Appeals		Average Cost of Appeals		Percentage of Cost to Value	
	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	4	922	38	4,679	13	4,029	9	5	3	4	86	34
" " 50 ...	68	1,550	2,387	43,406	479	14,539	35	28	7	9	20	33
" " 100 ...	121	900	8,761	65,762	1,441	15,288	72	73	12	17	16	23
" " 500 ...	306	1,444	77,634	3,02,721	8,368	50,717	253	209	27	35	11	16
" " 1,000 ...	180	148	1,21,024	84,068	14,654	12,835	672	570	81	86	12	15
" " 5,000 ...	122	55	2,21,323	1,01,394	25,284	11,799	1,814	1,843	207	214	11	11
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	56	1,159	...	...	1,363	30,594	...	...	24	26	...	...
Total ... 1892 ...	857	6,178	4,31,157	6,02,030	51,602	1,39,801	538	120	60	22	12	23
Total ... 1891 ...	851	6,335	4,05,689	7,17,758	51,895	1,56,932	518	139	61	24	12	22

535. The number of appeals from *orders* for disposal before the Divisional Courts rose from 789 in 1891 to 796 in 1892. Of these 705 were from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure and 91 from other miscellaneous orders. Seven hundred and seven of these appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 89 cases at the close of the year. The average duration was 45 days against 64 days in 1891.

536. Civil Business of the Chief Court.—The following figures give the institutions of Civil business in the Chief Court for each of the last five years:—

Year.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous Cases.	
					References under Sections 617 and 646 B. of the C.P.C. and Sections 99 and 100 of the Tenancy Act.	Others.
1888	4	2,104	271	1,189	89	744
1889	5	1,282	143	1,838	91	784
1890	5	1,357	198	1,713	108	631
1891	5	1,272	207	1,738	111	542
1892	4	1,200	185	1,835	116	447
Difference in 1892 compared with 1891	− 1	− 72	− 22	+ 97	+ 5	− 95

537. The following table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value, respectively:—

		1891.	1892.
Appeals from decrees...	First appeals (where value of suit is Rs. 5,000 or more) ...	76	73
	Further appeals (where the value is under Rs. 5,000) ...	1,101	1,040
Appeals from orders ...	First appeals (where the value of the subject matter is Rs. 5,000 or more, or from an order passed under a special Act).	76	96
	Further appeals...	126	87
Appeals on Certificate of Divisional Judge		100	89

538. The following is a general statement of Civil appellate work in the Chief Court, showing institutions and disposals, with the manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Percentage of Appeals.							
Description of Appeal.	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First Appeals. From decrees	1891	76	167	74	9	7	5	31	19	18	11	477
" orders	1891	76	98	56	4	5	30	11	5	18	27	130
Total ...	1891	152	265	130	7	6	16	22	13	81	18	328
From decrees	1892	73	166	76	8	5	8	43	9	20	7	449
" orders	1892	96	138	98	1	5	60	13	2	9	10	124
Total ...	1892	169	304	174	4	5	37	26	5	14	9	267
Further Appeals. From decrees	1891	1,196	2,289	1,130	...	3	30	31	6	24	6	327
" orders	1891	131	179	133	2	1	58	10	2	12	15	146
Total ...	1891	1,327	2,468	1,263	...	3	33	29	6	22	7	308
From decrees	1892	1,127	2,286	1,270	...	2	38	29	6	19	6	300
" orders	1892	89	135	102	...	3	44	18	2	24	9	160
Total ...	1892	1,216	2,421	1,372	...	3	38	27	5	20	7	290
Grand Total ...	1891	1,479	2,733	1,393	1	3	32	28	6	22	8	310
	1892	1,385	2,725	1,546	1	3	38	27	5	19	7	287

539. The following table gives details of disposal of Civil appeals for each of the last two years :—

Year.	Number of Appeals			Total.
	Rejected by a single Judge in Chambers.	Decided in Court		
		By a single Judge.	By a Bench.	
1891	454	200	739	1,393
1892	618	182	746	1,546

540. Further details as to the disposal of Civil appeals are given in the following table :—

Year.	Chamber Work. Number of Appeals: Rejected at a preliminary hearing in Chambers.	Decided by a single Judge after notice to respondent.	Admitted to hearing before a Bench.	Admitted to hearing before a single Judge after notice.	Total.	Number of appeals decided by Benches.
1891	454	200	749	205	1,608	739
1892	618	182	650	169	1,619	746

541. The pending file compared with previous years was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Appeals pending: In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over 3 months.	More than a year.
1890	248	1,006	1,012	365
1891	319	1,021	1,078	366
1892	267	912	907	315

542. The following table gives details regarding the value and cost of appeals decided during the year :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals		Aggregate Value of Appeals		Aggregate Cost of Appeals		Average Value of Appeals		Average Cost of Appeals		Percentage of Cost to Value	
	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	...	19	...	113	...	201	...	6	...	11	...	178
" " 50	...	83	...	2,584	...	1,171	...	31	...	14	...	45
" " 100	...	95	...	7,079	...	1,443	...	75	...	15	...	20
" " 500	6	467	1,917	1,22,889	300	13,510	319	265	50	29	16	1
" " 1,000	14	196	9,203	1,54,380	1,054	9,522	657	788	75	49	11	6
" " 5,000	64	324	1,29,515	6,01,755	10,467	26,303	2,024	1,857	164	81	8	4
" " 10,000	18	24	1,39,032	1,72,357	9,415	6,621	7,730	7,182	523	276	7	3
" " 1,00,000	9	5	2,07,132	59,100	10,486	1,481	23,015	11,820	1,165	296	5	3
Exceeding " 1,00,000	1	...	2,44,168	...	5,092	...	2,44,168	...	5,092	...	2	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	10	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	48	...	...
Total ... 1892	112	1,223	7,30,967	11,20,257	36,814	60,730	6,526	916	329	50	5	5
Total ... 1891	94	1,101	4,80,758	12,07,039	30,659	54,781	5,114	1,106	326	49	6	4

543. The following statement gives details of the disposal of applications for revision, under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, for each of the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year.	For disposal.			Sent to a Bench.		Rejected in Chambers.		Dismissed by a Bench.		Order of Lower Court.				
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	In default.	On the merits.	Varied.	Reversed.	Remanded for fresh decision.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1891 ...	215	1,738	1,953	124	95	1,044	307	*2	58	11	31	107	1,560	[illegible]
1892 ...	393	1,835	2,228	91	171	1,318	337	5	56	8	50	117	1,891	[illegible]

Security was demanded in 927 applications before admission.

544. Other Civil business disposed of by the Chief Court during each of the last two years is shown below :—

Description of Suits.	1891.	1892.
Original matrimonial cases	3	4
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869...	1	...
Uncontested applications for probate and letters of administration	11	17
Contested do. do. do. do.	...	...
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	7	6
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decree and other miscellaneous applications.	723	567
Total	745	594

GENERAL.

545. The annexed statement shows for District Courts the process-serving establishment, the number of processes issued and the receipts and expenditure for each of the years 1891 and 1892:—

Year.	Establishment.				Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Nāzirs.	Nāib Nāzirs.	European process-servers.	Peons.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	62	307	13	1,954	1,422,710	177,366	133,482	4,64,862	2,14,414
1892	62	315	13	1,956	1,643,205	181,253	167,909	4,71,944	2,26,761

546. In the Divisional Courts the sum of Rs. 6,555 was realized from process fees, while a sum of Rs. 3,308 was expended on the establishment and postage. In the Commissioners' Courts the sum of Rs. 3,662 was realized from process fees, while a sum of Rs. 1,425 was expended on establishment and postage. In the Chief Court the sum of Rs. 3,305 was realized on account of process fees, of which a sum of Rs. 235 was expended on postage. The net profit to Government was Rs. 2,53,737 during the year 1892 as compared with Rs. 2,57,000 in the year 1891.

547. The reports on the efficiency of the process-service establishments are more favourable. The increase in establishment and change of system are on the whole yielding satisfactory results.

548. The income for the last two years in Divisional and District Courts from fees for the inspection of records was as follows:—

		Income derived from inspection fees.
		Rs.
Divisional Courts	1891	14,958
	1892	9,752
	Difference	− 5,206
District Courts	1891	9,772
	1892	15,336
	Difference	+ 5,564

549. Divisional and District Judges appear to have inspected Courts subordinate to them as freely as possible, and the reports received from them have, in the main, been favourable.

REGISTRATION.

550. REGISTRATION.—The annexed comparative table shows in detail the number of registrations under the various heads in each of the last three years and the corresponding averages for the period of three years immediately preceding, the averages for the three quinquennial periods ending 1886-87 being also given :—

Particulars.				Average of five years ending 1876-77.	Average of five years ending 1881-82.	Average of five years ending 1886-87.	Average of three years ending 1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED. Book No. I. Documents relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary registrations.	Compulsory	...	32,123	42,080	44,890	59,184	62,333	70,353	[illegible]
		Optional ...	...	18,897	18,393	10,978	10,196	10,164	15,641	[illegible]
		Total	...	51,020	60,473	55,868	69,380	72,497	85,994	[illegible]
	Special registrations under Section 89.	Takkávi certificates		...	274	1,180	1,386	1,182	1,041	[illegible]
		Sale certificates ...		...	397	1,366	1,613	1,610	1,931	[illegible]
		Total	...	...	671	2,546	2,999	2,792	2,972	3,0[illegible]
Book No. III.	Wills	... Optional ...	...	126	230	388	534	732	760	[illegible]
	Authorities to adopt	... Compulsory	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	[illegible]
Book No. IV.	Miscellaneous documents.	... Optional ...	...	21,289	13,575	10,320	9,726	9,121	8,936	8,7[illegible]
Aggregate registrations.	Ordinary	Compulsory	...	32,125	42,081	44,890	59,185	62,334	73,353	85,7[illegible]
		Optional ...	...	40,302	32,198	21,685	20,456	20,017	25,337	[illegible]
		Total	...	72,427	74,279	66,575	79,641	82,351	95,690	[illegible]
	Special under Section 89		...	...	671	2,546	2,999	2,792	2,972	3,0[illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL		...	72,427	74,950	69,121	82,640	85,143	98,662	[illegible]
Value of immoveable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode				Rs. 1,50,00,000	Rs. 2,09,79,000	Rs. 2,39,13,000	Rs. 3,40,95,000	Rs. 3,60,55,000	Rs. 4,13,49,000	Rs. 4,77,85,000
Total receipts from all sources				1,57,828	1,77,882	1,76,427	2,23,236	2,31,714	2,63,558	[illegible]
Total expenditure				1,02,035	1,03,746	96,056	1,05,060	94,125	1,00,267	1,11,[illegible]
Surplus of income over expenditure				55,793	74,136	80,371	1,18,176	1,37,589	1,63,291	2,11,[illegible]

551. It will be seen from the foregoing that while the total number of registrations and the receipts of 1890-91 were only slightly in excess of the average of the preceding three years, there has been a sudden increase in the last two years, the number of registrations and the receipts from all sources being 50 and 39 per cent., respectively, greater in 1892-93 than in 1890-91.

552. The details under the head of ordinary registration of documents affecting immoveable property (Book I) in each of the last six years are—

Compulsory or optional.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Compulsory (Section 17 of the Act)	57,978	60,768	58,806	62,333	70,353	85,728
Optional (Section 18)	10,952	10,162	9,472	10,164	15,641	28,777
Total ...	68,930	70,930	68,278	72,497	85,994	114,505
Proportion	100	103	99	105	124	166

553. It is now established beyond all dispute that the principal, though perhaps not the sole, reason for the sudden increase in the operations of the Department under this head during the last three years is the interpretation of Section 50 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) laid down in the decision of the Chief Court reported in the *Punjab Record* as Civil Judgment No. 115 of 1890. By that decision preference was given to a registered deed of sale over a prior deed which was not registered, although registration of the latter was optional under the Act, the consideration being less than Rs. 100.

554. The annexed is a classified statement of the ordinary registrations effected in Book 1 during each of the last three years :—

Description of instruments.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts	1,266	...	1,266	1,360	...	1,360	1,361	...	1,361
Sales, agricultural	11,469	1,387	12,856	13,455	2,213	15,668	16,139	4,083	20,222
Do., non-agricultual ...	7,232	1,558	8,790	8,057	2,143	10,200	8,767	3,440	12,207
Mortgages, agricultural ...	31,888	4,738	36,626	36,038	7,828	43,866	46,638	15,364	62,002
Do., non-agricultural	7,781	1,970	9,751	8,408	2,779	11,187	9,208	5,200	14,408
Leases	1,043	206	1,249	1,154	272	1,426	1,577	210	1,787
Others	1,654	305	1,959	1,881	406	2,287	2,038	480	2,518
TOTAL ...	62,333	10,164	72,497	70,353	15,641	85,994	85,728	28,777	114,505

555. The following abstract gives details of the total number of instruments of sale and mortgage of agricultural land and of the value of the property affected in each of the last three years :—

	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			Increase in 1892-93 as compared with 1890-91.					
										Actual.			*Percentage.*		
	Sales	Mortgages.	Total.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.
Number of instruments	12,856	36,626	49,482	15,668	43,866	59,534	20,222	62,002	82,224	7,366	25,376	32,742	57·3	69·2	66
Value of property	68,45,317	1,56,11,351	2,24,56,668	84,86,387	1,85,33,832	2,70,20,219	99,41,378	2,14,72,780	3,14,14,158	30,96,061	58,61,429	89,57,490	43·7	37·5	40

556. Comment on the results shown by the above statement is difficult because it is quite impossible under the circumstances to say how far they show an actual increase in transfers of land, and how merely a substitution of registered deeds for unregistered or for verbal agreements.

557. The details of the number of registrations in books Nos. 3 and 4 in each of the past six years are as follows :—

Description.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Wills and authorities to adopt (Book 3) ...	434	510	663	733	760	829
Miscellaneous (Book 4)	9,970	9,766	9,442	9,121	8,936	8,786

558. The number of wills (there were only 11 authorities to adopt in the six years) registered in Book 3 is gradually increasing, but it is still insignificant. The falling-off in the number of bonds, powers-of-attorney and miscellaneous deeds in Book 4 has been continuous for some years; and it is evident that the additional security afforded by registration is not now regarded as of much importance. The decrease is more remarkable if the comparison be extended beyond the year 1887-88.

Average of five years ending			
1876-77.	1881-82.	1886-87.	1891-92.
21,289	13,575	10,320	9,726

In the first period the Act was VIII of 1871, and in the others III of 1877.

559. The details for the various classes of instruments registered in Book 4 during the last six years are :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Affecting moveable property	989	763	755	756	748	806
Bonds and other money obligations ...	2,978	2,633	2,453	2,340	2,211	2,245
Miscellaneous	6,003	6,370	6,234	6,025	5,977	5,735
TOTAL	9,970	9,766	9,442	9,121	8,936	8,786

The most noticeable falling-off has taken place in the number of the obligations for the payment of money registered under Section 18 (*f*).

560. The aggregate and average values of the immoveable property affected by (or the consideration money expressed in) the instruments registered in Book 1 and the obligations for the payment of money registered in Book 4 are shown in the following :—

DETAILS.	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Sales of immoveable property—			
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Argricultural ...	16,139	96,37,481	597
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Non-agricultural ...	8,767	53,32,973	608
Of less than Rs. 100 in value Agricultural ...	4,083	3,03,897	74
Of less than Rs. 100 in value Non-agricultural ...	3,440	2,82,844	82
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property—			
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Agricultural ...	46,638	2,03,18,125	436
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Non-agricultural ...	9,208	61,31,553	666
Of less than Rs. 100 in value Agricultural ...	15,364	11,54,655	75
Of less than Rs. 100 in value Non-agricultural ...	5,200	3,78,440	73
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money	2,245	12,15,242	541

561. The details of the miscellaneous business, other than ordinary registrations in Books 1, 3 and 4 during each of the past three years are—

Details.			1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sealed wills (Book No. 5) ...	Deposited	(Section 42) ...	15	18	21
	Withdrawn	(" 44) ...	3	3	7
	Opened	(" 45) ...	4	6	3
	Removed into Court	(" 46) ...	...	...	...
Powers-of-attorney authenticated (Book No. 6) ...	General ...	...	116	113	136
	Special ...	...	217	227	224
Registrations on payment of fines for delay (Sections 24 and 34) ...		...	123	185	203
Commissions issued (Sections 33 and 38) ...		...	32	24	27
Visits to private residences and prisons (Sections 31, 33 and 38) ...		...	648	742	817
Translations filed (Section 19) ...		...	14	21	22
Book No. 2 ...	Refusals to register (Sections 71 and 76) ...	...	361	469	650
	Appeals, Sections 72 to 76	Registrations ordered	77	115	147
		Registrations refused...	51	74	56
Registrations by order of Court (Section 77) ...		...	12	14	12
Prosecutions (Section 82) ...		...	...	1	1
Applications for copies and searches (Section 57) ...		...	7,792	8,817	8,495
Supplementary Book No. 1	Takkávi certificates filed (Section 89)	...	1,182	1,041	1,261
	Sale certificates filed (Section 89) ...	...	1,610	1,931	1,765
	Other documents filed (Sections 64 to 67)	...	431	473	555

The number of refusals to register has increased considerably, as was to be expected from the increase in the number of instruments presented for registration. The other details do not call for remark.

562. The number of registering offices during the year 1892-93 was 258, the details being as follows :—

(1)	Registrars (Deputy Commissioners)	31
(2)	*Ex-officio* Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars ...	143
(3)	Non-official Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars ...	84

563. The official Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars are (*a*) Treasury Officers at district head-quarters where a non-official Sub-Registrar has not been appointed ; (*b*) Cantonment Magistrates for cantonment areas ; (*c*) the officers in charge of one or two Sub-Divisions ; and (*d*) Tahsíldárs (and in their absence the Náib Tahsíldárs). With regard to (*d*), it may be explained that, where a non-official Sub-Registrar has been appointed at the head-quarters of a district or tahsíl, the Tahsíldár has at the same time been appointed Joint Sub-Registrar, so that he may be able, if required, to carry on the work during the temporary absence or incapacity of the Sub-Registrar. Where this

arrangement is in force the necessity for a Tahsíldár exercising his functions as Joint Sub-Registrar very seldlom arises; but it is convenient that he should retain the powers.

564. The following statement shows for the year 1892-93 the number of offices of each class in the Province and the manner in which the work of registration was distributed :—

Registrars.	Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars.				Total number of offices.	Total number of registrations.
	Official.		*Non-official.*			
Number of registrations.	Number of Offices.	Number of registrations.	Number of Offices.	Number of registrations.		
338	143	44,117	84	79,665	258	124,120

565. The statement given in the last paragraph shows that 64 per cent. of the work during the year was done by non-official agency. The average number of registrations in the office of each non-official Sub (or Joint Sub) Registrar was 948. The number of non-official offices was 55 at the end of 1889-90; and there has since been a net increase of 29. Non-official has thus been substituted for official agency to a very considerable extent during the last three years. One obvious advantage of this process of substitution is the relief afforded to Treasury Officers and Tahsíldárs. Even if the work of attesting deeds be performed in the most perfunctory manner, it necessarily takes up a good deal of the time of an already hard-worked officer to get through 30 or 40 a day, as would often have to be done in some offices during the busy season (May to August). Non-official Sub-Registrars have as a rule nothing else to do (though a few of them are Honorary Magistrates or Civil Judges) and consequently they have time, when deeds are brought before them, to subject them to a proper scrutiny, and to fully examine the parties with regard to the contents. The results are, on the one hand, an appreciable amount of relief to the ordinary administration, while, on the other, the registration work is better done. Non-official Sub-Registrars are now required to record registration endorsements in their own hand-writing, "unless they are unavoidably prevented from so doing, in which case the reason of the inability should invariably be noted." Of the 84 non-official Sub-Registrars, 24 have their offices at district, and 29 at tahsíl head-quarters, and there are thus 7 district and 67 tahsíl head-quarters at which no such appointments have been yet made. The number of outlying offices, *i.e.*, those situated at places other than district and tahsíl head-quarters, is 31. There does not appear to be any necessity for the multiplication of these outlying offices, because tahsíl head-quarters are as a rule sufficiently accessible to all parts of the areas attached to them, while it is difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for the safe custody of records except in the tahsíl building.

566. The average remuneration of the non-official Sub-Registrars in 1892-93 was Rs. 632 per annum.

567. The following statement gives details for each of the last three years of the income, expenditure and surplus of the Department:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME.			
Fees—			
Ordinary	1,73,017	1,95,625	2,40,857
Extraordinary	13,518	15,467	16,101
Copying	45,179	52,466	66,440
TOTAL	2,31,714	2,63,558	3,23,398
EXPENDITURE.			
Inspecting Officers—			
Salary	11,254	8,409	8,098
Establishment	5,424	5,565	5,993
Contingencies	5,660	5,478	6,199
REGISTERING OFFICERS—			
Remuneration	35,148	43,212	53,137
Establishment	35,040	35,591	36,271
Contingencies	1,599	2,012	1,871
TOTAL	94,125	1,00,267	1,11,569
SURPLUS	1,37,589	1,63,291	2,11,829

The gross income has increased in the three years by 39 per cent., and the surplus by 54 per cent. This increase is the direct result of the great extension of business the causes of which have been already examined.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

568. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8 of the first class (Delhi, Simla, Dharmsála, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Dalhousie and Murree) and 141 of the second class, or a total of 149. But in the year 1892-93, under the provisions on this behalf contained in Chapter XI of the Municipal Act, four* small towns without being actually constituted as Municipalities were given a modified form of municipal administration, taxes being imposed and Committees appointed for the due expenditure of the proceeds

* Rámdás, in the Amritsar District.
Kálka, in the Simla District.
Tánk, in the Dera Ismail Khan District.
Khánpur, in the Hoshiárpur District.

on conservancy and other matters upon which a Municipal revenue may be expended.

569. No change was made in the system of appointing members to the several Municipal Committees, and, except that in two towns the area subject to octroi taxation was narrowed, the boundaries of the Municipalities remained unaltered. In Kasumpti, a suburb of Simla, the Deputy Commissioner of the district continued to exercise the powers of a Committee ; in 38 other towns there were no elected members at all in the Committees, the average strength of which was 12, of whom 3 were *ex-officio* and 9 nominated members. In the remaining 110 Municipalities the average strength was 11, or 7 elected, 1 *ex-officio* and 3 nominated members. Out of a total of 1,657 members in all the Committees, 315 were officials and 1,342 non-officials, and 128 were Europeans or Eurasians and 1,529 Natives.

570. The following account of the elections held in the more important Municipalities is taken from the annual district reports.

571. In the Delhi Municipality 5 vacancies occurred, for which 2 old members and 11 new candidates presented themselves, but 5 candidates withdrew before the elections took place, and only 2 vacancies were contested ; 144 persons voted out of 255 entitled to vote. In the Simla Municipality 2 vacancies occurred, but there was no contest. In the Ludhiána Municipality there were 5 vacancies amongst elected members ; 4 old members and 5 new candidates appeared, 2 of the latter being successful ; more than half the voters polled. In the Ferozepore Municipality there were 8 vacancies, in 2 of which votes were recorded though the number of candidates equalled the number of vacancies,—a needless procedure. Elections were held in 3 cases, but only 27 per cent. of voters polled. At Mooltan 8 vacancies occurred, for which 8 old members and 5 new candidates came forward and brisk canvassing took place ; but on the eve of the election 5 candidates, including 1 old member, withdrew, and the others were elected in consequence without opposition. In this Municipality the rate-payers are said to take increasing interest in the elections. A general election was held at Amritsar ; there were 18 vacancies,—10 among Hindu and 8 among Mussalmán members. For these there were 17 Hindu and 8 Muhammadan candidates, 7 of the former and all the latter being old members. All the Muhammadans were re-elected, and of Hindu candidates 6 old members and 4 new candidates were successful. Voters seem to have taken a fair amount of interest in the election, as out of 12,877 votes issued 8,588, or about 65 per cent., were given in at the polling stations, and the result is in fact more satisfactory than those figures would imply, as 2,824 votes are described as "*unissued*" owing either to the absence or death of the voters. In reality therefore over 85 per cent. of votes issued were utilized, though of these 344 were rejected on the ground of personation. In Ráwalpindi 4 vacancies occurred, 2 of which were well contested, but all the vacancies were filled by old members. In Jhelum 7 candidates stood for 3 vacancies, and about 60 per cent. of the voters polled. In Gujránwála there was a keen contest for a casual vacancy. There was no contest in Siálkot for 2 vacancies ; 2 new candidates, relatives of the deceased, were returned unopposed

572. The Committees noted in the margin held 30 or more meetings during the course of the year, the number of meetings required by law being 12. Forty-seven Committees held less than the required number. In the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions both first and second class Municipal Committees met regularly. In Delhi and Mooltan the average attendance of members was under half, but it exceeded that proportion in the other first class Committees.

Simla	54
Jagádhri	51
Delhi	49
Lahore	42
Rewári	41
Umballa	36
Rópar	36
Pasrúr	35
Sahiwál	32
Dera Gházi Khan	31
Mukerián	30

573. In the Delhi Division the general working of the Committees is reported as having been fairly satisfactory. With the working of the Municipalities in the Jullundur Division the Commissioner of the Division is fairly satisfied, though he brings to notice several irregularities which have occurred. In the Lahore Division the general working of the Committees of Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdáspur seems to have been generally satisfactory, and the same is reported of the Committees in the Ráwalpindi Division and the Deraját and Pesháwar Frontier Divisions also.

574. Rules under Section 187 (5) of the Municipal Act were made by Government for the regulation of proceedings of persons empowered to accept composition for alleged offences under the Act, and were extended to Delhi, Amritsar and Mooltan, which are first class Municipalities. During the year bye-laws for the conduct of business were made by the Simla and Wazirabad Committees and the Committees of minor Municipalities in the Gujránwála, Siálkot, Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. Bye-laws to regulate the construction of buildings were made for Simla, Umballa, Fatahabad, Pathánkot, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkar, Leiah, Kuláchi and Kahror. The Simla Committee also made bye-laws for the prevention of fire, the prohibition of excessive storage of petroleum, the regulation of manufacture, preparation and sale of food and drink, the regulation of traffic in the streets, the licensing of job-porters, job-horses and ponies, jinrickshaws and rickshaw coolies, the places used as stables and cow-houses. Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths were made for Jagádhri, Phillour and Kartárpur; bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of slaughter-houses were made at Simla, Phillour and Kartárpur; the Amritsar, Phillour and Kartárpur Municipalities framed bye-laws relating to burial and burning places; and the Phillour and Kartárpur Committees made bye-laws for the regulation of water-supply. Octroi limits were fixed for the Delhi, Sonepat and Simla Municipalities. Bye-laws to regulate the exhibition of tables of octroi were made in Simla, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkar, Leiah, Kulachi and Kahror; bye-laws for the regulation of octroi refunds were made at Simla and Sonepat; an additional bye-law fixing the time and money limit of octroi refunds was made at Hánsi, Bhiwáni, Sirsa, Jullundur, Ludhiána and Siálkot; the Amritsar Committee made bye-laws for the regulation of bonded warehouses; the Simla Committee made bye-laws for the appointment of agents by the owners of buildings and lands.

575. A statement showing the receipts, charges and balances of the several Municipal Funds will be found in table No. 40 of the Appendix. Excluding

loans, deposits and advances, the sale proceeds of securities purchased in previous years and sinking funds realized for the discharge of debt, the actual Municipal revenue was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	27,03,478	25,76,111
Other Taxes	1,72,480	1,89,523
Cattle trespass receipts	25,741	27,161
Hackney carriage receipts	5,380	4,940
Revenue from the Local Rate	...	3,127
Rents	88,491	94,689
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	36,663	25,338
Conservancy receipts other than taxes ...	1,22,286	1,19,888
Receipts from Educational institutions ...	1,67,615	1,67,869
Ditto Medical ditto ...	22,219	17,726
Markets and slaughter-houses	40,522	41,761
Bonded warehouse fees	3,478	3,430
Licenses for dangerous and offensive trades	2,079	3,165
Other licenses	1,439	1,030
Fines	15,730	18,609
Interest on investments	10,476	6,767
Contributions from Government... ...	1,83,631	1,67,870
Ditto Local Funds	94,723	84,493
Ditto other sources ...	4,423	24,878
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	30,714	32,211
Nazúl receipts	34,826	31,975
Leper asylums	7,177	6,172
Sales of water	19,457	24,081
Garden receipts	42,693	36,180
Sales of trees, grass and wood	27,656	34,390
Cattle fairs	18,143	16,329
Other miscellaneous receipts	80,366	84,120
TOTAL ...	39,61,886	38,43,833

The receipts other than taxation call for no special remark; as stated in the report for last year, they are confined for the most part to the larger towns, the great majority of the Municipalities in the Province having but a very small revenue besides the octroi.

576. Omitting alterations in octroi schedules, there was little new taxation imposed during the year. In Dharmsála a tax on menials and domestic servants was introduced, and in the Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána Municipality new taxes on trades and professions and vehicles and animals came into force. In Dera Gházi Khan a house and land tax was imposed to provide money for the repayment of a loan granted by Government in previous years for the construction of works for the protection of the city from encroachment by the river Indus.

577. About 81 per cent. of the revenue obtained from taxes other than octroi was realized in the Hill Municipalities, there being very little of such miscellaneous taxation in the plains.

		Rs.			Rs.
1.	Lahore ...	2,94,601	13.	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	43,433
2.	Amritsar ...	2,73,402	14.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	41,185
3.	Delhi ...	2,52,621	15.	Jullundur ...	35,995
4.	Râwalpindi ...	1,56,399	16.	Ferozepore ...	31,100
5.	Peshâwar ...	1,56,017	17.	Hoshiârpur ...	28,748
6.	Mooltan ...	1,10,299	18.	Umballa ...	28,261
7.	Siâlkot ...	68,981	19.	Kasúr ...	24,797
8.	Ludhiâna ...	63,556	20.	Jhang ...	22,875
9.	Simla ...	53,312	21.	Pánipat ...	22,240
10.	Gujrânwâla ...	49,195	22.	Karnâl ...	22,151
11.	Bhiwâni ...	46,905	23.	Kohât ...	21,492
12.	Rewâri ...	46,412	24.	Jhelum ...	23,814

578. The octroi tax, which was in force in all but four towns, yielded a net income, excluding refunds, of Rs. 24,41,273 as compared with Rs. 25,47,016 in the previous year. The collections exceeded Rs. 20,000 in the towns noted in the margin. The year 1891-92 was one of unusual prosperity, whereas the past year was marred by inferior harvests, general outbreak of cholera which seriously interfered with trade; and to these conditions principally is due the reduced revenue in 1892-93.

579. The following statement shows the net taxation under each of the eight classes of dutiable articles, and the incidence of the same on the Municipal population, during the year :—

	1892-93.	
	Net taxation.	Average incidence per head.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Class I—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	15,00,405	0 11 4
" II—Animals for slaughter	1,10,603	0 0 10
" III—Articles used for fuel, for lighting, and for washing	1,33,421	0 1 0
" IV—Articles used in the construction of buildings	1,15,324	0 0 10
" V—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes	95,882	0 0 9
" VI—Tobacco	67,592	0 0 6
" VII—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	3,27,221	0 2 6
" VIII—Metals and articles of metals	90,825	0 0 9
TOTAL ...	24,41,273	1 2 6

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Simla	4	0	11	Amritsar	1	9	8
Edwardes-abad ...	3	3	6	Haripur	1	8	0
Râwalpindi	1	15	5	Kohât	1	7	11
Fâzilka	1	15	2	Mooltan	1	7	8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	14	6	Class B Municipalities in the Muzaffargarh District.	1	6	4
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	1	13	0	Hoshiârpur	1	5	1
Peshâwar	1	12	3	Delhi	1	4	7
Lahore	1	11	8	Ferozepore	1	3	7
Gujrânwâla	1	10	8	Siâlkot	1	3	4
Rewâri	1	10	7	Pathânkot	1	3	0
Jhelum	1	10	2				

580. The average incidence in the previous year was Re. 1-3-4as compared with Re. 1-2-6 in the year under report. This average was exceeded in the Municipalities noted in the margin.

581. The working of the octroi tax continues to receive special attention from the local officers and the Government.

582. In addition to the revenue noticed in the preceding paragraphs, the Municipal receipts in the year under report include the following sums classed as "extraordinary" and "debt":—

	Rs.
Sale proceeds of Government securities purchased in previous years ...	93,926
Loans from Government	4,85,518
Realization of Sinking Funds for repayment of loans	39,425
Deposits and advances	5,037
Total ...	6,23,906

583. The Simla Municipality realized Rs. 49,361 by sale of securities to repay a third of a debenture loan of Rs. 1,50,000 raised some years ago for the construction of a Town Hall. The Hissar and Amritsar Committees similarly sold out securities for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 32,500 for the general purposes of the Municipalities. A sinking fund of Rs. 39,425 which was standing at the credit of the Simla Municipality for the discharge of old loans due to Government was realized and paid into the Treasury in reduction of the loans previous to their consolidation with a fresh loan of Rs. 3,00,000 advanced to the Municipality for the work of extending and improving the water-supply and sewerage of the town, to which the Imperial and Provincial Governments have contributed Rs. 2,87,000. The Delhi Municipality received a further advance of Rs. 1,12,055 against a consolidated loan of Rs. 9,00,000 which the Government has agreed to make the Committee for its water and sewerage works. The Kohát Municipality borrowed Rs. 17,000 from Government for the construction, conjointly with the Military Department and the Provincial Government, of water and drainage projects, and for drainage works at Ludhiána and water works at Dalhousie these Municipalities received advances of Rs. 30,467 and Rs. 25,986 against sanctioned Government loans of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 55,000. The loans due by Municipalities at the end of the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Loans due to Government—	
By the Delhi Municipality for Water and Sewerage Works ...	5,33,035
Do. Simla Municipality for Water and Sewerage Works and Town Hall.	9,05,064
Do. Ludhiána Municipality for Drainage Works	52,243
Do. Lahore Municipality for Water and Drainage Works ...	16,26,723
Do. Dalhousie Municipality for Water Works	25,116
Do. Pesháwar Municipality for Water Works	90,000
Do. Kohát Municipality for Water Works and Drainage ...	17,000
Do. Edwardes-abad Municipality for City improvements ...	4,800
Do. Dera Ghâzi Khan Municipality for River Protective Works.	1,75,163
	34,29,144
Debenture and Local Market Loans—	
By the Simla Municipality for Town Hall (debentures)	1,00,000
Do. Ráwalpindi Municipality for Water Works	1,03,000
	2,03,000

The Lahore Municipality held a sinking fund of Rs. 43,174 for the discharge of the loan outstanding against it.

584. The total expenditure from the Municipal Funds in the year under review was Rs. 44,97,978 against Rs. 43,54,353 in the previous year. The various objects on which the money was laid out are as follows :—

	Rs.
General Administration and Collection Charges—	
General Administration, Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	2,00,794
Collection of Municipal taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	2,13,818
Survey of land	3,988
Refunds (octroi refunds Rs. 1,34,847 and Miscellaneous refunds Rs. 4,162).	1,39,009
Pensions and Gratuities	783
Total	5,58,392
Public Safety—	
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	7,468
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.) ...	75,914
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c.) ...	5,46,566
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	2,131
Total	6,32,079
Public Health and Convenience—	
Water-supply	5,02,446
Drainage	2,33,538
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering)	5,16,927
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,48,884
Vaccination	22,312
Markets and slaughter-houses	16,924
Cattle pounds	6,542
Dâk Bungalows and Serais	3,813
Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation ...	1,36,943
Registration of births and deaths	6,128
Public Works Establishment	31,728
Buildings	1,71,357
Roads	2,12,918
Stores	4,754
Total	22,15,214
Public Instruction—	
Schools and Colleges	4,97,154
Contributions	27,628
Libraries, Museums, Menageries, &c.	8,873
Total	5,33,655
Contributions—	
For general purposes	1,16,400

	Rs.
Miscellaneous—	
Interest on loans	1,49,582
Discount	19
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	6,215
Nazúl charges	8,823
Law expenses	6,942
Interment of paupers	4,791
Horse, cattle and other fairs	14,736
Poor-house charges	12,250
Fire insurance charges	1,257
Maintenance of lepers	11,755
Miscellaneous and petty establishment	6,784
Veterinary charges	2,381
Other Miscellaneous Charges	26,970
Total	2,52,505
Extraordinary and Debt—	
Investments in Government securities	300
Payments into Sinking Funds	4,621
Repayment of loan	1,80,718
Advances and Deposits	4,094
Total	1,89,733
GRAND TOTAL	44,97,978

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

585. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—As in the previous year, there was a District Board in each district except Simla, or 30 in all, and of these 12 were composed wholly of *ex-officio* and appointed members, the elected element being altogether wanting and the average number of members being 52, of whom 10 were *ex-officio* and 42 appointed. In the 18 Boards which contained elected members the average strength was 40, the elected members numbered 26 and the *ex-officio* and appointed members 4 and 10 respectively. Taking both classes of Boards together, the average strength was 44, of whom 8 were officials and 36 non-officials, and 3 were either Europeans or Eurasians and 41 Natives.

586. The number of the Local Boards working in subordination to District Boards was also the same as in the previous year; that is to say there were none in 7 districts, only 1 each in 3, and an average of 4 each in 20. The constitution of these subordinate Boards underwent little or no alteration; in 15 there were no elected members at all, and the average strength was 12, consisting of 2 *ex-officio* and 10 appointed members; in 68 there were, on an average, 14 elected, 1 *ex-officio* and 6 appointed members, or a total of 21. In the Local Boards also the native and non-official elements largely preponderated, the natives numbering 1,595 and the non-officials 1,511 in a total strength of 1,605.

587. Since the close of the year Local Boards have been found to be unnecessary in the Hissar, Gurdáspur and Hazára Districts and the Kulu Sub-Division of the Kángra District, and the abolition of these, which number 13, has been decided upon.

588. Elections took place in 12 districts with the following results:—

Name of District.	Number of vacancies to be filled by elections.	Number of candidates for election.		Number of seats contested.	Number of seats left vacant or filled by nomination.	Results of elections.		Number of qualified voters for seats contested.	Number who polled.	Percentage to voting strength.
		Old members seeking re-election.	New candidates.			Old members re-elected.	New candidates elected.			
Hissar	7	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
Gurgaon	23	15	12	1	...	15	8	220	143	65·00
Delhi	18	7	12	3	4	7	7	274	77	28·10
Umballa	16	8	44	Not stated.	...	7	9	Not stated.		...
Kángra	20	16	4	...	...	16	4	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	19	15	6	1	...	15	4	135	80	59·25
Jullundur	22	15	9	2	...	15	7	218	111	50·91
Ludhiána	17	1	9	3	11	1	5	2,024	278	13·73
Ferozepore	10	8	11	Not stated.	...	5	5	Not stated.		...
Lahore	16	13	3	...	...	13	3	...	...	...
Siálkot	28	22	9	3	...	22	6	635	274	43·15
Gujrát	29	24	5	...	...	24	5	...	...	...

589. In Delhi no candidates presented themselves for 4 out of 18 vacancies, and the seats were therefore left unfilled; there were 11 unopposed elections and 3 contested elections, but in all cases less than half the electors came to the poll. The system is said to be unpopular. In Hissar there were 7 vacancies, but no contest. In Rohtak the term of office of the members of all the Local Boards expired, but only one candidate came forward for election, and a total absence of interest was shown, the result being that with the one exception the vacancies had to be filled up by nominating members. In Umballa elections took place for the Kharar Local Board which furnish one of the few instances in which there was any real contest, 52 candidates presenting themselves for 16 vacancies and 50 per cent. of the voters coming to the poll. In Gurgaon 5 candidates presented themselves for one vacancy, and 143 voters polled out of 220.

590. In Kángra elections were held for the 5 Local Boards, but in four of these there was no contest, the number of candidates in no case exceeding the number of vacancies. In the fifth there were no candidates at all, and the vacancies had to be filled up by the old retiring members as a formal step. In Hoshiárpur in 18 out of the 19 zails in which elections were held there was no contest, in 15 cases the retiring members being re-elected. In Jullundur there were 22 vacancies, but only 7 were filled by new men, and in only 2 places was there any contest. In Ludhiána there were 17 vacancies, but only 6 candidates were forthcoming and only 3 seats contested. In this district other vacancies exist from previous years, but no candidate can be induced to come forward. In Ferozepore half the vacancies were contested. In Lahore there were 16 vacancies, but no contest; in Siálkot 28 vacancies and 3 contests; and in Gujrát 29 vacancies and no contest.

591. The improvement noticed in last year's report in the matter of conforming to the rules regarding meetings and in the attendance of members has not been maintained. The District Boards held a less number of meetings than required by rule in Rohtak, Karnál, Gurgaon, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Shahpur, Gujránwála, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Peshâwar, Kohát and Hazára. In Shahpur the prescribed special meeting for the disposal of the budget was not held. In the case of 13 Boards the average attendance was less than half the number of members, and in Umballa the average attendance numbered only 39 members out of a total of 124. In Peshâwar and Rohtak a quorum could not be obtained on one occasion. Out of 83 Local Boards 31 held 6 or more meetings, and the rest held less than the prescribed number. It seems that in most districts Local Boards cannot be provided with sufficient useful work to occupy the attention and interest of the members, and in many cases their meetings appear to be nominal and only attempts to comply with the Government rules. In the case of 31 Boards only was the average attendance more than half.

592. The District Boards appear to have worked well on the whole, and in some districts they are very favourably reported on. In districts where Local Boards do not exist, their want is not felt; where they do exist, their indifference to public interests and general incapacity is commented upon by almost every District Officer.

593. The following statement shows the various sources of the revenue of the Local Funds administered by the several District Boards and the objects on which it is spent:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Local Rate, including the Road, Education and Post Cesses incorporated under Act XX of 1883	21,09,644
Interest on Government Securities—Educational Department	110
Ditto ditto Medical Department ...	898
Receipts from Mail Cart Services	43,460
Cattle Trespass receipts	56,671
School Fees	56,327
Contributions for Educational purposes	5,170
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Education	1,291
Hospital receipts	6,628
Contributions for Medical purposes	15,706
Miscellaneous Medical receipts	563
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Horse and Cattle Breeding	317
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	41,639
Experimental Cultivation	7
Botanical and other public gardens and Miscellaneous Minor Department receipts	37,587
Receipts from District Board Press	155
Fees for occupation of Serais and Dâk Bungalows	20,185
Miscellaneous	12,414
Receipts from Local Canals	16,459
Public Works receipts—	
From ferries	1,47,461
Sales and rents of lands and houses	10,463
Sale proceeds of road-side trees	83,900
Miscellaneous	8,661
Contribution from Provincial Revenues	6,296
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances, &c.	19,696
Transfers between one District Fund and another	4,059
Total Receipts	28,05,767

CHARGES.

	Rs.
Refunds ...	3,805
Mail Cart Services	51,747
Office Establishment and Contingencies	1,20,581
Cattle-pound charges ...	17,179
Establishment for the inspection of schools ...	15,562
Boys' and Girls' Schools	4,31,968
Grants-in-aid to University, Schools and Libraries	97,278
Scholarships	44,928
Miscellaneous charges connected with Education	10,271
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,59,735
Leper Asylums ...	13,841
Lunatic Asylums	121
Vaccination and Sanitation	63,238
Medical Schools	2,662
Miscellaneous Medical charges	3
Experimental Cultivation	720
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs ...	26,852
Veterinary charges	45,286
Botanical and other public gardens and Arboriculture	75,682
Fuel and Fodder Reserves	2,461
Pensions and Gratuities	5,475
Stationery and Printing...	20,438
Donations for charitable purposes	2,063
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	3,152
Miscellaneous Petty Establishments ...	30,056
Miscellaneous charges, including Miscellaneous refunds	4,098
Local Canal Establishment and Contingencies	5,981
Public Works, *viz.*—	
Ferry Establishment and Contingencies...	9,108
Nazúl Establishment and Contingencies	259
Road-side Arboriculture ...	1,10,859
Miscellaneous charges	558
Original Works	3,08,948
Repairs	5,70,420
Establishment	1,22,865
Tools and Plant	3,696
Contribution to Provincial Revenues ...	4,36,727
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	19,190
Transfers between one District Fund and another	4,059
Total Charges	29,41,872

594. The revenue has been fully utilized during the past two-years and in addition the Boards have during this period laid out, principally in Public Works, a sum of Rs. 2,80,000 from the surplus revenue of previous years which was standing at the credit of the District Funds. There are still in some districts large balances of previous year's revenue available for appropriation, and the Boards are being urged to devote these to improving the District communications.

MILITARY.

595. During the year 1886 the Punjab Frontier Force was transferred from the control of the Lieutenant-Governor to that of the Commander-in-Chief.

596. VOLUNTEERS.—In the year 1890 instructions were issued for the formal enrolment of Volunteer Reserves in the Punjab, and all Civil Officers were urged to take an active interest in the movement. During 1890-91 the efforts to raise the Reserve Force in the Punjab were maintained, and a certain measure of success was secured. From the statement given below it will be seen that by the end of the year 1892-93, 239 persons (including officers) had joined the Reserve Force, the largest numbers having been enrolled at Lahore, Delhi and Simla. The Reservists are attached to the 1st and 2nd (or Simla) Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps respectively. The Adjutants and Sergeant Instructors of these corps visit the various outlying detachments of Reservists from time to time in view to their

necessary training in drill and musketry. In 1892 the designation of the 3rd Punjab (or North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps was changed to the "North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles." This corps has no Reservists on its strength as the employés of the Railway are all or nearly all members of the active corps. Endeavours have been and are being made to induce all Europeans and Eurasians capable of bearing arms to join the Volunteer movement either in the active corps or the reserve detachments.

597. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st March 1893 is reported to have been as follows :—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.		Field Officers and Staff	6	...	...	...	...	8
	A	Lahore	3	14	77	91	76	...
	B		4	14	74	88	72	...
	C		2	4	34	38	35	...
	Newly raised half Company	Lahore	1	2	16	18	11	...
	D	Ráwalpindi and Murree	4	7	90	97	56	...
	E	Amritsar	2	1	28	29	22	...
	F	Delhi	1	4	23	27	27	...
	G	Murree	1	1	37	38	28	...
	H	Pálampur	1	2	17	19	13	...
	K	Ferozepore	2	2	31	33	30	...
	Sec. of B	Siálkot	1	Included in B Company.				...
		Reservists	2	...	161	161	128	...
		Attached Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	30	28	...
		Total	30	51	588	669	526	8
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.		Field Officers and Staff	5	...	...	...	...	5
	A	Simla	1	10	67	77	75	...
	B		1	8	59	67	66	...
	C		1	6	34	40	38	...
	D		1	11	74	85	85	...
	E		3	10	66	76	74	...
		Reservists	4	9	63	72	63	...
		Honorary and Supernumerary members	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	20	17	...
		Total	20	54	363	437	411	5
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.		Field Officers and Staff	7	...	...	...	...	14
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi...	3	12	139	151	151	...
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	3	13	96	109	109	...
	C	Lahore	7	13	97	110	109	...
	D	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	4	10	74	84	84	...
	E	Jullundur to Umballa...	3	7	61	68	68	...
	F	Sahárampur to Gháziabad	1	10	96	106	103	...
	G	Kotri to Rádhan	1	9	64	73	73	...
	H	Lahore	2	14	67	81	81	...
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	4	11	93	104	104	...
	K	Jhelum to Peshâwar	3	10	82	92	92	...
	L	Rohri to Ruk	3	14	83	97	97	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	41	39	
		Total	41	123	952	1,116	1,110	14
		GRAND TOTAL	91	228	1,903	2,222	2,047	27

598. The 1st and 3rd Corps were inspected in March 1893, and the results of the inspections were considered very satisfactory by the General Officer, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India. The inspection of the 2nd (Simla) Corps took place in October 1892. The result was also considered satisfactory.

599. Recruiting.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year 1891-92 and the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
For the Punjab Frontier Force	1,614	1,454
For the Bengal Army	2,379	2,164
For other Presidencies	433	684
Total	4,426	4,302

600. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sikhs	1,698	1,642
Játs (other than Sikh Játs)	310	522
Awáns	149	49
Tiwánás	11	34
Ghakkars	64	39
Rájpúts	1,061	467
Bilúchís	10	18
Patháns	263	581
Others	860	950
Total	4,426	4,302

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

FAMINE RELIEF.

601. FAMINE RELIEF.—The present Famine Code of the Punjab was not finally issued till October 1888. It was prepared by Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C.S., on the combined model of the Bombay Code, a draft code drawn up by Mr. Elliott, Secretary to the Famine Commission, and a Provisional Code of leading principles which was circulated in June 1883 by the Government of India for the guidance of Local Governments. The long delay in issuing the code in this Province was due to the fact that no special officer was available for the purpose, and that the Code as originally drafted was considered by the Government of India to be unnecessarily long and had consequently to undergo some revision.

602. But long before the Code was issued a good deal was done to carry out the recommendations of the Famine Commission. Steps were taken to divide all the Punjab districts into two classes—(*a*) secure against famine, and (*b*) insecure. By this it was not meant to definitely lay down that any district included in class (*a*) could never be visited by famine. The classification was merely intended to serve as a rough guide in preparing schemes for famine relief. In order to carry it out each tract of country was carefully considered by the light of former famines, especially those of 1860-61 and 1868-69. The districts where distress had been most acute during those periods were classed as insecure; and the remainder, where either no distress had existed or where it had been of so slight a nature as not to cause serious anxiety, were classed provisionally as secure. It is obvious that no very accurate results could be obtained by this process; for the duties and responsibilities of Government in famine matters were by no means so clearly understood 30 years ago as they are at present. Consequently many persons died in those earlier famines from want of relief; and calculations based on the amount of relief actually given must necessarily be incomplete, and in some cases faulty. Rough deductions were, however, made, with the result that the nine districts of Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, and Hazára were held to be insecure.

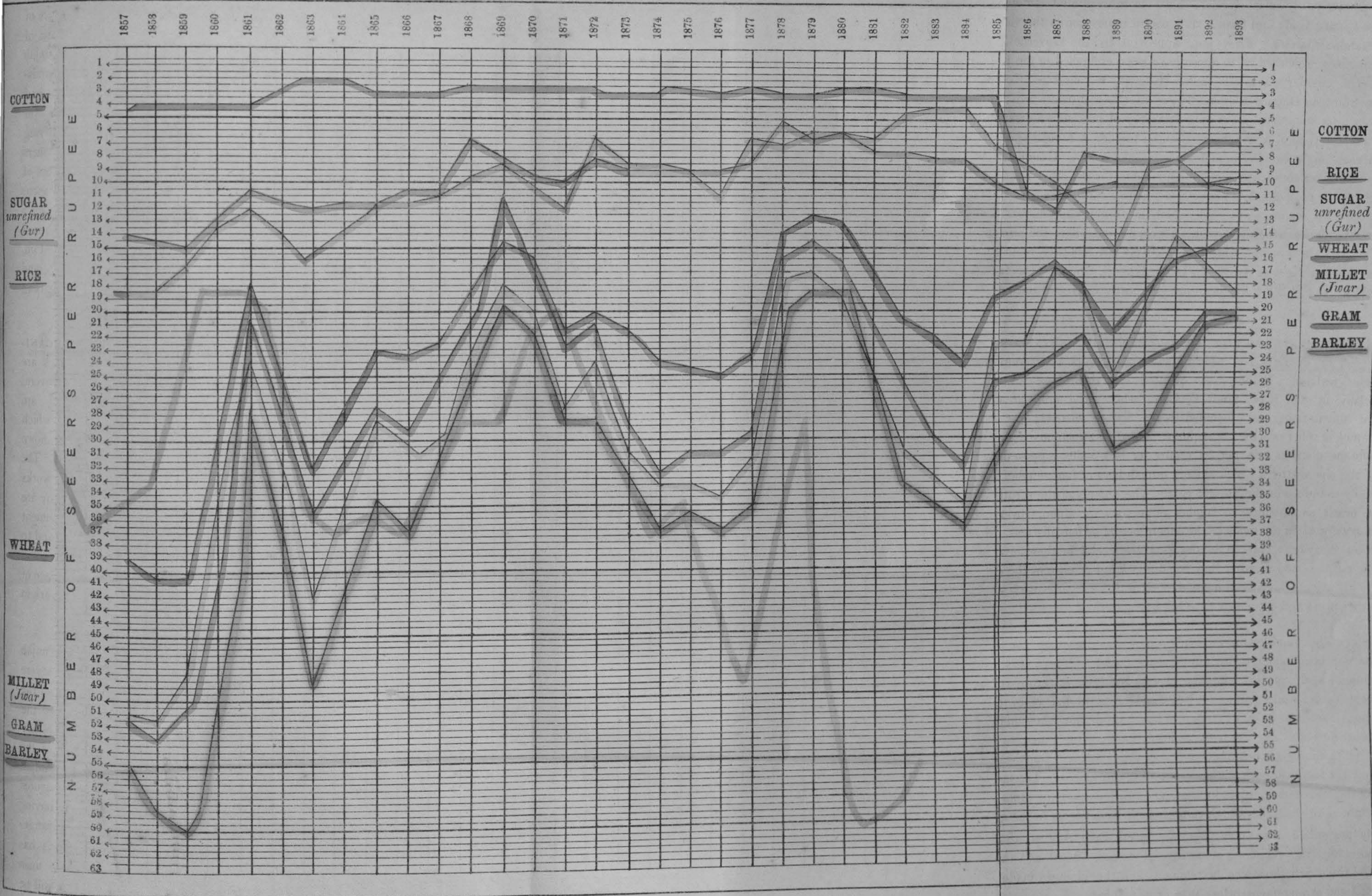
603. Having thus formed a ground-work for action, the next step taken was to acquaint all local officers with the results obtained and to give them definite instructions as to the course they were to pursue. This was done by means of a series of circulars which were all issued on September 20th, 1882. The three most important among them were Nos. 315 S., 316 S. and 317 S., dealing with the three questions of famine relief, famine prevention, and famine

organization respectively. These circulars have been reprinted among the appendices of the Famine Code and form a very useful exposition of the views of Government on famine matters. They were approved by the Government of India, and the principles which they lay down have been embodied in the Punjab Famine Code. The circular on famine relief (No. 315 S.) directed Commissioners to require from the Deputy Commissioners of those districts which had been declared insecure a statement showing the number of persons who were ever likely to require relief in time of acute distress, and a further statement specifying works on which they might be given employment if necessary. Commissioners were further required either to furnish similar statements for the other districts of their divisions which had not been definitely classed as insecure, or to give reasons for considering them so secure as to render such measures superfluous. As a result of the correspondence which followed, Lahore was added to the number of insecure districts. At the present time nine districts are annually reported on, *viz.*, Ferozepore, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Hazára, and Lahore. The old district of Sirsa has been merged partly in Hissar and partly in Ferozepore.

604. Recent measures for improvement of famine organization.—The list of districts for which famine relief work programmes are required is under revision. It has been pointed out that there are several districts, especially in the Ráwalpindi Division, where the crop areas are subject to great fluctuations, not included in the list of districts for which annual programmes of relief works are required, and that experience has shown that the submontane districts are not as secure as is usually supposed. The programmes of the nine districts which already furnish lists of famine relief works are being carefully examined in the present year. The objects of the scrutiny are to determine as nearly as possible the number of persons for whom Government may have to provide work in the event of the occurrence of serious distress, and to ascertain whether the works entered in the lists are useful in themselves and sufficient for the purpose, and whether they could be started at once in the case of famine. The local officers have been instructed to note, as regards each work in their lists, whether plans and estimates have been prepared.

605. Since the Famine Commission's report was drawn up, the Punjab has fortunately not been afflicted by any serious famine. There was severe scarcity and much loss of cattle in 1883-84, especially in the eastern part of the Province, and small relief works had to be started. During the five years that the Punjab Famine Code has been in force, it has happily not been necessary to bring its provisions into operation on a large scale. The principles of the Code have therefore undergone no practical test in this Province; but the Punjab Code is substantially identical with the codes in other provinces. The measures necessitated by the failure of harvests in 1891-92 in various parts of India having brought to the notice of the Supreme Government certain defects in the arrangements formerly prescribed, a circular (No. $\frac{35}{33}$, dated 24th August 1893) has been issued directing the revision of provincial codes. Most of the main provisions of the Code will, however, be retained, and the changes made will be changes of detail and arrangement rather than of principle.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1857 TO 1893.



Litho, Punjab Government Press, Lahore.

Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards, as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the Province

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

606. WEATHER.—The rains were good in August and September 1892, and, though the rainfall in October was less than in the preceding year, the season was favourable for wheat. The great feature of the year was the continuous rains throughout the cold season. In the months of December, January, and February the average rainfall of the Province amounted to nearly 7 inches, whereas in 1891 (which was, however, a season of unusual dryness), the average for those months was only 1 inch. The wet weather of the first two months of 1893 was continued throughout March and April, but the average rainfall for these latter months fell to about 2 inches. Fears were at one time entertained that the excessive downfall might cause damage to the crops. In reality, however, more good than harm resulted, though some slight damage was done by hailstorms.

607. METEOROLOGY.—The Meteorological returns for the year April 1892 to March 1893 show that the weather has been marked by great extremes. The temperature was excessively high during April and May and during the first week in June. Showery weather set in during the latter half of June, and monsoon rainfall prevailed throughout July, the amount of rain received in the south being exceptionally heavy. During August very strongly marked monsoon conditions prevailed throughout the Province, and the rainfall was excessive at almost every station. In September the monsoon current retreated somewhat and the western stations experienced fine weather, but in the east monsoon rainfall continued. October, November, and the greater part of December were uninterruptedly fine, but at the close of December a storm appeared which ushered in the cold weather rainfall. During January, February, and March the weather was most abnormally disturbed, and the rainfall on the plains and the snowfall on the hills exceptionally heavy. The cold during these months was intense and snow lay on the hills (7,000 feet) uninterruptedly from the end of December to the end of March.

608. May 1892 was a month of generally excessive heat over North-Western India. The mean temperature of the whole of the Punjab was 4·0° above the normal average, and maximum temperatures of between 115·5° and 119·5° were recorded during the middle of the month. With the exception of a rapid fall of temperature between the 3rd and 5th the heat was throughout greater than usual. At the same time pressure throughout the whole Province was lower than usual, the deficiency being greater on the plains than on the hills. As a result of these favourable conditions, the monsoon came up-country unusually early, the first incursion of monsoon winds and rain occurring between the 22nd and 26th of May. On the 27th the weather cleared, and between that date and June 6th there was a period of excessive heat, and a maximum of 120·4° was recorded at Montgomery. Between the 7th and 19th the weather was showery and monsoonish, and temperature was generally below the normal, though the variations in the heat from day to day were very large. Dry westerly winds appeared on the 20th and the weather was again hot until the 30th, when monsoon weather recommenced. In July there occurred three good bursts of the monsoon, the first in the second week, the second in the third week, and the third in the last week of the month. The rainfall was generally excessive except along the line of

the hills, and was particularly heavy in the dry districts of Jhang, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Mooltan. During August monsoon conditions prevailed almost uninterruptedly. Slight breaks occurred between the 18th and 21st and again between the 26th and the end of the month, but with these exceptions there were no days on which rain was not falling in some part of the Province. The heaviest falls of rain at the observatories were 8·15 inches in the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. on the 2nd at Delhi, 6·40 inches at Siálkot on the 16th, 5·94 inches at Pesháwar on the 4th, and 5·33 inches at Pesháwar on the 8th. Excessive downpours were recorded in the Pesháwar District on the 2nd and 3rd, the Kohát District on the 3rd and 4th, the Shahpur and Jhelum Districts on the 4th and 5th, and the Gujrát and Siálkot Districts on the 15th and 16th, the heaviest falls in the 24 hours being 11·71 inches at Hashtnagar and 10·40 inches at Nowshera. During September three bursts of heavy monsoon rainfall were recorded, the first lasting from the 5th to the 8th, the second from the 13th to the 19th, and the third from the 23rd to the 26th. No rain of importance fell over the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Gházi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Ráwalpindi Districts. Elsewhere the rain was more frequent and heavy than usual. The following heavy falls during 24 hours were registered :—

Samrála (Ludhiána) 11·16 inches ; Nawashahr (Jullundur) 9·45 inches; and Kasauli, Barauli, and Rajaund (Karnál) over 7 inches.

In the Lahore Division all the stations except Mooltan and Jhang had less rain than usual. In the western divisions these conditions were reversed, most parts of Ráwalpindi, of Pesháwar and of Deraját having excessive rain. In July the Delhi and Pesháwar Divisions were the only ones which had generally deficient rain. In Jullundur and Lahore Divisions all the stations had excessive rain, and in Ráwalpindi and Deraját Divisions the majority of stations recorded heavier rain than usual. In August nearly all the stations in all the Divisions reported excessive rain. The most marked cases of excess were 15·79 inches at Pesháwar, 13·41 inches at Dharmsála, 12·08 inches at Kohát, 11·59 inches at Siálkot, and 11·06 inches at Hoshiárpur. In September the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions had generally excessive rain, but in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, and Deraját Divisions the rainfall, with a few exceptions, was short of the average. The greatest excess was 12·11 inches at Karnál.

609. The winter rains of 1891-92 almost wholly failed throughout the Punjab. The winter rains of 1892-93 were on the contrary exceptionally heavy and continuous. The occurrence of the winter rainfall in Northern India is almost wholly determined by the passage from west to east across the Punjab of more or less severe cyclonic storms. When these storms are absent the rainfall is insignificant ; when they are frequent and severe the rainfall is proportionately heavy. During the cold season under review the first storm of this character appeared on the last three days of December 1892, and from that date onward to the end of March storm after storm affected the weather with intervals of fine weather, generally lasting only a few days.

In December there were two periods of rainfall. The first occurred on the first four days of the month, when the northern and western districts received light showers ; the second burst of rain was attributable to the storm noticed above, and the rainfall was general throughout the whole Province ; so that at the

close of the month the rainfall was almost everywhere excessive. During January there were four more or less considerable storms, during each of which rain fell fairly generally over the Province. The first burst of rain occurred between the 3rd and 6th and was generally confined to the north and east districts; the second occurred from the 15th to the 17th, when rain fell in all districts; the third occurred on the 24th and 25th, giving heavy general rain; and the fourth occurred on the 28th and 29th, when, as on the occasion of the first disturbance, the rain fell principally in the north and east. During February also there were four disturbances or cold weather storms, during each of which the Punjab received fairly general rain. The amount of snow was unusually heavy on the hill districts and the amount of rain on the northern and eastern plains districts. The periods of disturbance were the 5th to the 7th, the 12th to the 14th, the 16th and 17th, and the 22nd to the 25th. During the month Dalhousie received a fall of 4·55 inches in 24 hours, Murree of 3·90 inches, and Dharmsála of 3·50 inches. The weather over the Punjab during March was, as was to be expected, absolutely finer than that in January or February, but the general character of the weather was unaltered. The disturbances which entered the Province were more severe and more numerous than usual. Three well-defined storms were recorded, and rain fell from the 5th to the 7th, from the 17th to the 20th, and from the 26th to the 28th, on each occasion over the greater part of the Province. The rainfall was more scattered and irregular than in the two preceding months and was less generally in excess.

In December in the Delhi Division there was some deficiency at Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, and Kilba; in the Jullundur Division at Dharmsála, Hoshiárpur, and Ludhiána; in the Ráwalpindi Division at Murree; in the Peshâwar Division at all the stations; in the Derajât at Bannu; but in all other places there was an excess, and the general rainfall of the Province was ⅕th of an inch above the normal.

In January Kilba was the single station reporting a fall less than the normal. All the other stations had an excess, which was as much as 7·61 inches at Dharmsála, 5·85 inches at Murree, and 4·97 inches at Gurdáspur. In February the excess of rain was less than in January, and Kilba, Shahpur, Peshâwar, Kohât, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan reported a deficiency. On the other hand, Dharmsála had an excess of 8·17 inches and Simla an excess of 5·86 inches. In March, as mentioned above, the rainfall was less heavy both absolutely and relatively and was more irregularly distributed. The amount received was generally in excess in the north and east and in defect elsewhere.

For the four monthly periods the fall was deficient only at Kilba and Bannu, and the return for the whole Province showed an excess of 3·73 inches, while Dharmsála had an excess of 16·95 inches, Siálkot of 9·51 inches, and Murree of 8·06 inches.

610. Accompanying this excessive precipitation there was general and severe cold. The daily returns of temperature show that for the whole Province the mean temperature only exceeded the normal between the 12th and 17th of January, and on the 5th, 15th and 16th of March, the general temperature being from 5° to 10° below the average at other times.

611. CROPS.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn season of 1892 and the spring season of 1893, which are given in detail in Statement No. 41, are compared in the following table with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

SEASON.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Kharif (Autumn)	8,841,834	12,110,648	+37·0
Rabi (Spring)	12,566,823	14,619,428	+16·3
TOTAL ...	21,408,657	26,730,076	+24·9

The aggregate of both harvests exceeded by over five millions of acres (24·9 per cent.) the aggregate of 1891-92 and by over three millions of acres the aggregate crops of 1890-91, though the crops of 1890-91 were well above the normal average.

612. The only important crops which fell below the level of the preceding year were rice with a deficiency of about 12 per cent. and sugarcane with 14 per cent. Jowár and bájra show increases of about 70 per cent., wheat an increase of about 9 per cent., and other spring grains, including rape-seed and tobacco, increases of about 40 per cent. The area of irrigated crops was about 280,000 acres below that of 1891-92 owing to the abundant rainfall, which rendered irrigation in some parts of the country unnecessary, but the area of unirrigated crops exceeded that of 1891-92 by 5,600,000 acres. The rains of 1892 began late, were very heavy in July and August, but ceased somewhat prematurely. Owing to preceding bad seasons there was a great want of cattle fodder and the people eagerly sowed very large areas of millets and pulses, especially in Hissar, Ferozepore, and in the Deraját and Ráwalpindi Divisions. The season was, however, not favourable for the superior autumn crops, which require sustained and moderate rain, such as cotton, sugar and maize. Even the commoner crops were observed to make more stalk and leaf than fruit or grain. The sowing time for the spring crops was on the whole good ; but the peculiarity of the year was the almost continuous rain which lasted through the spring months. The spring crop was estimated to be an 18-anna one. Unfortunately the rain recommenced during harvest time, and as operations were unusually prolonged for want of sufficient labour, a very considerable portion of the crop was damaged before it could be marketed.

613. RATES OF RENT.—The total cultivated area of the Province as shown from the village records is 25,774,262 acres. The proportion of this cultivated by the owners is rather less than it was last year, being 53·7 per cent. this year against 54·4 per cent. in 1891-92. Of the tenants' lands 22·7 per cent. are held with right of occupany and 77·3 per cent. under tenancy-at-will. The present year presents a decrease of 86,075 acres in the land occupied by owners, an increase of 19,863 acres in area held by tenants free of rent, who are generally relatives of the owners, and an increase of 216,346 acres in the area held by rent-paying tenants. Tenancies-at-will have increased by 230,126 acres, while tenancies with rights of occupancy have decreased by 13,780 acres.

614. New tenancies all of course come under the class of tenancies-at-will, while the occupancy tenancies tend slowly to fall into the owner's hands by process of lapse. Amongst the occupancy tenants there are more than there were last year who pay at revenue rates, though fewer who pay other cash rates or rent in kind. The classification of tenants and of their rents will not be quite final for a year or two more, as all villages have not yet had a quadrennial revision subsequent to the changes which were made in the form of the statement two years ago.

615. PRICES.—Statement 45 for this year shows, in accordance with Government of India Circular No. $\frac{5}{52}$ of 2nd March 1892, the average prices of produce prevailing at the leading mart in each district at the time when trade in each article was most active, that is to say, for agricultural produce during the period following the spring or autumn harvest, as the case may be.

616. These averages are compared in the following table with the prices of the preceding year which were taken on 15th June 1892:—

Name of Article.	Maund ruling in year 1892.			Maund ruling in year 1893.			Difference + or −		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice ...	4	5	0	4	8	3	+ 0	3	3
Wheat ...	2	13	6	2	7	5	− 0	6	1
Barley ...	1	15	4	1	9	10	− 0	5	6
Jowár ...	2	5	4	2	1	3	− 0	4	1
Bájra ...	2	10	10	2	5	5	− 0	5	5
Maize ...	2	4	3	2	6	3	+ 0	2	0
Gram ...	2	1	8	1	11	2	− 0	6	6
Linseed ...	4	14	9	4	14	10	+ 0	0	1
Til (sesamum) ...	5	8	7	5	7	11	− 0	0	8
Gur ...	4	4	8	4	5	1	+ 0	0	5
Cotton (cleaned) ...		*		17	4	2		...	
Jute ...		†		6	6	5		...	
Ghi ...	34	6	0	31	3	11	− 3	2	1
Grass ...		†		0	8	3		...	
Straw ...		†		0	7	2		...	
Fodder (jowár and bájra) ...		†		0	7	3		...	
Firewood ...	0	5	8	0	5	11	+ 0	0	3
Salt ...	2	15	7	2	14	11	− 0	0	8
Iron ...	6	1	8	6	1	5	− 0	0	3
Plough bullock, each ...	33	11	10	38	6	10	+ 4	11	0
Sheep, each ...	3	7	8	3	11	0	+ 0	3	4
Fish per seer ...	0	2	5	0	2	3	− 0	0	2

* Last year the price of uncleaned cotton was given.

† Not shown last year.

The main variations observable as compared with previous rates are that the rabi grains, which in 1892 had risen considerably above the prices of 1891,

have now, in consequence of the bountiful spring harvest of 1893, receded to nearly the level of 1891, and that a similar fall has occurred in the coarser kharíf grains, but that the superior kharíf produce tends to be a little dearer owing to the kharíf harvest of 1892 having been better in quantity than in quality. Thus wheat, which sold at Rs. 2-7-1 per maund on 15th June 1891 and at Rs. 2-13-6 on the corresponding date in 1892, is now quoted at Rs. 2-7-5. Owing, however, to the very low prices (about 25*s.* to 27*s.* per quarter) still prevailing in England, there has been hardly any export of wheat; only 16 lakhs of maunds left the Province in the first three quarters of the year 1892-93 as against 96 lakhs in the corresponding quarters of 1891-92. The stock left in the country must therefore be large. The prices of barley and gram have followed the same course as that of wheat. Rape-seed and tobacco are no longer included in the return. Rice, owing to a deficient crop, became dearer. Maize, which fell somewhat in 1892, has recovered itself. *Gur* (concrete raw sugar), which became very cheap in 1892, is a little firmer. The price of cotton now given is for the cleaned staple. Ghi (clarified butter), which rose to a high rate in 1892, owing to scarcity of fodder, has fallen, but not yet to the level of 1891. Quotations for grass, straw and fodder are now shown for the first time. The price of plough bullocks, which had declined a little in 1892, is now reported as much higher than before, and the explanation given is that the increase of cultivation has produced a demand, while the stock is depleted owing to previous unfavourable seasons. But some of the district figures seem rather arbitrary, and it is evidently not easy to assign an average price to animals differing so much in value as plough bullocks.

617. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—During the year a further trial was made of Messrs. Thomson and Mylne's shallow pan for boiling sugarcane. The result was still unfavourable, however, and the invention has not been used except for purposes of experiment. Some hay-making machines made by Messrs. Walter Wood & Co. of New York have been sent to Dera Ismail Khan by the Forage Officer, Ráwalpindi, for use in the Miran Rakhs.

618. THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year under report was Rs. 15,483-11-5 as against Rs. 13,973-7-3 in 1891-92. The income by subscriptions from districts amounted to Rs. 3,978 as against Rs. 3,810-7-9 in the previous year. The expenditure on the gardens was also slightly in excess of that of last year, the figures being Rs. 22,603-4-7 in 1891-92 and Rs. 23,242-6-5 in the present year; but this increase in expenditure was more than counterbalanced by the increased receipts. The net cost of the gardens to Government was Rs. 7,358-11-0, or Rs. 1,641-5-0 less than the grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,000. During the year a considerable portion of the pot-yard was raised one foot by means of burnt earth from the old brick-kilns. This protects the plants from earth-worms and permits the rapid absorption of rain water. The year was unfavourable throughout for gardening operations; and both the hot and cold weather annuals were poor. The vegetables, on the other hand, were good; and the chrysanthemums and orchids were especially successful. The stock of palms and ornamental plants has been greatly increased.

Some experiments in germinating seeds were made at out-stations, but the reports received have been conflicting. The Director of Land Records has been asked to utilize the small area devoted to agricultural work in the garden by devoting as much space as possible to such varieties of staple crops as appear most likely to become popular with peasant farmers in the Punjab. The orange crop was a total failure, and the grape crop was spoiled by the heavy rains and by swarms of moths, which attacked the ripe fruit. On the whole, however, the progress of the garden during the year under report was decidedly satisfactory, the failures being due almost entirely to the inclemency of the weather.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

619. LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The popularity of the school continued unabated, and the Principal, Veterinary-Captain Nunn, succeeded in maintaining its efficiency, though he was left for a considerable part of the year without the assistance of a European Professor. The number of pupils borne on the roll of the school at the close of the winter session was 89.

620. The number of in-door and out-door patients has continued to increase, and the reputation of Veterinary-Captain Nunn and Veterinary-Lieutenant Blenkinsop as skilful operators led to a number of difficult cases being sent to the College from distant stations.

621. The expenditure, which has been borne in nearly equal shares by Imperial and Provincial Revenues, rose from Rs. 28,278 to Rs. 32,971 in consequence of the revision of the Principal's salary and the purchase of stores in England. The demand on account of fees for treatment, &c., increased from Rs. 3,328 to Rs. 4,067. The pay of three of the Native Teachers has recently been increased.

622. The results of the examination held in April 1893 are highly creditable. Fifty-six candidates appeared, of whom 36 obtained first class and 13 second class certificates. No second class certificates will in future be granted. During the year the College sustained a great loss in the departure of Veterinary-Lieutenant Blenkinsop.

623. HORSE-BREEDING.—The following table shows the number of horse and donkey stallions of each breed present in the Punjab at the end of the year under report and of the previous year :—

HORSE STALLIONS.	On 1st April 1892.	On 1st April 1893.	DONKEY STALLIONS.	On 1st April 1892.	On 1st April 1893.
Arab	38	36	Catalonian	3	2
Persian	...	1	Italian	82	87
Turkoman	2	1	French	8	7
English Thorough Bred ...	28	29	Bokhára	4	4
English Half Bred	...	2	Persian	18	15
English Trotters	46	42	Arab	35	31
Stud Bred	...	...	Cyprus	21	16
Australian	...	1	Punjabi and Heráti	18	18
			TOTAL ...	189	180
TOTAL ...	114	112			

624. The table given below gives further information as to the results of horse and mule breeding operations:—

Detail.	For Horse-breeding.		For Mule-breeding.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Number of stallions	121	108	186	188
Number employed at stud work	119	108	186	188
Number of branded mares	9,452	9,683	...	...
Number of mares covered	5,137	5,352	14,015	13,349
Produce reported	1,537	1,655	3,525	3,171
Average produce per stallion	12·70	15·32	18·95	16·87
Average per 100 mares covered	29·92	30·92	25·15	23·75
Average number of mares covered per stallion ...	42·45	49·55	75·35	71·00

It will be seen that the number of horse stallions at work in this Province has been reduced from 119 to 108, though the number of branded mares is on the increase. The return of produce, however, is much better than in the preceding year. In the case of donkey stallions, however, though there is a slight increase in the number of stallions, there is a falling-off in the produce. Some doubt having been felt as to the completeness of the returns hitherto obtained by the Horse-breeding Department, it has now been arranged that registers of branded mares shall be kept up by Patwárís, who will furnish returns of foals produced.

625. The number of stallions kept by District Boards and other Local Bodies for the improvement of the smaller horse stock of the country is now 50.

626. It is under consideration how horse-breeding operations can be further extended, whether a covering fee should be charged, and what inducements should

be offered for the castration of inferior male animals. In these matters the opinion of the recently appointed Civil Veterinary Officers will be obtained when they have had sufficient time to acquire information.

627. HORSE AND CATTLE FAIRS.—The following statement shows the number of animals which attended and competed for prizes at the principal horse fairs and shows in 1892-93 :—

No	Districts in which fairs are held.	1891-92.					1892-93.				
		Number of animals attended.	Competed for prizes.				Number of animals attended.	Competed for prizes.			
			Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony Mares.		Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony Mares.
1	Jalálabad (Ferozepore District).	3,747	107	...	22	4	3,970	70	...	11	4
2	Mooltan	897	235	17	76	21	782	190	13	58	13
3	Dera Ghází Khan...	3,029	491	18	40	18	2,932	593	21	27	3
4	Jhang	642	75	14	18	8	836	91	2	25	10
5	Gujrát	676	353	22	5	3	777	202	17	67	13
6	Shahpur	1,349	521	19	49	45	1,544	495	26	100	50
7	Ráwalpindi ...	2,302	228	23	130	...	1,898	251	20	...	...
8	Amritsar Autumn...	4,141	137	...	25	15	3,478	81	...	23	3
9	Do. Spring ...	4,050	...	...	...	...	4,555	122	...	...	...
10	Karnál	932	780	30	110	12	447	133	9	20	5
11	Siálkot	593	143	17	19	15	*	*	*	*	*
12	Lahore	673	278	19	24	16	693	201	8	25	4
13	Dera Ismail Khan...	300	230	...	10	...	205	51	...	7	1
14	Bannu	405	218	21	18	20	1,150	431	...	54	34
15	Umballa	1,961	401	45	8	14	974	270	68	33	18
16	Delhi	534	49	...	3	2	541	110	...	1	1
17	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	†555	51	8	9	...
18	Hánsi	...	...	...	...	...	413	89	...	2	3
	Total ...	26,231	4,265	245	557	193	25,750	3,231	192	462	162

* No fair was held owing to the prevalence of cholera.

† Local fair.

The Siálkot fair was not held this year owing to the prevalence of cholera. The attendance at the Ráwalpindi fair greatly declined owing, it is said, to unfavourable weather, and also to other fairs being held at the same time. Karnál and Umballa fairs also fell off. On the other hand, the Bannu fair has

immensely developed in the past two years, the attendance rising from 405 in 1891-92 to 1,150 in 1892-93. The fair at Jalálabad also fully maintains the progress which was so noticeable last year. New fairs were held at Muzaffargarh and Hánsi. On the whole, however, there was a decrease of 481 in the attendance of animals and a falling-off of 1,029 in the number of horses which competed for prizes. It is generally agreed that the horse stock now seen at the fairs and especially those which are put forward as competitors for prizes are of decidedly superior quality to those of former years. The number of remounts purchased for the army at horse fairs during the year was 691, of which 462 were bought at Amritsar. The average prices varied from Rs. 220 to Rs. 320.

628. A list of the prizes awarded at the different horse fairs is given below:—

District.	Jalálabad (Ferozepore District).	Mooltan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jhang.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Amritsar. Autumn.	Amritsar. Spring.	Muzaffargarh.	Hánsi.	Karnál.	Lahore.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Bannu.	Umballa.	Delhi.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Branded mares ...	290	520	400	145	300	390	600	235	155	17	260	495	195	170	200	240	185
" II—Branded fillies ...	224	400	400	95	280	375	250	55	145	...	113	105	245	130	100	95	90
" III—Fillies	125	210	215	75	170	383	...	30	120	44	107	160	16[illegible]	2[illegible]	261	77	92
" IV—Remounts	7[illegible]	110	180	...	150	165	215	95	...	...	406	...	75	5	4[illegible]	155	140
" V—Yearlings	7[illegible]	125	125	165	90	150	145	110	55	14	50	147	85	40	60	249	64
" VI—Geldings	120	335	395	115	160	165	280	8	...	22	60	145	120	50	30	200	60
" VII—Mules	45	65	50	15	70	110	...	150	3[illegible]	36	15	55	50	30	3[illegible]	51	16
" VIII—Donkeys	...	35	35	10	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	30	45	...	...	95	...
Miscellaneous	45	...	...	51	...	62	195	...	...	125	227	92	...	80	11[illegible]	200	205
TOTAL	1,000 Imperial.	1,800 Imperial.	1,800 Imperial.	(1) 671	1,250 Imperial.	(7) 1,840	1,685 Imperial.	(5) 683	505 District Board.	258 District Board.	(6) 1,238	(8) 1,229	975 Imperial.	(9) 530	(2) 835	(4) 1,46[illegible]	(3) 94[illegible]

Note.—	Imperial.	District Board		Imperial.	District Board.		Imperial.	District Board.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(1) ...	400	271	(4) ...	250	1,212	(7) ...	1,590	250
(2) ...	250	585	(5) ...	448	235	(8) ...	535	694
(3) ...	225	717	(6) ...	300	938	(9) ...	250	280

629. The following table shows the results of the chief cattle fairs held during the year. The fair at Shahkot in the Chenab Canal Colony is a new one. The fairs were not on the whole quite so largely attended as in the preceding year, but the average prices of animals show some tendency to rise:—

Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Jullundur	Autumn ...	No fair owing to prevalence of cholera.				
Amritsar	Autumn ...	37,064	34,875	3,785 6 0	1,747	14 9 0
	Spring ...	61,666	57,205	9,236 8 0	1,792	15 2 4
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District) ...	Autumn ...	34,543	18,416	9,007 0 0	...	31 1 11
	Spring ...	46,668	23,491	9,209 0 0	...	25 0 0
Dinanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Spring ...	722	535	155 11 0	309	10 3 0
Sirsa (Hissar District)	Autumn ...	11,851	7,500	3,575 8 3	256	30 7 8
	Spring ...	7,785	5,330	1,020 9 3	295	12 3 1
Hissar	Spring ...	21,545	20,636	6,996 1 9	205	21 3 1
	Autumn ...	13,110	12,794	5,295 15 3	229	26 7 7
Gujránwála	Spring ...	5,500	3,922	862 8 0	204	...
Shahkot (Jhang District)* ...	Spring ...	25,000	725	...	400	33 1 10
Bhiwáni (Hissar District)* ...	Autumn ...	1,535	1,089	458 0 6	...	29 9 3
Siálkot	Abandoned owing to the prevalence of cholera.					

* Shahkot and Bhiwáni are new fairs.

630. Live Stock and Cattle Disease.—Rinderpest has prevailed to a serious extent during the year 1892-93 in the districts of Kángra, Hazára, Siálkot, and to a less extent in about ten other districts, and has caused a loss of about 6,000 head of cattle. It had almost died out, however, by the beginning of the hot weather. Foot-and-mouth disease was very widely spread, but nowhere caused much mortality except in Hissar. Anthrax attacked the Rohtak District in July and August. *Surra* is said to have killed many horses in Tánk, Dera Ismail Khan District, in December 1892. A serious outbreak of glanders in the Kashmir State caused alarm in May 1893, and both the Veterinary Surgeons serving under the Punjab Government were deputed to take measures for preventing the disease from spreading to Military Cantonments. One of these officers was detained on this duty until September.

631. The Civil Veterinary Scheme under which this Province obtains the services of two Veterinary Superintendents and half the services of a third in place of a single Veterinary Surgeon to Government came into force in the present year, but the new officers did not join until late in the spring. The measures instituted at the beginning of the year for providing professional supervision over the subordinate Veterinary Establishment employed in the districts have been to some extent in abeyance owing to the Veterinary officers being otherwise engaged during the hot weather, but the arrangements are now in working order. Veterinary Dispensaries are doing excellent work in several districts.

ARBORICULTURE.

632. ARBORICULTURE.—The year 1892-93 was conspicuous for very heavy rains, every district except Dera Ghází Khan being above the normal.

633. District avenues were extended by 257 miles as compared with 157 miles last year, and the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of 1892-93 was 6,929 miles against 6,672 miles in the preceding year.

634. The length of canal avenues decreased by 601 miles, there being 2,604 miles stocked at the end of 1892-93 against 3,205 miles in 1891-92. This decrease is principally due to correction of errors in previous returns.

635. There was a net increase of 23 miles in Provincial avenues, the length stocked at the close of the year being 891 miles against 868 miles last year.

636. The following statement shows the area planted in groves:—

	Planted during the year.	Failures during the year.	Area stocked at close of the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Districts	147	28	4,870
Canals	...	..	...
Provincial Roads	5	4	1,154

637. During the year the progress made in the plantations is shown in the following statement:—

	Area stocked at the beginning of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures during the year.	Area stocked at close of the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Districts	3,690	55	164	3,581
Canals	14,746	2,644	906	16,484
Provincial Roads	156	2	1	157

638. The canal plantations show a net increase of 1,738 acres, but all the areas previously shown as groves have now been classed as plantations.

639. There is only one plantation belonging to the Provincial Works, and this underwent a slight increase.

640. The area of nurseries stocked at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Acres.
Districts	590
Canals	67
Provincial Roads	24

641. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the year:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,75,255	2,93,446	...	1,18,191
Canals	1,00,765	85,900	14,865	...
Provincial Roads	28,580	46,607	...	18,027
TOTAL ...	3,04,600	4,25,953	...	1,21,353

FORESTS.

642. FORESTS.—The figures given in this section are for the 15 months from 1st April 1892 to the 30th June 1893.

643. The area of reserved forests was increased by 19,943 acres; 41,386 acres were excluded chiefly owing to the transfer of the Háfizabad reserves in the Chenab Division to the Chenab Canal Colonization Officer, while increases of 14,509 acres and 44,876 acres took place under Military and Civil reserves due to the inclusion of areas previously not shown on the books of the Department.

644. The area of protected forests fell from 308,007 acres to 127,406 acres by the transfer of the protected forests, aggregating 180,601 acres in Háfizabad for colonization in connection with the Chenab Canal.

645. Under Unclassed Forests the net increase was 148,951 acres. Of this area 72,994 acres were transferred to the Forest Department from district rakhs in Ráwalpindi, 33,047 in Jhelum Division, and 32,317 acres in Chenab Division, the latter being inclusive of 27,144 acres of the Pakka Mári block proposed for an irrigated plantation.

646. Land Revenue Settlements were in progress during the year in Shahpur, Lahore, and Amritsar, and several additions were made to the area on paper of the forests in the last-mentioned district. The Forest Settlements of Kulu, Kángra, and Shahpur Kandi Forests have not yet been sanctioned.

647. *Demarcation.*—Seventy-three miles of new boundary were demarcated during the year, while repairs of 1,500 miles of previously existing lines were executed. Out of total length of 14,027 miles of boundary, 8,292 miles have been artificially demarcated, 1,114 miles are bounded by natural features, and 4,621 miles still remain to be completed. The greater portion of this latter amount is in Kángra, and will be taken in hand immediately the Forest Settlement is finally sanctioned.

648. *Surveys.*—The Imperial Forest Survey Branch surveyed 41 square miles in the Bashahr State on the 4-inch scale and 224 square miles on the 1-inch scale.

The Imperial Survey Department was engaged in the survey of certain parts of the Kulu and Kángra Districts.

649. The Working Plans Branch was employed in the Bashahr Forests, the plan for which was completed during the year and is under consideration of the Local Government. The same is the condition of affairs with regard to the plan for the Pangi Forests of the Chamba State. The plan for the Kot Khái and Kotgarh Forests has just been received from the Financial Commissioner, and will be submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests shortly. The plan for Kalesar was completed and sanctioned during the year. Materials are being collected for Working Plans in the Káláchitta Range of the Ráwalpindi Division; also in Mooltan and Montgomery.

650. The number of forest offences was 1,256 against 1,315 in 1891-92. The decrease was principally under unauthorized fellings in Kulu, Hazára and Ráwalpindi.

651. The percentage of convictions was only 71·4 per cent. against 77·8 in 1891-92 and 82·0 in 1890-91. The fall is mainly in Bashahr.

652. One thousand two hundred and seventy-nine cases were compounded against 648 in 1891-92, the increase being chiefly in Ráwalpindi, where the Divisional Officer has reverted to the practice formerly in vogue of accepting compensation on the reports of subordinates.

653. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-one acres were burnt against 51,108 in 1891-92, a remarkable decrease, which was due to the favourable nature of the season.

654. The areas of forests under the Forest Department which were closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Entirely.	Partially.
	Square miles.	Square miles.
1892-93	856	775
1891-92	848	894

655. The yield of the forests in cubic feet solid is shown in the following statement :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government Agency	3,244,890	3,499,129
Purchasers	1,645,129	1,627,604
Free grants	884,788	490,680
Right-holders	25,574,306	31,158,807
TOTAL ...	31,349,113	36,776,220

The increase is due to the inclusion of three months' figures, the total for the financial year being actually 29,974,174 cubic feet.

656. The comparative value of minor produce removed during the last two years is as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs	Rs.
Government Agency	13,204	13,058
Purchasers	2,28 379	2,68,992
Free grants	11,928	1,257
Right-holders	2,31,669	2,67,493
TOTAL ...	4,85,180	5,50,800

The increase is again due to the fact that the figures for 1892-93 are for 15 months, the total for the financial year being only Rs. 4,48,138.

657. The financial results of the year showed a surplus of Rs. 1,37,948 against Rs. 3,79,800 and Rs. 1,70,826 in the two previous years. The decrease from 1891-92 is due to the dullness of the timber market, which prevented the sale of any large stocks of timber. The revenue was Rs. 9,20,570 and expenditure Rs. 7,82,622 against Rs. 10,20,074 and Rs. 6,40,274 in 1891-92.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

658. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The output from the Dandot Colliery continues to increase. During the year ending 31st March 1893 the total output amounted to 75,122 tons, as against 73,663 tons in the previous year. The output would have been much larger but for an exceptionally unhealthy season by which labour was rendered scarce.

MANUFACTURES.

659. MANUFACTURES.—The Trade Monograph of the year deals with the Leather Industry of the Punjab, and was compiled by Mr. A. J. Grant, C. S. The subject, though noticed in Mr. Baden Powell's work on Punjab Manufactures and in Dr. Watt's Dictionary of Enonomic Products of India, has never before been treated in so exhaustive a manner. The Monograph contains a review of the position of the leather-working classes in ancient and modern times, as well as some statistics of the trade. A description of the various kinds of raw material and their cost, the processes of tanning and dressing and the various articles manufactured is also given. Chamárs or tanners are impure in the sight of Hindús because they eat the flesh of cows and dead animals and work in leather, which is unclean. Their condition naturally remained degraded so long as it was incumbent on the son of a tanner to become a tanner himself. Gradually, however, the strict caste principle has shown a tendency to become less rigid, and leather-workers have been enabled to bring up their sons to other pursuits. In the east of the Province chamárs are largely engaged in the work of agriculture either as labourers or tenants-at-will, but their employment as such does not imply any rise in the social scale. The Punjab exports (net) from 2½ to 3½ lakhs worth of hides and skins yearly. The trade in manufactured leather is disproportionately small. This is fully accounted for by the fact that each village is ordinarily supplied by its own chamárs, so that the traffic is practically restricted to the demands of the city classes and the requirements of the army. The skins ordinarily used for tanning in the Punjab are those of the buffalo, sheep, and goat. A raw buffalo hide costs between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6; but a raw sheep skin can be bought for from 6 annas to 12 annas. The whole process of tanning a buffalo or ox skin takes about 15 days in the hot weather and about a month in the winter. The "postíns" of Peshawar occupy a prominent place among the leather manufactures of the Province; but those brought from Kabul and Kandahar are usually sold at a higher rate. The manufacture of shoes is an important branch of the leather-workers' art. A large number of different kinds and qualities are made, some of which are extremely elaborate and costly. A tendency towards concentration and wholesale operation has been noticed of late amongst those engaged in the leather industry. This no doubt implies to some extent the decadence of the hereditary leather-workers of the village; but it tends to cheapen the cost of production and must therefore be regarded as an economic gain.

TRADE.

660. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total foreign trade of the Province for the last five years has been as follows:—

Year.	Maunds.	Logs.	Value, Rs.
1888-89	2,373,706	24,971	2,32,44,251
1889-90	2,855,353	15,434	2,76,46,689
1890-91	2,542,330	13,875	2,21,98,166
1891-92	2,950,841	25,739	2,62,05,388
1892-93	2,366,389	12,692	2,32,13,521

661. The value of the trade of the year under report is thus divided—

	Rs.
Imports	96,58,214
Exports	1,35,55,307

There has thus been a falling-off during the year under report as compared with the previous year of 11 per cent. in the value of imports and of 12 per cent. on exports, the result being a decrease of 12 per cent. in total trade. But trade in 1891-92 had been far more active than in 1890-91, and if we take for purposes of comparison the average figures for the last four years, we find that the year under report shows a decrease of 6½ per cent. only. The whole deficiency is accounted for by the slackness of trade with Kashmir, the decrease in the value of the total trade being Rs. 29,91,867, while that in the trade with Kashmir alone amounts to Rs. 29,19,894. The total import trade was less by 11 lakhs than in 1891-92. Omitting the Kashmir import trade, which fell off by 11¾ lakhs (more than the whole deficiency), we find that there was an increase of nearly 3 lakhs in the trade with Bajaur, that trade with Kabul remained stationary, and Sewestán showed a falling-off of nearly 2 lakhs, which is attributed to a bad season in the hills and to the severity of the winter, which impeded communications and interfered materially with the ordinary wool and timber trade. The import trade with the other countries was inconsiderable and showed small variations. With regard to exports again Kashmir was responsible for a deficiency of 17½ out of 18½ lakhs. Of the other countries Bajaur, as in the case of its imports, showed a considerable increase of 4½ lakhs, while trade with Kabul and Sewestán fell off by over 4 lakhs and over 1 lakh respectively.

662. The trade with Tirah is unimportant, and showed no marked variations from the preceding year. In the trade between Kabul and Dera Ismail Khan there was a considerable decrease both in imports and exports, which is partly due to the heavy import duties imposed by the Amír. The trade between Kabul and Kohát showed an increase. This is ascribed to the heavy snowfall in the hills, by which many nomad tribes were driven into the district to sell their wares. Trade between Pesháwar and Kabul showed some improvement over the previous year. An experiment is being made with a view to the more accurate registration of the trade with Ladakh.

663. The chief decrease during the present year is in the trade with Kashmir, both in respect of imports and exports. It is not easy to explain the cause. Out of a total decrease in the export trade with Kashmir of 17 lakhs, the returns of the traffic carried on the Siálkot-Jammu Railway show a falling-off of 9 lakhs; but, owing to the want of classification which formerly existed, it is not easy to discover the particular commodities for which the demand has dwindled. The decrease in weight, however, is by no means proportionate to the decrease in value, and the figures of weight can alone be relied on for purposes of comparison. No doubt the prevalence of cholera in Kashmir accounted to a large extent for the slackness of trade; and the heavy custom dues levied by the Kashmir State must have operated in the same direction.

664. The chief increases in imports are for asafœtida, dyes, woollen piece-goods, fruits, shawls, and ghi. The increase in the value of the ghi imported was represented by between 3 and 4 lakhs of rupees. Of this increase Bajaur is responsible for about 2 lakhs and Kabul and Kashmir for 1 lakh each. The chief decreases under the head of imports are for drugs and timber. The decrease under timber other than log timber amounted to between 6 and 7 lakhs. There was an increase of over a lakh in the exports of wheat to Kashmir as the result of the poor crops in Jammu. The most important increase in exports, however, was under the head of Indian cotton piece-goods. On the other hand, the exports of European cotton piece-goods showed a decline of between 10 and 11 lakhs.

665. The proportion which the trade of each country bears to the total trade is as follows :—

Countries.	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sewestán ...	6·5	6·2	5·6
Tirah ...	0·9	0·8	1·0
Kabul ...	30·1	33·3	35·4
Bajaur ...	8·4	7·0	11·1
Kashmir ...	50·7	50·1	43·9
Ladakh ...	2·8	2·0	2·3
Chinese Tibet ...	0·6	0·6	0·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0

A feature of the trade in the year under report is the marked rise in the position of Bajaur. The Kabul trade improved its position from the preceding year.

666. During the year the trade registration post at Naryáb in the Kohát District, which was opened in October 1889 and continued temporarily year by year from that date, has been sanctioned permanently with effect from the beginning of the current year 1893-94. Otherwise no change has been made in the number or constitution of the trade posts or the system of trade registration.

667. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table shows the weight and value of the rail-borne trade of the Province during the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value, Rs.	Quantity in maunds.	Value, Rs.
1888-89 ...	7,317,399	7,78,17,535	13,465,135	6,31,60,200
1889-90 ...	8,675,974	8,50,91,707	17,091,051	6,98,10,803
1890-91 ...	10,528,305	8,92,06,698	16,189,981	6,52,24,616
1891-92 ...	12,550,706	9,95,85,332	21,217,071	8,27,62,316
1892-93 ...	12,185,885	9,19,98,135	11,823,964	6,63,36,722
Average of five years ...	10,251,654	8,87,39,881	15,957,440	6,94,58,931

The returns of 1892-93 show a slight decrease in the imports and a considerable falling-off in the export trade. The imports of the year are short of the imports of last year by 364 thousand maunds or 3 per cent. in weight and 7¼ million rupees or 8 per cent. in value. However, the figures of the year under report are above the average of the last five years by 19 lakhs of maunds in weight and 32 lakhs of rupees in value. The decrease in exports as compared with the previous year amounts to 93 lakhs of maunds in weight and 16 millions of rupees in value, or 44 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively, while during the triennial period ending 1891-92 there was an increase of 24 per cent. in weight and 18 per cent. in value. The total exports by rail of the year under report fell short of the average of the last five years by 41 lakhs of maunds valued at 31 lakhs of rupees. In the total rail-borne trade there was thus a decrease of 97 lakhs of maunds in weight and 24 millions of rupees in value as compared with the last year, or nearly 29 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. Compared, however, with the average of the last five years, there was a net decrease of 22 lakhs of maunds in weight and an increase of 1⅓ lakhs of rupees in value. The total rail-borne trade is therefore slightly above the average of the last five years in respect of the value.

668. The principal increases in import are noticed in the following commodities:—

Articles.	*Increases, Rupees.*
Grain and pulse	21 lakhs.
Provisions (ghi, &c.)	5 "
Sugar, refined	3½ "
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2½ "

The increase in the import of grain and pulse was mainly from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, import of wheat having shared a slight increase. With the increase of 5 lakhs of rupees in provisions should be noticed the corresponding increase of 4 lakhs in the export under the same head. The import of refined sugar, which had sustained a heavy fall in the previous year, again rose by 3½ lakhs.

669. The chief decreases in the import trade occurred under the following heads:—

Articles.	*Decreases, Rupees.*
Coal and Coke	3½ lakhs.
Cotton, manufactured	19½ "
Dyes and tans	3 "
Jute	8¾ "
Metals	16¾ "
Silk, raw	7 "
Sugar, unrefined	42 "
Tobacco	3 "
All other articles of merchandise	6 "

There had been an increase of 5½ lakhs of rupees in the import of coal and coke during the previous year. The decrease of 3½ lakhs during the year under report does not therefore indicate any abnormal fluctuation in the demand. Similarly in the case of jute there had been an increase of 13 lakhs in 1891-92.

The fall in the import of manufactured cotton is accounted for by a corresponding rise of about 25 lakhs, in the previous year. The considerable decrease in metals may partially be attributed to excessive imports. The fall in the import of unrefined sugar had been preceded by a nearly equal rise during the previous year.

670. The following are the chief increases in exports:—

Articles.	*Increases, Rupees.*
Cotton, manufactured	6 ¼ lakhs.
Cotton, raw	29¼ "
Dyes and tans	5 "
Jute	2 "
Liquors	7¾ "
Oil-seeds	33½ "
Provisions (ghi, &c.)	4 "

The export of raw cotton has undergone remarkable fluctuations. In 1889-90 the exports of this commodity were valued at 63½ lakhs, in 1890-91 they fell to 30¼ lakhs, in 1891-92 they again fell down to 6¾ lakhs, but the European demand for the commodity which had fallen so suddenly revived in 1892-93 and the total export rose to 36 lakhs in value. The increase of 7¾ lakhs under the head "Liquors" was caused chiefly by an enhanced supply of beer and wines to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Imports under this head during the year under report remained almost at a pa with the imports of the previous year. The comparatively enormous increase in oil-seeds from :4 lakhs to 58 lakhs happened principally under rape-seed and til or jinjili, exported to the seaports of Karáchi and Bombay.

671. The principal decreases in exports took place in the following articles:—

Articles.	*Decreases, Rupees.*
Grain and pulse	2½ karors.
Leather, manufactured	2½ lakhs.
Railway plant and rolling-stock	3 "

The most important part in the enormous fall of 2½ karors in the value of exported grain and pulse is played by wheat, the decrease in the export of which alone amounts to 2 karors and 23 lakhs. There was an increase, however, of 1¾ karors under this head during 1891-92, so that there seems no reason to fear a permanent falling-off in the demand.

672. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh still stand as the most important of the external blocks both in regard to exports and imports, representing 28 per cent. of the whole export trade and 32 per cent. of the import. There has thus been a rise in the importance of this block, its percentage for the previous year having been 27 and 30 in exports and imports respectively. The chief seaports held almost the same comparative positions as in 1891-92 as far as imports are concerned, but in the exports Bombay made a progress in its share from 11 to 13 per cent. and Calcutta from 4 to 7, while Karáchi dwindled from 37 down to 25 per cent. However, Karáchi takes up, as in 1891-92, by far the larger share of the trade both in exports and imports. Madras also made a slight progress in both directions, but the trade with this seaport is insignificant.

673. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The traffic on the Indus by country boats is registered by the Deputy Conservator and Registrar at Sukkur. The total exports and imports of this year as compared with those of last year are—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight, Mds.	Value, Rs.	Weight, Mds.	Value, Rs.
1891-92	198 thousand	15¾ lakhs	24 lakhs	72 lakhs
1892-93	229 "	21½ "	13 "	48½ "

Imports by river thus showed an increase both in weight and value, the latter amounting to $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; but the exports which had progressed steadily during the last three years declined to a considerable extent, the decrease amounting to 11 lakhs of maunds in weight and $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in value. This is due not to the unpopularity of the water-route for the conveyance of merchandise, but to a general fall in the export trade, as is shown by a corresponding decrease in the rail-borne trade.

674. River-borne trade has progressed in its proportion to the total trade in respect of imports. It represented only $\frac{1}{101}$ or about a hundredth share of the total imports in 1891-92, while in the year under report it constituted $\frac{1}{17}$th part of it. In exports, however, river-borne trade underwent a slight fall, having been reduced in its proportion to the total export trade (by rail and river) from nearly one-thirteenth to one-eighteenth.

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

675. COMPANIES.—There were at the close of the year 1891-92 29 Companies on the books of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, 25 of which were returned as working and 4 as in various stages of winding up. The following 3 new Companies were registered during the year :—

(1) The Búriya Mercantile Company, Limited, for trading in cloth, registered on the 4th May 1892.

(2) The Deodár Club, Simla, for the provision of a library and reading-room and other suitable recreation for its members, registered on the 15th June 1892.

(3) The Punjab Pottery Works, Limited, for the manufacture and sale of glazed and unglazed pottery, bricks, tiles and terra cotta, registered on the 13th August 1892.

676. The Amritsar Tramway Company was finally dissolved during the year under Section 187 of the Act, thus leaving, at the close of 1892-93, 31 Companies on the register, 27 of which are shown as working and 4 as in various stages of winding up. The latter are—

(1) The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.

(2) The Provincial Bank of India, Limited, Delhi.

(3) The Simla Co-operative Association, Limited.

(4) The New Club, Limited, Simla.

677. *Classification of Companies.*—The following statement shows the classification of the 31 Companies on the books at the close of 1892-93:—

Nature of Company.	Working.	Winding up.
1. Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	3	2
2. Trading Companies	8	1
3. Mills and Presses	6	...
4. Tea and other Planting Companies	1	...
5. Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	...
6. Ice Manufacture	1	...
7. Breweries	1	...
8. Others, including Companies limited by guarantee	6	1
Total	27	4

678. *Capital.*—Out of the 27 Companies shown in the table above as working 5 are Companies (Clubs, &c.) limited by guarantee and having no share capital, and one (the Punjab Trades Association) has been registered under the provisions of Section 26 of Act VI of 1882. The total nominal capital of the remaining 21 Companies amounts to Rs. 55,73,500, of which Rs. 44,33,381 is shown as paid up. There were no increases or reductions of capital during the year.

679. *Income and Charges.*—The fees realized on account of Companies and Societies are classified as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
Fees for registering (1) new Companies and (2) miscellaneous documents connected with Joint Stock Companies ...	516 14 0
Fees for registering new Societies under Act XXI of 1860 and for granting copies	301 0 0
Total	817 14 0

680. *Registration of Societies.*—Thirty-seven Societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 were borne on the books of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, at the end of 1891-92, and 6 new Societies were registered during the year under report, thus bringing up the number on the register at the close of 1892-93 to 43.

681. The following are the names of the new Societies registered during the year:—

(1) The Lahore Charitable Association (to collect and distribute relief and to provide a strangers' home for the temporary shelter of necessitous persons), registered on the 14th April 1892.

(2) The Khálsa College (the maintenance of a College and School for the education of Sikh youths), registered on the 14th April 1892.

(3) The Hindu Provident Fund, Simla (to enable members to make provision for their families and dependents after death), registered on the 15th November 1892.

(4) The Kayasth Sadar Sabha Hind, Lahore (for the improvement of the moral, social and intellectual condition of the Kayasth community), registered on the 13th December 1892.

(5) The Ludhiána Mission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, America (to carry out the work of preaching and teaching the doctrines of the Christian religion within the Punjab and neighbouring territory), registered on the 20th December 1892.

(6) The Sanátan Dharma Sabha, Hoshiárpur (an institution for the imparting of instruction in the higher and Sanskrit classics, &c.), registered on the 28th February 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS.

682. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on Public Works in the Province during the year amounted to Rs. 60,05,453.

683. Deducting Imperial Military expenditure (Rs. 2,11,165), Imperial Civil (Rs. 3,25,779), and private and other funds (Rs. 1,62,306), in which this Department acts as agents, and also Railway expenditure (Rs. 1,210), which is not carried out by Provincial Establishments, the expenditure on behalf of the Province was Rs. 53,04,993.

684. The establishments maintained from District Funds carried out work to the value of Rs. 2,870 for the Military Department from Imperial Funds, and to the value of Rs. 1,69,681 for the Province from Provincial Funds, as well as works from their own funds to the value of Rs. 8,62,266.

685. The establishments maintained by Municipalities carried out works at a cost of Rs. 5,98,954 from their own funds only.

686. The Provincial Public Works Department expended Rs. 20,797 from District Funds on behalf of District Boards, and Rs. 5,97,570 from Municipal Funds on behalf of Municipalities, as well as the whole of the rest of the funds from all sources.

687. The allotment of funds for Original Works is limited by the necessity of first providing for obligatory charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant and Repairs.

688. With a view to effecting economy under these latter heads, investigations were started during the year on the lines advocated by the Finance Commission to ascertain whether some reduction of establishments could be made either by the taking over of more work by the Public Works Department from the District and Municipal bodies and reducing their establishments, or by handing over more work to local bodies and reducing the Departmental staff. The matter is being investigated, district by district, by the Commissioners in communication with Superintending Engineers.

689. The book value of all Provincial buildings borne on the Departmental registers amounted to Rs. 94,40,277 at the beginning of the year. The expenditure on maintenance of buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 2,38,499, representing 2·5 per cent. on the capital cost. In the previous year the cost of maintenance also amounted to 2·5 per cent. This is not high, and very little reduction can be looked for under this head, as the demands for repairs grow with the erection of new buildings each year, and are likely to grow in greater proportion if cheaper styles of buildings are introduced to diminish capital cost.

690. The expenditure on maintenance of roads is very high in the Punjab, partly owing to many of the principal roads being in hilly and mountainous districts, partly to difficulty in procuring suitable metal, and partly also in some cases to heavy traffic. The matter is being investigated in detail, and reduction may be hoped for in some directions, but possibly not on the whole, as some of the roads have not been kept up to proper standard and will require more spent on them for some time than formerly, and each year adds to the total length to be maintained.

691. The sums available for Original Works were distributed as shown below :—

	Provincial.	District.	Municipal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	8,35,018	1,02,181	82,730	10,19,929
Communications	3,07,163	1,26,485	2,193	4,35,841
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	80,254	80,282	2,71,283	4,33,819
TOTAL	12,24,435	3,08,948	3,56,206	18,89,589

692. *Buildings.*—The proportion spent on buildings especially from Provincial Funds is high, more than two-thirds of the total sum available from Provincial Funds for Original Works having been devoted to the purpose. For the current year the sum to be spent on buildings from Provincial Funds has been reduced, and it will be kept down in future. During the year under review the

standard plans for jails and the estimate for a central jail at Umballa were rejected as being on too costly a scale. A conference was held at which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided, and lines were laid down on which the plans and estimates should be recast, and the project for the Umballa Central Jail was delayed accordingly. The standard plans and specifications for other buildings are being scrutinised with a view to ascertaining whether any cheaper styles of buildings can be usefully adopted; and whether the large expenditure in recent years on buildings has been due to better styles of work being adopted, rise in rates of labour or materials, or increased demand for accommodation, or increase in the scale of accommodation allowed. This investigation is still in progress.

693. Towards the close of the year an officer was deputed to Bhagalpore to study the woollen industry in the jail there, with a view to the introduction of a woollen industry at the Montgomery Jail.

694. *Communications.*—The only new roads under construction during the year were six approach roads to stations on the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway. The unmetalled roads from Hasan Abdál to Abbott-abad, Murree to Kohála, Nowshera to Mardán and Lahore to Sheikhupura were in course of being metalled from Provincial Funds, and five other roads of less importance were being metalled from District Funds. Some new bridges were built on the Kángra Valley cart road, and the rest of the available funds were devoted to improvements of existing lines on the original standard.

695. A scheme of unmetalled feeder roads for the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway was adopted for completion within two years; and numerous other projects were investigated with a view to their being taken up as funds permit.

696. The demands for new works of communication are numerous, and it has been decided that for the current and future years not less than Rs. 3,50,000 shall be allotted for new roads and improvements to existing roads.

697. *Damages from floods* were heavy in some parts of the Province, but the damage was mainly confined to lines of communication, and buildings escaped without much injury. Abnormal rain in the Peshàwar District and beyond caused the destruction of the Nowshera boat bridge over the Kabul River. Floods in the Deraját caused considerable damage to the North-West Frontier Road; floods in the Chenab breached the Railway Protective Works and carried away the Grand Trunk Road bridge over the Palkhu; and floods in the Bhimber breached the Railway portion of the protective bank and did some damage in the neighbourhood of Gujrát.

698. Very serious landslips were also caused by heavy rain in the 6th and 7th miles of the Kálka-Simla cart road, entirely stopping wheeled traffic for a time.

699. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The Delhi water works were formally opened by His Honor; and the Simla water works were completed under great difficulties, owing to the severity of the winter and some delay in the receipt of machinery and stores from England. Projects were prepared for water works at Amritsar and Umballa, but neither has yet been sanctioned.

700. To obviate the difficulties and delays now experienced in getting projects for sanitary works carried through and accepted, a scheme was drawn up for the employment of a special Sanitary Engineer for the Province which is now under discussion with the leading Municipalities.

701. The usual detail of grants and expenditure and of works carried out is shown below.

702. The total expenditure of the year from all sources was, as noted above, Rs. 60,05,453—*vide* Table A, and against the Budget grants Rs. 52,72,044 classified as under :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Department.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	50,885	1,36,718	36,209	1,830	5,759	−20,236	2,11,165
Do. Civil	1,98,831	84,567	46,760	2,529	...	− 6,908	3,25,779
Provincial Civil	12,24,435	11,40,983	7,11,422	44,900	...	−49,575	30,72,165
Incorporated Local (District) Funds	3,08,948	5,70,420	1,22,865	3,696	...	...	10,05,929
Municipal Funds	3,56,206	2,82,456	16,161	973	...	...	6,55,796
Total ...	21,39,305	22,15,144	9,33,417	53,928	5,759	−76,719	52,70,834
Railways, Imperial.							
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,72,044
Deduct expenditure in England, including loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,201
Net Indian outlay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,66,843

703. The outlay from Imperial and Provincial Funds, Rs. 36,09,109, was Rs. 56,609 in excess of the Budget Estimate of Rs. 35,52,500, and Rs. 18,091 short of the Revised Estimate of Rs. 36,27,200.

704. The variations between actual outlay and the Budget and Revised Estimates are shown below :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual outlay.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL OUTLAY AND	
				Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	2,00,000	2,26,300	2,11,165	+11,165	−15,135
Do. Civil	2,52,500	3,58,900	3,25,779	+73,279	−33,121
Provincial Civil	31,00,000	30,42,000	30,72,165	−27,835	+30,165
Local Incorporated (District) Funds	10,34,000	10,60,000	10,05,929	−28,071	−54,071
Municipal Funds	11,99,476	*Nil.*	6,55,796	−5,43,680	*Nil.*
Railways, Imperial.					
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway (Capital Account).	1,000	1,100	1,210	+210	+110

705. The lapse under Imperial Military was partly due to payments for English stores not having been met to the extent anticipated, and to savings on allotments of works which could not be carried out owing to local and climatic difficulties. The lapse under Imperial Civil was in a great measure due to a credit of about Rs. 22,000 on account of Imperial Tools and Plant taken over for use on Provincial Works and to a saving of about Rs. 6,000 from the grant for furniture for Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Under Provincial the actual expenditure, though short of the Budget Estimate, exceeded the Revised Estimate chiefly owing to a reduction of Rs. 50,000 made by the Government of India.

706. The lapse under Incorporated Local (District) Funds was due to delays in the preparation of projects and starting work, and to the usual transfers to and from the Civil Budget Estimates after the Revised Estimate had been closed.

707. No explanation has been furnished of the large lapse under Municipal Funds, and the causes will be enquired into.

708. The following table shows the lapses over Rs. 2,000 on Imperial and Provincial Works:—

P. W. Division.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Grant.	Outlay.	Lapse.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Peshâwar ...	Peshâwar ...	Enlarging Post Office	2,757	220	2,537
Kohât ...	Mustaon ...	Ravelins for mules, &c.	3,895	...	3,895
Do.	Do. ...	Pegs, shelves and arm racks for all posts	2,996	...	2,996
Do.	Do. ...	Water-supply and encamping-grounds along the North-West Frontier Road, Section Kohât to Latammar.	2,500	6	2,494
Do.	Kohât	Additions to record room of Deputy Commissioner's Court.	4,500	2,225	2,275
		Road Bahâdur Khel to Thal ...	4,990	2,249	2,741
Delhi	Delhi	Constructing 5 additional cells for criminal lunatics, and padded cells for the same in the Lunatic Asylum.	3,600	...	3,600
Umballa ...	Sanâwar ...	Restoration of the Lawrence Military Asylum buildings.	1,87,000	1,79,898	7,102
Do.	...	Special repairs, Shahabad-Jagâdhri Road	11,000	8,586	2,414
Lahore	Mooltan ...	Strengthening solitary cells and providing iron-grated doors between the cells and court-yard of District Jail.	5,700	3,571	2,129
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Constructing new gaps at miles 140, 141 and 153 and causeways at miles 179, 188, 198, North-West Frontier Road.	15,000	10,537	4,463
Do.	...	Taking up land for North-West Frontier Road, Section Pezu to Dera Ismail Khan.	3,526	374	3,152
		TOTAL	2,49,374	2,07,666	39,798

709. IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 2,11,165 (*vide* details in Table B). The outlay on Major Works,

Rs. 50,885, will be found in Table A, but that incurred on Minor Works, Rs. 20,589, is not included in the accounts of this Department, the amount being debited to the Military Works Department, against allotments made by the Director-General of Military Works in India. This arrangement will, however, now terminate, beginning with the official year 1893-94.

710. The principal works executed, or in progress, were as follows:—

Combined Water-supply and Sewage Scheme, Kohát. The sewage works were finished, and the water-supply approaching completion.

Guides' Memorial at Hoti Mardán, practically finished with the exception of fixing the finials and altering tablets.

Water-supply at encamping-ground along the North-West Frontier road. Nothing was done on the section between Kohát and Latammar, as the project was under preparation. On the Peyzu-Dera Ismail Khan section all sanctioned works were approaching completion.

711. Other works in progress were:—The drainage of the Royal Artillery and Cavalry Lines at Dera Ismail Khan; provision of galvanized iron tanks for shelter sheds at encamping-grounds along the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai road; and construction of wards for infectious diseases for the Garrison Hospital at Bannu.

712. The question of metalling the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk-Murtaza road was also under consideration. The orders of the Government of India, that work should be undertaken, were received too late to allow of any measures being taken beyond putting up certain iron mile posts and collecting materials for proposed culverts on the Tánk-Murtaza section, and improving the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk section from Provincial funds which was being carried out independently of the general question of metalling the entire length.

713. The works completed were:—Mule sheds in Artillery Lines, and quarters for transport followers at Edwardes-abad.

714. The following works debitable to the grant for Imperial Military Defence Works were also undertaken at Landi Kotal in the Khaibar Pass:—

(*a*) Excavating three tanks—completed.

(*b*) Second Reservoir—materials collected, but work kept in abeyance pending the settlement of the general question of supply of water to the serai.

(*c*) Tangai Water-supply—pipe laid, dry stone walling constructed to bottom of ravine below proposed service reservoir, and excavation of site of reservoir nearly completed. Work was held in abeyance pending sanction to the estimate by the Government of India.

715. Certain minor works and repairs in connection with the Military posts and roads on the Samána were also put in hand, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the difficulty of obtaining skilled and ordinary labour, could not be finished.

716. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 3,25,779, *vide* details in Table B. The outlay on Major and Minor Works, Rs. 1,98,831, will be found in Table A.

717. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Post Offices.*—The additions and alterations to the Post Office at Peshåwar were put in hand, but, as one of the walls required reconstruction, the work was held in abeyance pending sanction to a revised estimate.

718. *Telegraph Buildings.*—The second godown for the new Telegraph Office at Ráwalpindi was commenced, and the walls built up to about 5 feet above ground level; all doors and door-frames were also fixed.

The additions and alterations to the Telegraph Office at Lahore were practically completed.

719. *Administration, including Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure under this head is exclusively confined to the Imperial buildings at Simla.

The following works were in progress :—Purchasing cooking utensils for Viceregal Lodge, chargeable to the grant for furniture at the disposal of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy; improving precautions against fire in the Public Works Department Secretariat buildings; new quarters for 20 peons of the Public Works Department Secretariat; and alterations to Sunnyside to provide accommodation for 51 Secretariat and other peons.

Those completed were :—A small reservoir near engine-house; rebuilding stables at the "Boorj;" extra quarters for servants at Viceregal Lodge; rebuilding retaining walls on Peterhoff road and at entrance to Armsdell; and improving the defective drainage of the Clerks' Cottage.

720. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai Road, 68 miles.*—Miles 14, 15, 23, 24 and 25 were metalled, and the entire metalling from miles 12 to 29 practically completed. Rupees 11,068 were spent on maintenance charges, or Rs. 163 per mile.

721. *North-West Frontier Road* (199$\frac{3}{4}$ *miles*), *Khushálgarh to Dera Ismail Khan.*—Nothing was done on the section between Khushálgarh and Latammar, the works being complete; but the following works were carried out on the remaining section :—Gaps in miles 141 and 143 were commenced and completed, and those at miles 137 and 140 were approaching completion. The foundations of the gap at mile 188 were excavated and concrete and brickwork laid; 150 feet of flooring was also finished. Materials for the proposed bridge over the Domel Nullah were collected, and steps taken to acquire extra land for the whole length to define Government rights. Rupees 56,279 were spent on maintenance charges, or Rs. 282 per mile.

722. A sum of Rs. 22,943 was credited to Imperial Revenues under this head on account of Imperial Tools and Plant originally obtained for the construction of the Frontier roads taken over for Provincial Works in the Dera Ghási Khan and Dera Ismail Khan Provincial Divisions.

723. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—A sum of Rs. 93,669 was contributed in part payment of an Imperial grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,43,669 for the water-supply and sewage extension works at Simla.

724. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS (INCLUDING INCORPORATED LOCAL (DISTRICT) MUNICIPAL AND CONTRIBUTION WORKS).—Apart from the expenditure on Contribution Works, Rs. 7,64,991 (*vide* Table D), which includes Municipal and other funds realized and accounted for under head "Deposits," the aggregate outlay was Rs. 47,33,890. Of this sum, Rs. 18,89,589 was spent on Original Works, Rs. 19,93,859 on Repairs, Rs. 8,50,448 on Establishment, Rs. 49,569 on Tools and Plant, and Rs. 49,575 were credited under Provincial Suspense Accounts—*vide* Table C.

725. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Land Revenue.*—Additional accommodation consisting of rooms for 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3 Honorary Magistrates, 1 Munsif, 1 Tahsíldár, 1 Náib Tahsíldár, 1 Munshi Khána, Tahsíl Office, 1 bar, 1 spare, and 4 rooms for the Police were provided for the District Court at Delhi at a cost of Rs. 52,509. New Treasury strong rooms were completed at Umballa and Bannu, and the following works in progress:—New Tahsíls at Hánsi and Fatahabad; combined Tahsíl and Thána at Núrpur; fortified Tahsíl at Hangu; new record room for District Court, Hissar; and additions and alterations to record rooms of District Courts at Kohát and Jhang.

The Tahsíl building at Gulah was re-roofed.

726. *Excise.*—The office of the Commissioner of Excise, Punjab, at Lahore, was completed, and 8 additional rooms for the new distillery at Amritsar were in course of construction.

727. *Residence for Local Government.*—Certain additions and alterations to Government House, Lahore, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 14,997.

728. *Secretariat Buildings.*—The quarters for the resident clerk of the Civil Secretariat at Lahore were in progress, and record racks provided for the same office.

729. *Finance and Currency.*—Additions and alterations to the Paper Currency Office at Lahore were in fair progress.

730. *Minor Departments.*—*Monuments and Antiquities.*—Ordinary and special repairs for the preservation of the following buildings were carried out to the extent of the allotments made:—Buildings in Forts Rohtas and Lahore; Satghara temple at Katás; the Dewán-i-Khás and Ferozeshah's and Najif Khán's tombs at Delhi; Sheikh Chilli's tomb at Thanesar; Shalimár Gardens; the tombs of Emperor Jehangír and Maháràja Ranjít Singh at Lahore; and the old 'Idgah at Mooltan.

The New Museum at Lahore was completed.

731. *Law and Justice.*—The works in progress were:—New Munsifs' Courts at Jhelum, Gujrát, Háfizabad, Shahpur, Alipur and Batála; and alterations to the Munsif's Court at Phillour.

Those completed were:—Munsifs' Courts at Rúpar, Siálkot, Jullundur and Muzaffargarh; Court House for District Judge, and additions and alterations to the Divisional Judge's Court at Jullundur; and a Court House for the District Judge at Lahore.

732. *Ecclesiastical.*—The extension of the Protestant Cemetery at Lahore was practically finished.

733. *Jails.—Central Jails—Umballa.*—Work on the new jail was suspended in August 1892 awaiting sanction to the estimate which was deferred pending a decision as to the standard designs to be adopted and the settlement of the question of the water-supply. Some brick and tile manufacture was carried out, kunkar collected for lime, and iron gratings and doors for four barracks made up. The engine-house and grinding factory were completed, and measures for carrying out surface drainage and for filling hollows and depressions in active progress.

734. *Lahore.*—The water-supply was completed and certain supplementary works, including a three-throw pump and shed over the capstan of the 2nd supply well, were in progress. A shed for carpenters and blacksmiths was also finished.

735. *Mooltan.*—Partition walls for the division of the jail into separate areas were provided, and the new manufactory and prisoners' property godown, and the residence for the Superintendent of the Jail, well in hand; the progress on the residence was retarded owing to the want of skilled prison labour.

736. *Montgomery.*—Estimated cost Rs. 3,55,642, excluding certain supplementary works under consideration. This work is being carried out by prison labour. The following works were completed:—All renewals, &c., in connection with the old jail; 9 sleeping barracks for 650 prisoners; 6 blocks of solitary cells for 150 prisoners; additions to hospital for 50 patients; 5 latrines with ablution platforms; bathing platforms; enclosure walls; cook-house godowns; 2 wells for water-supply pumps; iron tank and tank house; two garden wells with sheds and Persian wheels; Superintendent's house with out-buildings; and quarters for the married menials. Those in progress were:—Work shed for women; female ward; general cook-house; additions to hospital cook-house of Civil ward; gateway and offices; Jailors and Hospital Assistants quarters; European ward with cook-house; bug boiler; and the drainage works.

737. *District Jails.*—The new jail with auxiliary buildings at Abbott-abad was completed at a cost of Rs. 65,288; new solitary cells were provided at Delhi; walls of solitary cells raised at Ludhiána; alterations made to the main gate and grain godown, and the existing godown converted into an office at Gurdáspur; iron-grated doors and windows and gratings provided to barracks and other buildings at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan; and night latrines constructed at the latter.

Active progress was also made in strengthening the solitary cells and providing iron-grated doors between the cells and court-yard of the Mooltan Jail.

738. *Police.—Provincial Buildings.*—With the exception of the water-supply, the pipes and fittings of which were being laid, the new lines at Delhi were completed at a cost of Rs. 76,254. The Police Station at Gulah was re-roofed, and the following other works constructed :—Fortified serai at Jandola; rest-houses at Ellenabad and Kirpilián; police stations at Gházi, Sherwan, Dadiwála and Chakrála; hospitals at Dera Ismail Khan and for the Border Military Police, Peshàwar; and a havalát and málkhána at Tánk.

The purchase of McGuffin's Hotel for use as a police station and rest-house at Dalhousie was effected, but the building was considerably damaged by a heavy fall of snow, and renewals will shortly be carried out to make it fit for use.

The work on the 2nd class police station at Singhour was also greatly hindered by the winter rains and the difficulty of obtaining labour. There are no roads to the place, and this renders the transport of material to site most difficult.

739. *Municipal Buildings.*—The following works were carried out:—Quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Simla; re-roofing A Division, Police barracks, at Amritsar; additions to the Police barrack in the Siálkot Fort; Police chaukís at Ráwalpindi, and Police stations at Hustnagri, Yakátut and Dabgari gates at Pesháwar.

740. *Educational.—Provincial Buildings.*—The restoration of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, estimated to cost Rs. 3,78,061, was pushed on, and Barrack No. 1 built up to 1st floor and No. 4 to roof level. The bakery, laundry and one kitchen were completed to a height of 4 feet above floor level. All the roofing was ready, and almost all English material indented for received. Work was suspended from the 30th April to 9th June 1892 owing to an outbreak of cholera, and from 10th September to 16th November 1892 owing to a paucity of funds, due to other urgent and pressing demands and the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 45,000 from the Provincial assignment of the year.

The Boarding House of the Government College, Lahore, was completed at a cost of Rs. 53,496, and the following works also finished :—Additions to the office of Inspector of Schools, Ráwalpindi; residence for the Principal of the Government College; and additions and alterations to the Central Training College, Lahore. The out-houses for the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, were approaching completion, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was contributed as a Provincial grant-in-aid for the completion of the Muhammadan Madrassa at Ajmere Gate, Delhi. Work was also undertaken in connection with the completion of the chapel at the Memorial Asylum, Murree, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, it could not be carried out.

741. *District Buildings.*—The new school at Sujánpur was completed; and the Boarding House at Pasrur, new school at Edwardes-abad, and additions to schools at Shahpur and Shorkot were in progress.

742. *Municipal Buildings.*—A building was purchased for the Arts School at Amritsar, and certain land acquired for the new school at Peshawar. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was contributed for the Edwardes-abad School.

743. *Medical.—Provincial Buildings.*—The new Anatomical Laboratory in connection with the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, was completed at a cost of Rs. 32,843. New cells were provided for the Lunatic Asylum at Delhi, and extensive additions and alterations carried out to the Veterinary School at Lahore.

744. *District Buildings.*—The dispensary at Ahmedpur was completed and the following works in progress :—Additions to dispensary at Balachor; special repairs to dispensary at Una; quarters for the Assistant Surgeon at Pindigheb; and a new dispensary at Mehta, fast approaching completion.

A sum of Rs. 15,033 was contributed for the Civil hospital at Umballa.

745. *Municipal Buildings.*—The dispensary at Rúpar was completed, and funds placed at the disposal of the Public Woks Department for the construction of the Civil hospital at Umballa and the new dispensary at Gujrát.

746. *Miscellaneous.—Provincial Buildings.*—Civil rest-houses were completed at Madina, Chauntala, Behuna, Budlada, Una, Duman and Campbellpur; and in progress at Thatti Noor Ahmed Shah, Tarn Táran, Ikhláspur and Mullazai. The combined office and residence for the Executive Engineer, Kohát, was well advanced; and the residence for the Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, at Shahkot practically finished. Steps were also taken for surveying and demarcating Government land attached to Provincial buildings in the Dera Ismail Khan Division.

747. *District Buildings.*—Rest houses were being erected at Bhattu and Pahárpur, and fair progress made.

748. CONTRIBUTION WORKS.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Dufferin Hospital, Delhi.*—Estimated cost Rs. 1,39,667. The total expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 1,38,281. The work is complete with the exception of a portion of the water-supply arrangements which are being pushed on.

749. *Jubilee Museum, Lahore.*—Estimated cost Rs. 1,41,354. Rupees 57,441 were spent during the year. With the exception of some ornamental work, which was being carried out by the Principal, Mayo School of Arts, the building was practically finished.

750. The Civil dispensary at Gujrát, new hospital at Umballa and Muhammadan Madrassa at Delhi were also carried to completion.

751. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Metalled and Bridged and Unmetalled Roads.—Provincial Roads.—Grand Trunk Road Delhi to Lahore* (312 *miles*).—Cost of maintenance Rs. 1,31,434, or Rs. 421 per mile. The masonry bridge over the Jodha Nullah at mile 114 was completed at a cost of Rs. 32,836. The work was rendered very difficult and tedious owing to heavy floods. The Márkanda protective works at mile 109 were well advanced.

752. *Lahore and Peshâwar Road, 270 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 82,915, or Rs. 307 per mile. Boundary pillars were erected in the section in the Ráwalpindi District.

753. *Hazára Trunk Road, Hasan Abdál to Muzaffarabad, 85 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 17,488, or Rs. 206 per mile. The metalling of the sections Hasan Abdál to Haripur and on to Abbott-abad having been sanctioned, a commencement was made on the former section. 3¾ miles were metalled and metal collected for about 13 miles more.

754. *Murree-Kohála Road, 27½ miles.*— Cost of maintenance Rs. 11,987, or Rs. 436 per mile. A bridge was constructed at mile 47 and all work in connection with the clearing of slips and rebuilding parapet walls brought to a close. The metalling of 23½ miles was also nearly completed: the work was impeded by heavy rains.

755. *Ráwalpindi-Murree Road, 39 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 34,356, or Rs. 880 per mile. Certain improvements, including realigning and sloping gradients, were carried out on the section Baracow to Murree.

756. *Umballa-Kálka-Simla Road, 93 miles.*—Cost of maintenance of section Umballa to Kálka, 35 miles, Rs. 15,939, or Rs. 455 per mile; and section Kálka to Simla, 58 miles, Rs. 57,879, or Rs. 998 per mile. Eight carriers' shelter sheds were completed on the Kálka-Simla section, and certain protective measures carried out in connection with the landslips at the 6th and 7th miles beyond Kálka. Training works estimated to cost Rs. 55,194 were also in active progress at the 7th mile.

757. *Kángra Valley Cart Road, 73 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 19,511, or Rs. 267 per mile. The bridges over the Bunoye and smaller Manjh streams at miles 46 and 48 and at Chambi khud, mile 43, were completed, and those over the larger Manjhi stream at mile 48, and Grail and Khauli khuds at miles 22 and 41 respectively, in progress. The diversion of the road from the Lyall Viaduct to the Grail khud at mile 13 was, with the exception of some culverts and side drains, also practically completed.

758. *Hindústán-Tibet Road, 175 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 14,504, or Rs. 83 per mile. The section from Thanadár to Jangi was being widened to 6 feet, and about two-thirds of the rock cutting finished.

759. Approach roads to stations at Taraori, Amin, Narēla and Ganour on the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway were in active progress; that at Kálka was approaching completion, and at Dhulkot completed.

760. The metalling of the Lahore-Sheikhupura road was well advanced, the section embracing the first 9 miles being completed.

761. Five miles of the Nowshera-Mardán road were also metalled.

762. The Murree-Abbott-abad road, section in Ráwalpindi District, and the Dalhousie-Patháṅkot road, section Patháṅkot to Dunera, were both improved, and special repairs, including the strengthening of bridges and culverts, pushed on on the Shahabad-Jagádhri road.

763. The Gomal Pass road with a track 28 miles from Kajúri to Khasmír Kár, and the Bahádur Khel-Thal road, section between Thal and Dullan, were completed.

764. The post at Spinkai and the Chuhar Khel-Dhana road were both well advanced, and materials collected for improving the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk road.

765. *District Roads, etc.*—The metalling of the Núrpur-Shahar road in the Ráwalpindi District was completed, and of the Delhi-Najafgarh, Nakodar-Núrmahal, Garshankar-Banga, and Siálkot-Amritsar roads in progress.

The unmetalled roads Sonepat to Fermána and Gohána were being raised and bridged, and that from Bhiwáni to Mahm under construction.

Bridges were also constructed over Bara-Akhbarpura, Surin Sidhni-Talumbi road and the Sikandrabad Canal, and in progress over Batála-Dera Nának road, Sukh Bera-Shujabad road, and Khusháb Beni and Sardárwah Canals in the Mooltan District.

766. Excluding station roads, there were 26,262¼ miles of road in the Province at the close of the year. 2,508½ miles were metalled and 23,753¾ unmetalled classified as under :—

	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.
Imperial	232½	510	742½
Provincial	1,530½	2,813¼	4,343¾
District	745½	20,430½	21,176
TOTAL	2,508½	23,753¾	26,262¼

767. Of the Imperial roads, 492½ miles were maintained under direct management and 250 miles kept in repair by the District Public Works Establishment from funds provided by Superintending Engineers. Similarly 2,676¾ miles of Provincial roads were under the direct charge of Executive Engineers, 29¼ miles within the limits of certain cantonments kept in repair by the Military Works Branch, 1,268½ miles maintained by the District Fund Establishment, and 369¼ miles transferred to the Local Boards for maintenance.

768. The District roads were all maintained by the District Fund Establishment.

769. *Boat Bridges and Ferries.*—Boat bridges were maintained at Khushab over the River Jhelum; at Khushálgarh, Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan over the Indus; at Shahdara and Chichawatni over the Ravi; at Nowshera and Dobandi over the Kabul; at Daudzai over the Adozai, Nagoman

and Shah Alum branches of the Kabul; at Rájghát, Mamarpur, Chainsa, Sanauli and Mirgham over the Jumna; and at Dera Gopipur over the Beas. Steam ferry services were also employed at Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan and worked under the management of the North-Western Railway. There were 408 ferries, and, with few exceptions, were all leased to contractors.

770. The boat bridge at Nowshera was swept away by a flood on the 2nd August 1892, and reconstructed and opened for traffic on the 5th September following.

771. The capital outlay on boat bridges and major ferries on 31st March 1893 was Rs. 5,47,868, the cost of their maintenance Rs. 1,20,416, and the financial results as follows:—

		Rs.
(1)	Gross income	1,36,893
(2)	Cost of maintenance	1,20,416
(3)	Net income	16,477
(4)	4 per cent. interest on capital cost	21,914
(5)	Net loss on interest	5,437

772. The net income credited to Provincial Revenues from all boat bridges and major and minor ferries was Rs. 1,73,377.

773. The Kohála suspension bridge over the River Jhelum was leased, but that at Garhi Habibulla over the Kunhar, a tributary of the Jhelum, was free of toll.

774. *Accommodation for Travellers.—Provincial Buildings.*—The roof of the Dâk Bungalow at Mamool on the Dalhousie-Pathánkot road was renewed, and hospital accommodation provided for the Khaibar Rifles at Jamrúd.

775. *District Buildings.*—The serai at Nathiagali, in the Hazára District, was commenced and about half finished.

776. *Arboriculture.*—The Provincial operations summarised were—

Nurseries—8·11 acres added, 6·54 acres given up or transferred to groves, and 22·90 acres remaining.

Plantations—2·50 acres sown, ·80 acres failed, and 157·42 acres remaining.

Groves—2·94 acres planted or transferred from nurseries, 3·79 acres failed, 1,153·72 acres remaining.

Avenues—73·53 miles planted, 65·74 miles failed, and 864·19 miles remaining.

Expenditure—Rs. 47,874, income Rs. 26,372, or a loss of Rs. 21,502.

777. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Town Buildings.*—The District Board Office at Gujránwála was completed and the following Municipal works carried out:—Alterations and repairs to the Town Hall at Dalhousie;

Victoria Jubilee Hall at Lahore; Local Fund Office at Dera Gházi Khan; and a godown and stables at Edwardes-abad. The works in progress were:—Out-houses for the Victoria Jubilee Hall at Lahore; Clock Tower at Mooltan; and additions and alterations to the Municipal Hall at Ráwalpindi.

778. *Water-supply.—Provincial Works.*—Experiments for the Umballa water-supply were in progress, and the water-supply works at the Dunera encamping-ground on the Dalhousie-Pathánkot road, for which an Imperial contribution of Rs. 2,900 was obtained, commenced.

The Irrigation channel from the Nili Katch spring in the Gomal Pass was also started and all earthwork completed.

A sum of Rs. 47,710, excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, was also contributed in part payment of the Provincial grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,43,669 for the Simla water-supply and sewage extension works at Simla.

779. *District Works.*—The water-supply at Ziárat Káka Sáhib in the Peshâwar District and the Sursuti Canal in the Karnál District were in progress. The estimate of the latter work was approved by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, but the regular sanction of the Punjab Government in the Civil Department is awaited.

780. *Municipal Works.*—A water pipe was laid along the Jínd road at Lahore, and the Hastings memorial fountain at Peshâwar completed. The Mozang water-supply at Lahore; 3 new wells at Mooltan; distribution of the water-supply in the city of Ráwalpindi, estimated to cost Rs. 99,264; and a masonry tank at Zíra in the Ferozepore District were in active progress. A sum of Rs. 15,272 was also contributed towards the Kohát water-supply scheme.

781. *Markets.—Municipal Funds.*—The re-roofing of the old market at Simla was practically completed, and the bazár street roofing at Dera Gházi Khan in progress.

782. *Paving Streets.—Provincial.*—All work in connection with the widening and improving of the Mall at Lahore was completed at a cost of Rs. 42,196.

783. *Municipal.*—The retaining wall and buttress of the Combermere ravine at Simla was completed, and the following works in progress:—New streets and lanes in Jhunda Singh Bágh at Amritsar; metalling Jubilee road at Jandiála; widening streets in Mozang at Lahore; pacca pavements at Isa Khel, Bannu District; and a pacca road at the back of the jail at Dera Ismail Khan.

784. *Sewage and Drainage.—District Funds.*—The drainage works at Mahru and Mongashpore, and the drains at Teori and Muhammadpur-Májra in the Delhi District, were all completed.

785. *Municipal.*—The following works were in progress:—Drains at Farídabad, Delhi District; Kacha Killa Toba drain at Hoshiárpur; and kacha drains including the Mozang drain and intercepting sewers outside Taksáli and

Masti gates at Lahore. Funds were also provided for the drainage works at Ludhiána and Jullundur, and the intra-mural drainage at Gujránwála, which are being carried out as Contribution Works.

786. *Conservancy.*—Two circular latrines were being constructed from Municipal Funds at Amritsar, and were about half finished.

787. *Miscellaneous.*—A stand and enclosure for cattle fairs was under construction from Municipal Funds at Amritsar.

788. CONTRIBUTION WORKS.—The special repairs to the Kálka water-supply were completed, and the new Local Fund Office at Shahpur more than half finished.

789. *Delhi Water-Works.*—Commenced in December 1890 and estimated to cost Rs. 10,42,227. Rupees 9,39,765 spent to the close of the year.

Head Works.—Half of the 43 wells sunk in 1891-92 were covered in with a continuous concrete arch, and the protective bund for the 2nd half of the wells completed with the exception of the stone pitching towards the river side, which will be done so soon as the Jumna falls to its normal hot weather level. The pumps and boilers have been erected, and the service reservoir; rising main and city distribution pipes also finished.

The water works were formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in October 1892, and water has since constantly been supplied to the city at the rate of 4 to 5 gallons a head.

Drainage Works, Part I of the Scheme.—Estimated to cost Rs. 4,49,368. Work is in abeyance pending an allotment of funds.

790. *Simla Water-supply and Sewage Extension Works.*—The estimates were sanctioned for Rs. 3,81,856 and Rs. 2,05,482 respectively, including Rs. 65,709 for Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, and it was decided that the cost should be met as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Municipal Funds			3,00,000
(*b*) Imperial Contribution			1,43,669
(*c*) Provincial Contribution—			
	(1) Grant	77,960	143,669
	(2) Establishment and Tools and Plant charges	65,709	
		Total	5,87,338

For item (*a*) a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India.

The total work expenditure to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,84,989, *i. e.*, to Rs. 2,79,905 on the Water-supply and Rs. 1,05,084 on the Sewage works.

The work on the water works commenced in June 1892, and the following progress was made :—Catchment area made over to the Municipality; separating weir half finished; three filter beds, excluding pipe connections, practically finished; engine-room completed and roofed; boiler walls built up to roof level; chimney 50 feet above ground; masonry of back retaining wall and feed reservoir finished; boiler iron work in position; and brick setting in hand. The engines, main pumps, steam cylinders, condensers and air pumps were in position; steam and water pipe connections in hand; and the workshop, engine driver's quarters and road to Cherot Nullah from the tunnel completed.

Gravitation mains.—With the exception of special pipes awaited from England, all pipe laying up to the Toll bar was finished. About 800 feet between the Toll bar and the relieving tank is all that now remains to be done to complete this work.

The sewage works were also commenced in June 1892; the pipe tracks for both lines were completed, and the pipes placed in position. About 1,500 feet of pipe laying was done on the Boileaugunj line, and that for the Chota Simla line started.

791. *Ludhiána City Drainage.*—Commenced in November 1889. All works with the exception of the eastern outfall and sewage drain at tail of outfall were completed. The total outlay to end of March was Rs. 1,37,970 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,42,311.

792. *Umballa City Water Works.*—The plans and estimates have been prepared, and materials collected to a small extent pending sanction to the same.

793. *Dalhousie Water-supply.*—Estimated cost Rs. 50,336. Work commenced in January 1892. The head works in the Sohái stream were completed and the reservoirs in progress. All the wrought iron piping had arrived from England and most of it delivered at site. Work was suspended during the winter months and could not be resumed till the 30th April owing to the snow which lay all along the track line. Trenching and laying of pipes was in active progress.

794. *Gujránwála Intra-mural Drainage.*—Estimated cost Rs. 31,740. The progress on this work was limited to the extent of the allotment provided by the Municipality. Nearly all the main streets are now well drained. The scheme does not, however, admit of alterations being made to the drains in the narrow lanes and bye-streets in the city, and this must be considered hereafter to ensure the scheme being a success.

795. Provincial Revenues were credited with a sum of Rs. 7,230 on account of funds advanced for the construction of the Gházipur bund in connection with the spills from the Tangri River and the protective works in connection with the River Beas near the village of Bhikowál, and reappropriated for outlay on Provincial Works.

796. ESTABLISHMENT.—The following table shows the financial adjustment of the outlay on Works and Repairs and Establishment, and the proportionate percentage charge for Establishment as compared with the outlay on Works and Repairs:—

1892-93.	Expenditure. Works and Repairs.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Establishment percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military	1,93,362	36,209	18·7
Do. Civil	2,83,398	46,760	16·5
Total Imperial ...	4,76,760	82,969	17·4
Provincial	23,65,418	7,11,422	30·1
Contribution Works	7,46,242	27,859	3·7
Total Provincial ...	31,11,660	7,39,281	23·8
Total Imperial and Provincial ...	35,88,420	8,22,250	22·9
Local District	8,79,368	1,22,865	13·9
Municipal	6,38,662	16,161	2·5

But the actual percentage on the entire work done (excluding Tools and Plant) by the various Establishments employed gives the following results *vide* Table A:—

Public Works Establishment.	Expenditure. Works and Repairs.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Establishment percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial	(*a*) 34,31,239	8,23,888	24·01
Local District	10,31,348	1,21,228	11·80
Municipal	5,97,981	16,161	2·70

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 5,201 on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange.

797. If the Provincial Public Works Department had received the uniform rate of 23 per cent. for all Contribution Works, the credit would have been Rs. 1,76,367 instead of Rs. 30,087, and the Establishment charge would thus have been reduced from Rs. 7,11,422 to Rs. 5,62,920 and its percentage from 30·1 to 23·8.

798. The distribution of charges on the entire Provincial Establishment amounted to—

	Cost.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Direction	2,20,576	6·2
Construction	5,79,077	16·1
Accounts	22,597	0·6
TOTAL ...	8,22,250	22·9

799. *Direction.*—The services of Colonel A. LeMessurier, C.I.E., R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the Military Department on his attaining the age of 55 years, that officer vacated the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, on the afternoon of the 23rd June 1892, making over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., who held charge for the remainder of the year. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall had the honor of receiving the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire during the year.

800. The First Circle of Superintendence was held throughout the year by Mr. H. A. S. Fenner; the Second Circle by Mr. T. E. Ivens from the 1st April to 11th November 1892, and by Mr. E. E. Oliver from the latter date to the close of the year; and the Third Circle by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., from 1st to 14th April 1892, by Mr. E. E. Oliver from 15th April to 11th November 1892, and thereafter by Mr. T. E. Ivens to the close of the year.

801. Of the total number of 44 officers of the Engineer Establishment attached to the General Branch, the following were absent during the year on long leave and deputation for the periods specified :—

Long leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., for 6 months.

Mr. A. C. L. Learmonth for 6½ months.

" R. B. Yates, Executive Engineer, for 8½ months.

Capt. R. S. Maclagan, R.E., for 4 months.

Mr. J. M. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, for 9 months.

" A. E. Orr, Assistant Engineer, for the whole year.

" F. Farley, Assistant Engineer, for 6 months.

Deputation.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, to Kashmir for 7 months.

Captain H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., to Chatham Military School of Engineering for 8 months.

Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E., ditto ditto.

802. Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., was permitted to retire from the service at his own request, and Messrs. C. B. Mellor and G. J. O'Brien, Temporary Engineers, to resign their appointments.

803. *Commendations.*—The thanks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor were conveyed to Mr. C. E. V. Goument for the creditable service rendered by that officer in connection with the water works extension at Simla, and the acknowledgments of the Chief Engineer were conveyed to Mr. B. G. Wallis for the vigour and promptitude with which that officer met the emergency both as regards temporary remedial measures and conduct of traffic at the heavy landslips at the 6th and 7th miles of the Kálka-Simla cart road.

804. The office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, was held by Mr. D. C. Gordon throughout the year.

805. *Assistance to Local Boards.*—The assistance rendered by the Public Works Department to the District and Municipal Boards is summarised below :—

Circle.	Estimates and plans checked.		Projects prepared.		Works inspected.	Works under execution by P. W. D.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
First	26	1,06,698	3	31,980	5	5	38,362
Second	12	63,400	8	2,71,326	39	9	5,04,381
Third	23	1,68,567	1	20,000	10	2	27,698
Total ...	61	3,38,665	12	3,23,306	54	16	5,70,441

806. *Inspections.*—The Divisional Offices at Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Lahore, Amritsar, Simla, Umballa, Delhi and Jullundur were inspected by Superintending Engineers, and with the exception of Kohát were all found in fair order. Those at Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Kohát, Delhi, Umballa, Simla, Jullundur, Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan were also inspected by the Deputy and Assistant Examiners, and were found generally to be in a satisfactory state. The cash books of the Public Works Department Secretariat and the three Circles of Superintendence were inspected, and reported to be fairly correct.

807. RAILWAYS.—*Rájpúra-Bhatinda Railway*, 108 *miles.*—This line continues to be maintained and worked by the North-Western Railway.

A sum of Rs. 93,504 was spent on works in progress and new works.

Rájpúra Station.—One block 4 Clerks' quarters, one set Guards' quarters with out-houses, one block 6 menials' quarters, lengthening turn-table siding to 700 feet, and water-supply to European quarters were completed.

Patiála Station.—The carriage shed for His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála was finished.

Dhablan Station.—Passenger platform, new goods siding and shortening main and loop sidings were completed.

Nábha Station.—The end loading platform and drain in the station yard, and cook-house and quarters for the cook of His Highness the Rája of Nábha were completed.

Chintanwála Station.—Passenger platform, new goods siding, and shortening main-loop siding completed; and a block of permanent way gang quarters in progress.

Dhuri Station.—Passenger platform, end loading platform, shortening main and loop siding, and approach road to goods shed were completed.

Alal Station.—Passenger and goods platform, new goods siding and shortening main and loop siding completed.

Burnála Station.—Goods platform, open goods shed, new goods siding and approach road to goods shed completed. Quarters for Permanent Way Inspector in progress.

Tappa Station.—Passenger and goods platforms, new goods siding and shortening main and loop siding completed.

Rámpura Phul Station.—Passenger and goods platforms, new goods siding and shortening main and loop siding completed; open goods shed with small office in progress.

Bhuchchu Station.—Passenger and goods platforms, new goods siding and shortening main and loop sidings completed.

Bhatinda Station.—Alterations and additions to Permanent Way and yard, approach road from Bhatinda Bazár to goods platform, North-Western Railway, and water closet for European Guards' running room completed.

Third class waiting sheds were completed at Dhuri, Tappa, Burnála and Rámpura Phul stations.

Pointsmen's wooden boxes, gate lodges, posts, chains for gate lodges and erecting signals completed.

Wells for Permanent Way gangs' quarters at mile 1,071½ and 1,073¾ in progress.

808. *Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.*—The length opened to traffic on 31st March 1893 was 178·16 miles, *i. e.*, single line 161·39 miles, catch sidings 0·73 miles, and sidings 16·04 miles.

Rupees 1,210 were spent on account of compensation for land taken up, making the total payment to the close of the year Rs. 5,28,687.

No important works were carried out. The junction arrangements at Delhi Station were in progress.

The line continues to be worked by the East Indian Railway.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Fund, Public Works Establishments, during 1892-93.

Heads.	Expenditure. Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal.	Private and other funds.	Total.	Remarks.
By Provincial Public Works Establishment.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Works	50,885	1,98,831	12,13,664	18,464	5,97,319	1,39,823	22,18,986	
Repairs	1,33,848	84,567	9,82,073	2,107	...	9,100	12,11,695	
Barrack Department	5,759	...	...	...	...	...	5,759	
Tools and Plant	1,830	2,529	44,900	226	251	— 261	49,475	
	1,92,322	2,85,927	22,40,637	20,797	5,97,570	1,48,662	34,85,915	
Establishment charges	36,209	46,760	7,10,831	2,228	14,215	13,644	8,23,888	
Total	2,28,531	3,32,687	29,51,468	23,025	6,11,785	1,62,306	43,09,803	
By District Fund Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	10,771	2,90,484	...	...	3,01,255	
Repairs	2,870	...	1,58,910	5,68,313	...	...	7,30,093	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	3,469	...	...	3,469	
	2,870	...	1,69,681	8,62,266	...	...	10,34,817	
Establishment charges	...	...	591	1,20,637	...	...	1,21,228	
Total	2,870	...	1,70,272	9,82,903	...	...	11,56,045	
By Municipal Fund Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	...	...	3,16,525	...	3,16,525	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	2,81,456	...	2,81,456	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	973	...	973	
	...	...	...	...	5,98,954	...	5,98,954	
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	16,161	...	16,161	
Total	...	...	...	...	6,15,115	...	6,15,115	
Suspense Account	— 20,236	— 6,908	— 49,575	...	...	...	— 76,719	
Total	2,11,165	3,25,779	30,72,165	10,05,928	12,26,900	1,62,306	60,04,243	
Railways. Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway—Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,05,453	

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1892-93.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	...	1,872	1,872
Ditto Native Troops	5,129	29,423	34,552
Ordnance Works	...	568	568
Commissariat Buildings	...	425	425
Staff and Miscellaneous	5,852	6,508	12,360
Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military Communications	164	65,569	65,733
General Cantonment Works	39,740	15,469	55,209
Stud Buildings	...	1,690	1,690
Fortifications	...	15,194	15,194
Total ...	50,885	1,36,718	1,87,603
Establishment	...	...	35,635
Tools and Plant	...	...	1,830
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)...	4,322	1,437	5,759
Establishment	...	...	574
Suspense Balance	...	...	— 20,236
GRAND TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	2,11,165
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee	...	...	9
(*b*) Credits to Loss by Exchange at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	4
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Military Works ...	...	...	2,11,152
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Offices	6,931	15,099	22,030
Telegraph Buildings	13,693	8,857	22,550
Administration	58,125	54,118	1,12,243
Miscellaneous	11,085	6,493	17,578
Total Civil Buildings ...	89,834	84,567	1,74,401
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	15,328	...	15,328
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	...	...	...
Total Communications ...	15,328	...	15,328
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Town Buildings	...	...	...
Paving and Streets	...	...	...
Markets	...	...	...
Water-Supply	93,669	...	93,669
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	93,669	...	93,669
Total ...	1,98,831	84,567	2,83,398
Establishment	...	...	46,760
Tools and Plant	...	...	2,529
Suspense Balance	...	...	— 6,908
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	3,25,779
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee	...	...	3,239
(*b*) Credits to Loss by Exchange at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	1,949
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	3,20,591

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated), District and Municipal Funds during 1892-93.

HEADS.	PROVINCIAL FUNDS. Original Works.	PROVINCIAL FUNDS. Repairs.	INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS. Original Works.	INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS. Repairs.	MUNICIPAL FUNDS. Original Works.	MUNICIPAL FUNDS. Repairs.	GRAND TOTAL. Original Works.	GRAND TOTAL. Repairs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration...	1,55,867	62,669	1,096	19,854	...	2,346	1,56,963	84,869
Minor Departments	557	13,959	—1,000	2,000	...	1,000	—443	16,959
Law and Justice	59,576	10,088	22	5,781	...	339	59,598	16,208
Ecclesiastical	22,638	18,736	...	...	...	13	22,638	18,749
Jails	2,09,082	53,484	...	...	...	...	2,09,082	53,484
Police	97,910	49,697	927	3,591	39,506	7,836	1,38,343	61,124
Educational	2,03,106	7,208	39,188	34,392	18,337	8,145	2,60,631	49,745
Medical	35,798	7,822	39,657	18,643	24,877	9,795	1,00,332	36,260
Miscellaneous	50,484	14,836	22,291	9,410	10	272	72,785	24,518
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,35,018	2,38,499	1,02,181	93,671	82,730	29,746	10,19,929	3,61,916
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled and Bridged Roads	1,63,540	5,04,649	31,407	1,68,478	197	2,114	1,95,144	6,75,241
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads (including District and Village Roads).	1,08,196	1,95,346	33,918	2,10,688	...	71	1,42,114	4,06,105
Bridges and Culverts	...	...	53,713	13,011	...	...	53,713	13,011
Boat Bridges and Ferries	251	1,10,873	...	4,351	...	...	251	1,15,224
Accommodation for travellers	35,176	49,996	7,447	26,044	1,996	2,423	44,619	78,463
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	7,259	...	7,259
Total	3,07,163	8,60,864	1,26,485	4,22,572	2,193	11,867	4,35,841	12,95,303
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Town Buildings	170	1,562	6,845	2,816	50,956	24,161	57,971	28,539
Water supply	54,617	321	50,070	32,871	69,669	25,180	1,74,356	58,372
Markets	...	...	1,715	...	13,913	6,178	15,628	6,178
Paving Streets	25,843	39,737	582	11,458	61,813	1,55,382	88,238	2,06,577
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
Sewage and Drainage	1,435	...	15,038	4,209	51,560	21,442	68,033	25,651
Conservancy	...	...	110	10	8,211	7,224	8,321	7,234
Miscellaneous	189	...	5,922	2,813	15,161	1,203	21,272	4,016
Total	82,254	41,620	80,282	54,177	2,71,283	2,40,843	4,33,819	3,36,640
Total Works	12,24,435	11,40,983	3,08,948	5,70,420	3,56,206	2,82,456	18,89,589	19,93,859
	23,65,418		8,79,368		6,38,662		38,83,448	
Establishment	23,65,418		8,79,368		6,38,662		38,83,448	
Tools and Plant	7,11,422		1,22,865		16,161		8,50,448	
Suspense Balance	44,600		3,696		973		49,269	
	—49,575		...		...		—49,575	
GRAND TOTAL	30,72,165		10,05,929		6,55,796		47,33,890	

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure on Contribution Works from Municipal, Private and other Funds during 1892-93.

Heads.	Municipal Funds.		Private and other Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Departments	...	...	57,435	9,100	57,435	9,100
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	...	...	— 1,642	...	— 1,642	...
Medical	11,644	...	42,623	...	54,267	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	11,644	...	98,416	9,100	1,10,060	9,100
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town Buildings	5,041	...	...	...	5,041	...
Sewage and Drainage	1,44,510	...	...	...	1,44,510	...
Water-supply	4,36,124	...	5,034	...	4,41,158	...
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving streets	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,85,675	...	5,034	...	5,90,709	...
Total Works and Repairs ...	5,97,319	...	1,03,450	9,100	7,00,769	9,100
Work done for Military and other Departments.	...	...	36,373	...	36,373	...
Establishment	14,215	...	13,644	...	27,859	...
Tools and Plant	251	...	— 261	...	— 10	...
Total Contributions ...	6,11,785	...	1,53,206	9,100	7,64,991	9,100

TABLE E.

Provincial Public Works Department Establishment Charges and Expenditure incurred by such Establishment during the official year 1892-93.

CIRCLES.	Public Works Divisions.	Cost of Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs, excluding Cost of Establishment, Suspense and Tools and Plant.						Percentage of Establishment to outlay.
			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Private and other Funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
First	Peshâwar	54,878	24,417	2,38,642	...	...	19,244	2,82,303	19·44
	Râwalpindi	79,571	12,024	2,31,568	3,430	9,493	...	2,56,515	31·02
	Kohât	33,929	66,479	49,625	...	8,000	24,885	1,48,989	22·77
	Total Executive ...	1,68,378	1,02,920	5,19,835	3,430	17,493	44,129	6,87,807	24·48
	Superintending Engineer	35,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·19
Second	Jullundur	48,910	1,682	2,71,505	107	5,427	30,467	3,09,188	15·81
	Simla	68,517	2,34,349	2,20,305	...	3,86,511	† 3,489	8,44,654	8·11
	Umballa	61,433	4,441	3,95,313	15,034	17,490	...	4,32,278	14·21
	Delhi	55,077	5,701	1,49,583	...	40,669	1,02,015	2,97,968	18·48
	Total Executive ...	2,33,937	2,46,173	10,36,706	15,141	4,50,097	1,35,911	18,84,088	12·41
	Superintending Engineer	29,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55
Third	Lahore	62,586	14,159	3,89,138	2,000	...	66,835	4,72,132	13·25
	Dera Ismail Khan	45,312	87,240	90,673	...	...	3,888	1,81,801	24·92
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	35,692	22,743	73,858	...	...	1,854	98,455	36·25
	Amritsar	35,554	561	80,861	...	...	25,986	1,07,408	33·10
	Total Executive ...	1,79,144	1,24,703	6,34,530	2,000	...	98,563	8,59,796	20·83
	Superintending Engineer	36,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27
Direction	Chief Engineer and Secretary	1,18,734	94	4,665	...	...	...	4,759	3·45
Accounts	Examiner, Public Works Accounts (82,316 — 59,719)... ...	22,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·62
	Total ...	* 8,24,632	4,73,890	21,95,736	20,571	4,67,590	2,78,663	34,36,450	...

DEDUCTION—

	Rs.
* Pay of Mr. Younghusband charged to work ...	765
Transfers to Irrigation	— 21
	744

† Includes Rs. 11 on account of private work.

TABLE F.

Metalled and Unmetalled Imperial, Provincial and District Roads in the Punjab in 1892-93.

P. W. Division or District.	Metal renewed.	Total length to close of 1892-93. Metalled.	Total length to close of 1892-93. Un-metalled.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Imperial Roads.				
Peshâwar Division	...	1¾	31¾	
Râwalpindi ditto	...	5¼	1¼	
Gujrânwâla Independent Executive Charge	...	...	..	
Kohât Division	...	92¼	73½	
Delhi ditto	...	...	...	
Umballa ditto	...	...	...	
Simla ditto	...	...	...	
Jullundur ditto	...	...	...	
Amritsar ditto	...	...	...	
Lahore ditto	...	...	...	
Mooltan Independent Executive Charge	...	...	...	
Dera Ismail Khan Division	...	116½	255½	
Dera Ghâzi Khan ditto	...	16¾	148	
Total Imperial Roads ...	...	232½	510	
Provincial Roads.				
Peshâwar Division	...	90¾	447¼	
Râwalpindi ditto	18¼	250¾	188¾	
Gujrânwâla Independent Executive Charge	...	129¾	111¾	
Kohât Division	...	1	105	
Delhi ditto	22¾	198½	72½	
Umballa ditto	...	342½	114	
Simla ditto	17¼	61½	199½	
Jullundur ditto	27	220¼	289	
Amritsar ditto	3¼	57	125½	
Lahore ditto	9¼	107¾	25	
Mooltan Independent Executive Charge	...	29	83	
Dera Ismail Khan Division	...	12	256	
Dera Ghâzi Khan Ditto	...	29¾	795½	
Total Provincial Roads ...	97¾	1,530½	2,813¼	
District Roads.				
Peshâwar	...	15½	495½	
Hazâra	...	...	395	
Kohât	...	½	292¾	
Râwalpindi	1¾	34¼	1,078¼	
Shahpur	¼	6½	836	
Jhelum	...	...	1,080	
Gujrât	...	9	603	
Siâlkot	...	20¼	764½	
Gujrânwâla	1	4	1,141	
Delhi	2	39¼	450¾	
Gurgaon	11	75	571	
Rohtak	27	103½	578½	
Hissar	...	29½	879	
Karnâl	...	81	612	
Umballa	4	23	502½	
Simla	...	...	...	
Jullundur	...	89	339¾	
Ludhiâna	9¼	68	226½	
Hoshiârpur	2	16	713	
Kângra	...	...	710	
Ferozepore	7¾	24¾	829	
Lahore	...	11¾	738¼	
Mooltan	5	23	1,197	
Jhang	...	15½	1,053½	
Montgomery	...	1½	1,048½	
Amritsar	2	16	329	
Gurdâspur	3	24	531½	
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	823	
Bannu	...	...	574	
Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	7½	500	
Muzaffargarh	½	16¼	537¾	
Total District Roads ...	76½	745½	20,430½	
Grand Total ...	174¼	2,508½	23,753¾	

POST OFFICE.

809. Post Offices.—The work of paying Native Military pensioners has been carried on in a satisfactory manner. The system admits of pensioners being paid at or near their homes, and on this account has found favor with the entire body of Native Military pensioners. There were 25,595 Native Military pensioners on the books of the Post Office on the 31st March 1893, and the sum paid in pensions during the year amounted to Rs. 15,29,578-14-6. Ninety-six Native Military pensioners are employed in the Post Office. The post of chaukídár is, however, one which generally appears to suit both the inclination and the physical capabilities of pensioners, and all such appointments are being gradually given to pensioners.

810. As regards Postal work proper, the year was marked by the large number of small Post Offices opened in the interior of districts and the better arrangements made for the delivery of letters to the rural population. By increasing the number of small Village Post Offices the delivery area of each Post Office is reduced, and thus letters are delivered and those for posting collected at shorter intervals. There has been an increase in the number of village postmen also, and this has enabled the Postmaster-General to introduce the fixed beat system in many offices in place of the unfixed beat.

811. Last winter arrangements had to be made to serve troops employed across the North-West Frontier. Postal services in connection with the Isazai and Wano Expeditions had to be provided, and also for the forces sent up the Kurram Valley. The Isazai Expedition terminated quickly, but involved considerable difficulty owing to the short notice given to the Post Office regarding the expedition. In spite, however, of arrangements having to be made hurriedly for horses, Postal establishment and camp equipage, the service proved altogether satisfactory and earned the thanks of the Military authorities. Postal communication with the Wano Expedition was established *viâ* the Gomal Pass to serve the troops employed in the direction of Jandola and Kajúri Kach. The Postal arrangements in this connection entailed considerable difficulty because the troops engaged were frequently on the move. In the Kurram Valley also a Postal service had to be organized over a distance of 123 miles and through country surrounded by frontier tribes.

812. The Punjab Postal Circle had to make the usual arrangements in connection with the Military Camps of Instruction in the districts of Delhi, Ráwalpindi and Lahore. The Camp at Murídke was on an exceptionally large scale, and necessitated special arrangements for different portions of the camp.

813. The receipt of salt revenue was stopped from the 1st October 1892 at all Treasury and Sub-Treasury stations, and also at such other places where for special reasons it was considered unsafe for the local Post Office to be entrusted with the handling of large sums of money. The Government of India also decided that a fee of 8 annas per cent. should be realized on all purchases of salt through the Post Office.

814. The Revenue money order system has continued to work satisfactorily in the four districts in which it has been tried. It is proposed to extend the system to the whole Circle from the 1st of January next.

815. There were several serious breaks on the line of railway, necessitating special measures for the carriage of mails. The more serious were those between Channoo and Kassowál, between Pesháwar and Khairabad, and from Wazirabad to Kuthiála. The heavy rains also caused serious breaks on the road between Kálka and Simla and between Murree and Srinagar. Before the road to Simla could be repaired, the Post Office, at the request of the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Division, undertook the carriage of grain from Kálka to keep down the price of food grains at Simla, which is entirely dependent on the plains for its food supply.

816. There was a considerable increase in the number of School Post Offices during the year. As already stated, such offices are a real convenience to village communities and tend to promote the social and commercial interests of the rural population.

817. Much was done during the year in transferring to the Imperial establishment such District Dâk Post Offices and Mail lines as were found to be self-supporting. All funds set free by this measure have been used for the purpose of a further extension of the District Post by the opening of Post Offices in the interior of districts, by connecting villages by mail lines, and by employing additional village postmen where most needed. The cheap agency of the School Master has enabled much to be accomplished with limited funds in providing Postal facilities in villages, where, but for this agency, no Post Office would be possible owing to the expenditure that would be involved in providing a full-time official for the charge of the office. In many of the village offices only half a dozen ordinary articles are posted and received and occasionally a registered letter, so that altogether there is not half an hour's work every day in connection with the Post Office.

818. The District Dâk establishment in existence at the close of the year under review compared with that in existence at the end of the previous year shows that there has been an increase of 122 in the number of District Dâk Post Offices and of 310 in the number of village postmen; while one additional letter box has been placed out to be cleared by District Dâk agency. Full details are given in the following statement :—

DETAILS.	District Dâk Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1892	195	38	21	387
Opened or entertained during the year 1892-93 ...	134	10	5	329
Total ...	329	48	26	716
Transferred to the Imperial Post or closed during 1892-93.	12	9	...	19
Balance existing on 31st March 1893 ...	317	39	26	697

819. A consideration of the figures in the following statement will afford the best indication of the progress made in this Province by the Post Office. It may be observed that there has been an increase of 235 in the number of Post

Offices, of 55 in that of letter boxes, while 29 additional postmen and 383 village postmen have been entertained during the year. At the end of the official year there were in existence 1,261 Post Offices, 637 outside letter boxes, 750 postmen and 1,123 village postmen :—

Details.	Imperial and District Dâk Post Offices.	Imperial and District Dâk outside Letter Boxes.	Imperial and District Dâk Postmen.	Imperial and District Dâk Village Postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1892	1,026	582	721	740
Opened and entertained during the year 1892-93	292	99	65	414
Total ...	1,318	681	786	1,154
Closed or discontinued during the year 1892-93 ...	57	44	36	31
Balance in existence on 31st March 1893 ...	1,261	637	750	1,123

820. The new system of checking the clearance of outside letter boxes under which the opening of every letter box at the proper time is insured has been found to work in a satisfactory manner and to answer all the purposes for which it was designed. The almost total absence of complaints with regard to articles posted in outlying letter boxes affords the best indication of the success of the hour-plate system.

821. There has been a considerable increase in the Imperial Postal Mail lines of the Province, the length of runner mail lines having been increased by 1,604¼ miles, while that of other than runner lines has been augmented by 279 miles. It is true that a part of these increases is due to transfer of lines previously paid for from the District Dâk Cess, but since in the place of all such transfers additional District Dâk lines have been newly opened, the increase shown in the following statement denotes actual additions to the means of Postal communication in the Province :—

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total mileage in 1891-92.	Total mileage in 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	2,073	2,073	...	...
Mail-cart and Ekka lines	1,081	1,360	279	...
Runners	3,463½	5,067¾	1,604¼	...
Total	6,617½	8,500¾	1,883¼	...

822. There was a decrease in the number of offences on the part of Postal servants punishable by law, the number of such offences having fallen

from 28 in the preceding year to 23 in the year under review. In 15 cases criminal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained, while 6 offenders were punished departmentally. As regards the remaining 2 cases, in one the culprit was obliged to make good the amount he had temporarily misappropriated, while in the other the School Master in charge of the Post Office was transferred to a place where the duties of Postmaster and School teacher were not combined.

823. There was a slight increase in the number of combined Post and Telegraph offices, the number of such offices having risen from 108 to 112. As regards the work done, very satisfactory progress appears to have been made, there having been an increase of 8,758, or 6·76 per cent., in the messages despatched, and of 11,421, or 8·67 per cent., in the number received over the net results of the previous year. The Telegraph revenue has increased by Rs. 24,155-5-4, or 18·01 per cent., as compared with the figures of the previous year. The revenue from sent messages alone exceeded the cost of establishment by Rs. 1,22,248-3-7, showing an increased net profit of Rs. 21,932-7-8 over that of the year 1891-92.

824. There was an increase of 4,178,278 in the number of articles (exclusive of money orders) received in the Punjab Postal Circle during the year 1892-93, the increase during the preceding year having been 2,623,272. These figures show that there has been an unusual development of Postal correspondence, the result of improved Postal facilities in the way of additional Post Offices and the establishment of Postal communication in the interior of districts.

825. Special statistics were kept as regards the proportion which the different classes of articles received for delivery from Post Offices in this Circle bear to one another with special reference to the proportion which articles of each class addressed in English bear to those of the corresponding class superscribed in the Vernacular. It appears that free District Dâk Post correspondence comprises a little less than a sixth of the entire service post, and it is also satisfactory to note that the number of service registered articles and parcels is confined within reasonable bounds. Service post-cards form but about 6½ per cent. of the entire service post.

826. It is quite clear from the statistics that the Native public use embossed envelopes and post-cards almost exclusively. The entire number of non-service articles prepaid by ordinary Postage stamps addressed in Vernacular was only 46,258, and it may be taken that most of these consisted of packets containing Railway receipts, invoices, bills and vouchers, which require necessarily to be stamped with ordinary Postage stamps.

827. The fact that there has been a very great increase in the use by the public of envelopes and post-cards is fully established by the statistics. It appears that 9,023,196 embossed envelopes were received for delivery during the year; of these 2,493,712 were addressed in English and 6,529,484 in Vernacular. Again, the figures show that 14,602,796 non-service post-cards were delivered during the year. Of this number only 2,654,600 were directed in English, the balance, 11,948,196, being addressed in Vernacular.

828. If the number of post-cards delivered be compared with the average number of articles of all classes posted during the year, it is found that post-cards alone comprise 37·46 per cent. of the entire Postal correspondence of the Punjab Circle. It may be gathered from these figures that post-cards are not used by the Native community for purposes for which they were originally designed, *viz.*, for business and other transactions of a non-domestic nature. The practice in this country with respect to the use of post-cards is unique and differs from that of every other country in so far as the post-card is utilized for purely domestic correspondence to a very large extent, and appears to be, so far as the Native public is concerned, the principal means of correspondence through the post.

829. Out of a total number of 38,985,544 articles of all classes delivered, 14,646,739 were addressed in English. If the proportion of the European to the Native population be considered, these figures would appear to show a remarkable spread of the knowledge of English.

830. The Postmaster-General attributes the remarkable increase in the number of post-cards used to the extension of the village delivery system and to the establishment of Postal communication in the interior of districts. The village delivery continues to occupy special attention. More establishment is, however, much needed to bring the scheme for introducing an efficient system of delivery of correspondence in villages on a satisfactory footing and to gain the confidence of the rural public as regards the work of village postmen.

TELEGRAPHS.

831. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year 91 miles of new telegraph line were added, the wire mileage being 283 miles. Twenty-five new offices were opened and 1 was closed, against 74 opened and 13 closed during 1891-92.

832. The following statement shows that there were 24 more offices open at the close of 1892-93 than at the end of 1891-92:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government Offices	135	141
Railway and Canal Offices	240	239
Offices not open for paid telegrams	105	124
TOTAL	480	504

833. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 334,355, being a decrease of 6,278.

834. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 505,532, or Rs. 28,568 less than in 1891-92.

IRRIGATION.

Perennial Canals.

I.—SWAT RIVER CANAL.

835. The only expenditure incurred against the Capital Account was in the construction of eight permanent outlets, and the Capital Account was closed on 31st March 1893.

836. The rainfall registered at Mardán was above the average, having amounted to 20·4 inches against an average of 17 inches in the previous twelve years. On the 2nd and 3rd August there was an extraordinary fall of rain in the hills to the north of the canal, but, notwithstanding that the largest floods on record poured down most of the drainages, the damage done was much less than might have been anticipated. In the Nawadand Nalla, however, the flood rose to within 2·5 feet of the top of the aqueduct on the up-stream side, and the question of increasing the waterway of this work is under consideration. In consequence of the heavy rain and severe floods the repairs to canal works were abnormally heavy, but by the end of the year the whole canal had been put in good order.

837. Owing to good rainfall in January and the consequent absence of demand, the canal was closed for one month from 26th January 1893. The area irrigated during the year was 104,723 acres, and was the second largest on record.

838. The observed discharge of the River Swat above the canal head was 2,039 cubic feet per second on 19th December 1892 and 2,058 cubic feet per second on 19th January 1893.

II.—WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

839. *Capital Account.*—The Báoli chauki on New Delhi Branch, and Nai Nalla Tributary Drainage No. II, the date of completion of which had been postponed to 31st March 1893, were duly completed during the year.

840. The following works, charged to the Open Capital Account, were in progress during the year, *viz.*, two chaukís on the Mahsúdpur rájbaha, one on the Petwar rájbaha, and the new Butána chauki on the left fork of Butána rájbaha; the Jani Flour Mills, which were approaching completion towards the end of the year; the survey and alignment of the new Petwar and Narnound rájbahás, and of the Meham Branch of Butána rájbaha; the construction of Mahsúdpur rájbaha, two-thirds of the work on which had been completed by the end of the year. Under *Drainage Works* the following were completed, *viz.*, clearance of Nai Nalla and construction of a bridge over it for a District Road; Joshi Drain; clearance of Tributary Drain No. II, and the deepening of Nos. III and IV; excavation of Nohra Drain and its Hartari Branch.

841. *Revenue Account.*—Under *Extensions and Improvements* the following works were completed, *viz.*, regulating gates and gear at Tájawála; tramway over Patrála dam; District road bridge over Dipal rájbaha; rebuilding Ganaoli cart-bridge; Beldár's hut and godown at Munak Lock; new out-houses for Chota Thána and Hartal chaukís; new stables for Gohána chauki; alterations of Kurána chauki; Kachrauli drain; a bridge over West Jua Drain; a foot-bridge over Main Drain No. VIII. The following works were in progess, *viz.*, a well at Jínd Chauki; wire rope suspension bridge at Kandila Ghât on the Hánsi Branch; new cast iron grooves for eight bays of Western Jumna Canal sluices. The work done under *Maintenance and Repairs* was of the ordinary character and calls for no remark.

842. Against *Provincial Funds* a new inlet was constructed on Main, Drain No. II, and the Ganda Nalla diversion was extended.

843. A large number of drainage works were carried out at the cost of *District Funds, viz.*, Nangloi Drain; the Bazidpur and Bowána branches of Mangashpur Drain; the deepening of Mangashpur Drain belôw R. D. 74,700; the improvement of Sheikhupura Drain; and the construction of Mahra Drain. All these are in the Delhi district. In the Rohtak district the Bhissana Drain and Syphon, a culvert at R. D. 28,530 of Jua Drain, and the Dhanni Drain were completed.

844. *Canal closures.*—Owing to heavy and general rain the canal was closed for repairs on 5th January, and as there was a complete absence of demand it was not reopened till 7th March.

845. *River discharges.*—The discharges of the River Jumna taken at Hathni Khund on the 19th December 1892 and the 19th January 1893 were 3,521 and 3,761 cubic feet per second respectively.

846. *Navigation.*—The canal-borne raft traffic amounted to 19,419 tons, valued at Rs. 8,44,643; details of boat traffic are not recorded. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 36,157, of which 82 per cent. was due to raft traffic.

847. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigate d during the year was 262,587 acres including 44,799 acres on the Jínd Distributaries and 6,289 acres irrigated in Patiála territory from the Sirsa Branch Canal, and was 72,763 acres less than that irrigated during 1891-92.

II (*a*).—Sirsa Branch Canal.

848. *Old Main Line, Western Jumna Canal.*—The land has all been paid for except that taken up for 'cuts-off' and banks above Dhanaura. The Regulator was completed with the exception of lifting gear for the old Indri Regulator. The Dhanaura works, consisting of Weir, Lock and Escape Head, were practically completed. The Escape Channel excavation was completed, but two bridges remained to be built, and these, together with the alteration of Badarpur Bridge, were the only works remaining to be undertaken on the old Main Line.

849. In the 1st or Karnál Section of the Sirsa Branch a discharge site and seven additional bridges were almost completed, and the only work remaining to be done was the excavation of half the width of the first reach, the other half having already been completed to full depth. The 2nd or Patiála Section has been completed with the exception of two falls, three bridges, and the earthwork of the silting reach at the end of the section. In the 3rd or Hissar Section the land has been mostly paid for, one-third of the channel earthwork was completed, two chaukís were built and eight others sanctioned, and ten bridges were sanctioned and work on them about to be started. All distributaries in the 1st Section were completed except two minors aggregating nine miles in length, and a few masonry works on the Habri rájbaha minors. In the 2nd Section the Sudkan rájbaha with all its branches and minors, and the main line of the Dhamtan rájbaha were completed. The minors taking out directly from the canal were in hand, and the estimate for the Dhamtan rájbaha branches and minors, which remain to complete the distributary system of this section, was expected to be shortly submitted. In the 3rd Section the earthwork of the Pabra rájbaha was approaching completion and the masonry works were in hand. Estimates for some of the branches and minors of this rájbaha have been submitted, and the final alignments for the remainder, and for the other distributaries of this section were being surveyed.

III.—Bari Doab Canal.

850. *Capital Works.*—(1). The widening of the Salampur and Farídnagar rájbahás was sanctioned in the autumn, and collection of materials for the works was begun in October. By the end of the year the following progress had been made, *viz.*, on the Salampur rájbaha: the Head Regulator was remodelled, 60 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were excavated in the first three miles of channel, six rapids, two cart bridges, and two foot-bridges were built; on the Farídnagar rájbaha: the Head Regulator and four rapids were almost completed and 22 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork effected in the widening of the channel to the Amritsar-Pathánkot Road Crossing. In the supply channel of the main canal, below the inlet, a dividing wall 1,000 feet long has been built, which, when extended for a further length of 1,700 feet to the Salampur rájbaha head, will enable the whole of the cold weather river supply to be turned into the rájbaha and thence, through the Salampur rájbaha, into the main canal below rapid No. 17, thus enabling the upper rapids to be repaired without closing the canal.

(2). Work was started on the Gujrát Intercepting Drain rájbaha, 14¾ lakhs cubic feet of earthwork having been completed and some progress on the masonry works made during the year.

(3). The Branch Regulator for the Patti rájbaha extension was built, and materials for the works collected.

(4). The Sarchur Rapid on the Lahore Branch was put in hand during the canal closure, but only two-thirds of the work could be built, as, owing to the heavy winter rainfall and the amount of drainage in the canal, the foundations of the talus could not be got in.

(5). The Rapid below Raniwali Fall on the Lahore Branch was built during the canal closure.

(6). The new Kasúr rájbaha was begun and completed during the year.

(7). The Bhuchar rájbaha and its Kahna Branch were remodelled.

(8). The Ibban Rapid was commenced and half built, and is the first work of its class which has been constructed on this canal by means of a diversion while the canal was in flow.

851. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The following works were completed during the year, *viz.*—

(1) Quarters for regulating establishment at Mádhopur.

(2) The Head Regulator of the Gurdáspur rájbaha and the construction of the Rahowál Minor, both of which remained to complete the Gurdáspur rájbaha.

(3) The permanent weir at the Delhi Gate Bridge on Lahore Branch.

(4) The piers and water-wings of Koháli Fall were raised to suit the remodelled channel of Lahore Branch.

(5) The remodelling of Ghokewáli rájbaha, except a few of the outlets.

(6) Gates and gearing fitted to Majítha and Fatehgarh rájbahás.

(7) The Vallah Drain for passing off storm water headed up by the canal bank near Amritsar.

(8) The Sohal Foot-Bridge.

(9) The Aulakh Minor, which had been put in hand during the previous year.

(10) The Bedian Ditch rájbaha, which also had been in progress during 1891-92.

(11) The remodelling of the Ráiwind, Dodeh, Chabal, Amritsar and Luliáni rájbahás which had been in progress during the previous year.

(12) The remodelling of Basarki, Gilpan, Turkwind and (part of) Thamman rájbahás.

852. The new Signaller's quarters at Rapid No. 2, from which place the future regulation of the supply will be effected, was put in hand at the end of the year.

853. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The toe of the slope of the river bank adjoining the left flank of the canal inlet was repaired with very heavy boulders, which, however, had to be laid under water. The level floor of the

outlet at Mádhopur was repaired, and the glacis of the rapid, the relaying of which with dressed boulders was in progress in 1891-92, was completed; the whole of the rapid is now protected either with Delhi quartzite or with dressed boulders. Four lakhs of cubic feet of shingle were removed from the bed of the inlet channel during August, and fourteen lakhs more during the winter closure. The banks also, where unprotected, were pitched with boulders, necessary repairs to the crest of the weir were effected, and the crates at the toe of the talus on the left flank were restored. The materials which had been collected in the previous year for repairs to Rapids Nos. 1 to 19 were utilized during the closure in making these works secure, but no radical improvements to the rapids will be attempted until the cold weather supply can be turned into the canal below Rapid No. 17 by means of the enlarged Salampur and Farídnagar rájbahás. The Toghyal Rapid (No. 20) was completely rebuilt during the closure. Some shingle clearance was effected in the first mile of the canal, and a good deal of bank pitching was done at various sites between the Head and Rapid No. 19. Some berm-cutting was also done for a length of two miles above Tibri.

854. In the Kasúr Branch the following works were completed :—

(1) Clearance of Algun Escape.

(2) Alterations to the N.-W. Railway Bridge at Jandiála, to suit the future conditions of canal supply.

(3) Repairs to three miles of banks which required to be strengthened.

855. On the Sobraon Branch 28 miles of canal banks were strengthened, and the Railway Bridge at Raya has been altered to suit the new conditions of supply contemplated in this branch. Extensive repairs were effected in the Khem Karan and Patti rájbahás of the 1st Division.

856. On the Lahore Branch the following works were undertaken and completed :—

(1) Paving with ashlar the cisterns of the Sarchur Fall.

(2) Remodelling of the channel between Kandowáli Bridge and Ràniwáli Fall (5 miles).

(3 Fitting of the Khaira Bridge weir with iron grooves and stop planks, and extension of the bridge floor combined with pitching of the side slopes.

857. The remodelling of the channel below Ràniwáli Fall was in progress, bed and berm cutting, and raising of banks having been nearly completed between Ràniwáli and Chawinda Bridge, a distance of 13 miles.

858. On the Main Branch Lower the following works were completed :—

(1) Berm cutting from Laliáni to Daftu (three miles), and at the sites of four bridges, as also for a distance of two miles above Bhuchar.

(2) Repairs to Tarn Táran Rapid, including the filling of a large hole which had formed below the work, and the raising of the crest.

(3) Paving the cisterns of Bhuchar Fall.

859. A good deal of plantation work was done during the year, and no less than 256,710 young trees were given to villagers in the Amritsar district, who had been urged by the Deputy Commissioner to interest themselves in arboriculture.

860. The scheme for improving the irrigation of the Chánga Mánga Forest area was completed during the year, and the estimate has been closed. The work includes 46 miles of distributary channels, two weirs across the main canal, and two large and several small regulators.

861. *Floods.*—The highest flood on record in the Ravi occurred on 28th August, and it is satisfactory to note that no damage of any consequence resulted, either to the river training works or to the canal head-works.

862. *Supply.*—The canal supply was deficient in the early part of the year, and even as late as June the whole of the river discharge was being passed into the canal. Early in July, however, the break of the rains in the hills gave an abundant supply, which was maintained for the remainder of the year.

863. *Closures.*—The canal was closed six times for short periods on account of river floods. In August there was a closure of six days duration to enable the inlet channel to be partly cleared. On the 10th January the canal was closed for general repairs, and the frequent rainfall in January, February, and March made it unnecessary to re-open till 4th April.

864. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the year was considerably above the average in all three districts watered by the canal. The monsoon, however, broke late, but lasted well into September. There was no rain during October, November and the greater part of December, but from the end of December to the close of the year the rainfall was both frequent and heavy.

865. *Water-power.*—The realizations on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 86,994 against Rs. 94,402 in 1891-92 and Rs. 93,935 in 1890-91. The decrease was partly due to the dearness of wheat in the spring of 1892, which resulted in the mills being let at lower rentals than usual, and also partly to the protracted closure of the canal which curtailed the period of working and thus involved loss of revenue.

866. *River discharges.*—The discharges of the River Ravi at Mádhopur on 19th December 1892 and 19th January 1893 amounted to 2,091 and 2,666 cubic feet per second respectively. The discharges of the River Beas at Nowshera on the same dates were 3,202 and 5,782 cubic feet per second respectively. At Shahdara on the Ravi, near Lahore, discharges were taken on 19th December 1892 and 20th January 1893, and amounted to 604 and 6,665 cubic feet respectively.

867. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated during the year amounted to 567,896 acres, and was only 24,889 acres less than that of 1891-92, which is the largest on record. The kharíf area was 238,518 acres, or 23,448 acres more than in kharíf 1891, while the rabi area was 329,378 acres, which, though 48,337 acres less than in the previous year, is an extremely satisfactory result when the peculiar nature of the season is considered.

IV.—Sirhind Canal.

868. *Capital Account.*—The Capital works enumerated in Schedule A of the Completion Report on the construction of the Sirhind Canal, and not completed in 1891-92, were the Raotah rájbaha on Abohar Branch, the extensions of the Sukchain and Lambi rájbahás on Bhatinda Branch, the Dabwáli Escape rájbaha extension on Kotla Branch, and eleven chaukís sanctioned for the above rájbahás. As stated in last year's report, the Raotah rájbaha and minors were completed in 1891-92, but the land payments then outstanding were not fully adjusted in 1892-93, though they have since been disbursed. The Malukpur rájbaha and its minors were completed during the past year, with the exception of a few items, such as the metalling of the roadways of bridges. Some payments were also remaining to be made at the end of the year, but everything has since been cleared off. The extension of the Lambi rájbaha with its minors was completed with the exception of land payments, which have, however, been since disbursed. The Sukchain extension was completed, but the Completion Report has not yet been submitted. The extension of the Dabwáli rájbaha and the construction of the Kot Bhái Minors were also completed. Of the eleven rest-houses included in Schedule A, six had been built in 1891-92, and of the remaining five only one (Jheramwáli chauki) remained to be completed at the end of 1892-93. The remaining items of Schedule A consist wholly of payments due for land compensation on the completed rájbahás; these have all been disbursed with the exception of those due for land on the Dhipáli minors. The two foot-bridges in the Patiála Division, over the Feeder Line and the Ghaggar Branch, respectively, were completed during the year. Of the works sanctioned against the Open Capital Account, the Daodhar Mills on the Abohar Branch were finished, and occupied by a contractor in October. The Executive Engineer's quarters at Ludhiána were begun, but very little was done, as the manufacture of the bricks required for the work was delayed by constant rain.

869. *Revenue Account.*—Under the head *Extensions and Improvements* the following works were carried out during the year, *viz.*, the construction of a lock from the main line into the combined branches at Mánpur; the addition of gates and gearing to the heads of seventy minors; a discharge site at mile 32 Abohar Branch; a foot-bridge was built at mile 22 Abohar Branch, and another at mile 26 was partially built; the basins of two of the falls on the Abohar Branch were contracted in width, with a view to preventing accumulations of silt in the channel below the locks: as it was not certain that this expedient would have the desired effect, it was decided to confine the alterations to only two falls and to await the results. These have been reported to be satisfactory, and the basins of the remaining falls will be altered during 1893-94. Four new ferries were added to the Abohar Branch to complete the number sanctioned. The chaukís of the old pattern at Phidda on the Sutlej Navigation Channel, at Gholia on the Abohar Branch, and at Maholi, Dadahur and Gahal on the Bhatinda Branch were enlarged. The out-houses of Dhipai chauki were re-built, as were also the stables at Mánpur. Several other works such as foot and cart bridges over minors, gauge-readers' huts, &c., were built during the year. On the Patiála Branches the flour-mills at Banbhora were

completed, as were also the additional piers in the falls at Bugra and Babbanpur. A lock from the main line into the feeder line at Mánpur was also built during the year.

870. Under *Maintenance and Repairs* the principal item was the repairs to the weir at Rúpar. The damage done by the floods was relatively slight, but the good effect of the toe-wall which had been added in the previous year was so marked in preventing damage to the end of the talus that it was determined to carry it forward for a further distance of 800 feet, and to protect both this and the length previously constructed by heavy concrete blocks. This work was much delayed by floods and rain, but at the end of the year was well in hand and in no danger of being left unfinished when the river should rise. The repairs needed in the superpassage torrents were not heavy, and had been nearly completed when the year closed. The holes below the falls on both Abohar and Bhatinda Branches were filled in and protected by concrete blocks. Some re-grading of the canal bed in Ferozepore Division was also effected during the year.

871. *River discharges.*—The discharges of the River Sutlej above the Sirhind Canal Head at Rúpar on the 19th December 1892 and 19th January 1893 were 4,620 and 5,210 cubic feet per second respectively.

872. *Canal closures.*—The canal was closed for 21 days in May 1892, 17 days in July, 14 days in August, and 14 days in January 1893, or for 66 days during the year.

873. *Navigation.*—The canal-borne raft traffic amounted to 9,021 tons, valued at Rs. 3,88,650; details of boat traffic are not recorded. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 9,192, of which 71 per cent. was due to raft traffic. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 13,115, so that there was a net loss of Rs. 3,923 on the year's working.

874. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated during the year, exclusive of Native States Branches, was 412,791 acres against 685,610 acres in 1891-92 and 600,162 acres in 1890-91.

875. *General remarks.*—The year was one of much rainfall, but owing to its favourable distribution there were no heavy floods, and little damage was caused by the river or the torrents. The silting of the main line of the canal, which had become serious, has formed the subject of a special report, and measures have since been adopted which, it is hoped, will prevent a recurrence of this difficulty.

V.—Chenab Canal.

876. At the end of 1891-92 the state of the Chenab Canal Project was as follows.

877. The permanent head-works at Khánki, consisting of (*a*) Head Regulator, (*b*) Undersluices, (*c*) Weir, and (*d*) Protection Works, were practically complete. The feeder line to the old Inundation Canal above the Chenáwán Regulator had been excavated, and the canal was running as a perennial canal,

having been opened on the 21st January 1892. Of the branches, the Kot Nikka had been completed for some years; the Mián Ali and its distributaries were practically completed; the widening of the Rakh Branch and its extension to R. D. 229,000 were in hand, and the distributaries from the channel as far as R. D. 80,000 were practically finished.

878. In May 1892 the "Chenab Weir Division" and the "Chenab Canal Division" were constituted Revenue Divisions under the names 1st and 2nd Divisions, Chenab Canal, respectively; the former consisting of the Main Line, the Háfizabad Branch Upper (now merged in the main line) and the Kot Nikka Branch with its distributaries; while the latter comprised the Rakh and Mián Ali (formerly called Háfizabad Branch Lower) Branches with their distributaries.

879. In August 1892 the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the estimate for the complete project of this canal, amounting to Rs. 2,65,15,966 (Direct and Indirect charges), *viz.*—

	Rs.
Old Project with weir	1,09,49,854
Extension Project	1,55,66,112
Total ...	2,65,15,966

The widening of the main line from Khánki to Nanuana was placed in charge of the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chenab Canal, additional sub-divisions being formed for carrying out the work, while a new division (4th Division, Chenab Canal) was constituted in August for the construction of the first 62 miles of the Jhang Branch, and another (5th Division, Chenab Canal) in November for the survey of the country beyond that point, the demarcation of drainages, and the selection of alignments for the continuation of the Jhang Branch, for the Bhawáni Branch, and for their respective distributaries.

880. The progress made in each Division was as follows.

881. *1st Divison, Chenab Canal.*—During the early part of the year the principal work in hand was the erection of quarters for the regulating establishment at Khánki and the completion of the protection bands on the right bank of the river, with other works of a petty description. Towards the end of the year an estimate for a second set of quarters on the right flank of the weir was sanctioned and the work put in hand. The stone piers on the weir were also raised and iron standards sunk in them to carry a wire rope tramway and a telephone wire. On August 15th a heavy flood came down the river. This flood was from 1'0 to 1'5 above the highest previously recorded, and the water impounded behind the retired embankment rose to within a foot or a foot and a half of the top of the band. Owing to the great head of pressure against this band and to rat holes, as well as to possible defects in the earthwork, leakage ensued, which eventually developed into a breach and resulted in half a mile of the embankment being swept away. It was not until the end of September that work could be started on the raising and strengthening of the bands, but the work was then pushed on with vigour, and 175 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed between October and March. This progress hardly gives

an accurate idea of the large amount of work done, as the "lead" was in all cases very considerable, in some places being as much as 13 or 14 chains. Besides the earthwork, the outlet and inlet through the up-stream "Bell's Band" were lengthened and altered, the pitching on the outside of the band raised, and the inside slope also protected in the same way. This had not previously been done, but was found necessary in order to counteract the action of the waves caused by storms of wind on the large surface of water behind the band. The whole of the work was practically complete by the end of January.

882. In November 1892 the manufacture of materials and the excavation for the widening of the canal were commenced, the progress on the latter amounting between November and March to 416 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork, which represents about one-quarter of the whole quantity between Chenáwán and Nanuana. In order to expend the limited funds to the greatest advantage, it was decided to widen the canal at first only below Chenáwán, because the existing head channel above Chenáwán being in deep digging the supply required to feed the Jhang, Rakh, and Mián Ali Branches can be passed by increasing the depth of supply to the extent necessary. The cold weather of 1892-93 was very unfavourable to good progress, being marked by frequent and heavy falls of rain which seriously retarded manufacture operations; not only was it impossible to obtain carriage for materials, but there were repeated losses of moulded bricks, and it was not till March that lime and brick manufacture operations were in full working order, as during the months November-March only 16¼ lakhs of bricks were outturned.

883. Alterations to the following works, necessitated by the widening of the canal, were in progress during the year, *viz.*—

> Chenáwán Regulator, Manchor Bridge, Akálgarh Bridge, Fatehpur Bridge, Ahmadpur Syphon, Sagar Bridge, Sagar Syphon, Chak Chata Bridge, Bhun Syphon.

The first three works were practically completed by the end of the year, though a good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting in the foundations of the new portion of Chenáwán Regulator, the subsoil water level having been raised by the large canal supply running alongside. Materials were collected at all the other sites, and a good start was made at each work. The Karyala Bridge was also entirely rebuilt, and a chauki, with out-houses, a set of regulating quarters, and a Telegraph Office were built at Sagar, the off-take of the Gugaira Branch. In order to facilitate the delivery of material, a fleet of 50 river boats was brought into the canal. This arrangement proved highly satisfactory and enabled much material to be supplied from Khánki, where special facilities for manufacture existed. Some new minors from the Jhandoki and Shahjamál rájbahás were sanctioned, and extensions of the distributary system of this Division arranged for, in view of the good supply now assured. The Jhandoki and Saidnagar chaukís, which were burnt down, have been rebuilt during the year, and two rest-houses for zilladárs constructed.

884. The total amount of work outturned by this Division during the year was as follows :—

	Cubic feet.
Earthwork	61,288,000
Concrete	45,687
Brickwork	123,940
Stone Masonry	12,314
Pitching	259,686

while the following materials were collected :—

	Cubic feet.
Kankar	55,000
Rubble Stone	55,000
Ashlar Stone	7,000
Charcoal	4,141
Firewood	51,735
Timber	3,591
	Tons.
Coal	1,900
	Maunds.
Iron	2,332

The outturn from brick and lime manufacture was—

	No.
Bricks	2,578,755
	Cubic feet.
Lime	29,623

885. *2nd Division, Chenab Canal.—Miân Ali Branch.*—The re-grading of this Branch was completed during the year, the work consisting in the addition of falls of 1'·5 descent at three of the existing bridges; the raising of the floor of a fourth bridge; and the raising of the crest level of the heads of Khuriánwála rájbaha and Kotha Escape at the tail of the branch. The bank from the head to the fall at R. D. 24,834 were found to require raising and strengthening to enable them to carry the higher supplies which it had been decided to run in this branch: about ⅔rd of the work (11½ lakhs of cubic feet) had been completed by the end of the year. Seven rest-houses for the Zillahdár Establishment were built. The quarters for the Colonization Officer at Shahkot (charged to Provincial Funds) were completed before the rains, with the exception of the well, which was not completed till February 1893.

886. *Rakh Branch.*—The earthwork of the extension, which was last year reported to have been in progress as far as mile 46, was completed to the tail during 1892-93, and water was conveyed through the channel to Pakka Mari on 6th March. Two falls and two bridges on the extension were built during the year: the Sar Fathu Escape and the reservoir embankment were completed; two inspection houses on the Dijkot rájbaha were also completed, and nine Zillahdárs' rest-houses constructed.

887. *Distributaries.*—The Kotha Minor extension was completed, and the right bank, which for part of its length was in high embankment, was strengthened and improved. The banks of the last 5 miles of the Mangat Branch were raised and strengthened to suit the new grading of the bed.

888. The following channels were completed during the year:—Mochiwála minor remodelling and extension; Minor for Mauza No. 3 from Mochiwála minor; Mukhiána minor; Akil and Arbi rájbahás; Khair Ali rájbaha; Gatti minor, Pakka Mari and Gatwali minors; Lakhuwála rájbaha and its minor system. The first 10 miles of the Dijkot rájbaha, with minors and water-courses, were also practically finished, and will be opened for irrigation in the kharíf of 1893. The head for Sirwali rájbaha in the forest reserve was also built.

889. *Survey Work.*—The following drainages were demarcated:—

	Miles.
Khansarwála	85
Manawála	34
Maduana	40
Chua Jhar	23
Shahkot	29

The boundary and mile pillars have still to be erected.

890. The following table shows the quantities of work outturned in 1892-93:—

	Cubic feet.
Earthwork	65,452,328
Do. in repairs	9,167,672
Brickwork and Concrete	179,497
Pitching	32,300
Metalling	3,340
Kacha-pacca brickwork	58,200
Kacha brickwork	42,500
	S. feet.
Roofing	4,200

891. *4th Division, Chenab Canal.*—As stated previously, this division was formed in August 1892. The alignment and grading of the first 52 miles of the Jhang Branch were approved in November 1892, and those of the continuation down to the off-take of Bhawáni Branch in March 1893. Channel excavation was started at the end of November, and by the end of the year 496 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork had been executed in the first 52 miles, this quantity being about one-third of the total contents. A channel of 7 feet bed-width was dug along the branch, and completed in March, when a supply 3 feet deep was passed down, thus providing an ample supply of water as far as the 55th mile of the Jhang Branch, for the requirements of the works and of the labourers employed on them. A road along the right boundary of the canal was made from the head to Bhawáni Branch off-take, and materials for distance marks were collected at the required sites.

892. Type designs for the masonry works were drawn up and approved, and subsidiary estimates for several works were sanctioned. The foundations of four bridges were excavated in March, while those of the Head Regulator and of two falls were commenced. The following materials were also collected for the works, *viz.*—

	Cubic feet.
Kankar	232,000
Concrete ballast	115,100
Charcoal	93,600

and 97,000 cubic feet of lime were outturned during March.

893. Work on the Nanuana chauki was begun towards the end of the year; the main building was built to a height of 2′ and the out-houses to 5′ above plinth level. The telegraph office and quarters for regulating establishment were almost completed. Estimates were also sanctioned for two double and two single chaukís with their respective out-offices, but little progress could be made beyond digging the foundations and collecting materials. The Zillahdár's quarters at Nanuana and Hinduana were built to roof level, whilst those at Beranwála were completed and those at Kot Khudayár nearly so.

894. Arrangements on a large scale were made for brick manufacture, but here as elsewhere work was much hindered by the heavy winter rains, and at the end of the year the progress was as follows :—

	No.
Bricks moulded	7,126,000
" loaded	5,845,000
" fired	4,470,000
" outturned	3,545,000
	Cubic feet.
Firewood collected	1,399,500

895. The survey of the drainages in this division, and their demarcation in Government waste lands were completed. A very large amount of surveying and levelling was also done in connection with the alignments of distributaries.

896. *5th Division, Chenab Canal.*—This division, for the construction of the Jhang Branch below mile 54, and of the Bhawáni Branch and of their distributaries, was constituted on the 7th November 1892. The work allotted to it consisted at first in a detailed survey of the country, to determine the alignments of the canals and distributaries, as well as of all the drainages. The manufacture and collection of materials at suitable sites were also intended to be started, so that as soon as alignments should be selected and designs approved, no delay might occur in the rapid construction of the works. Considerable difficulty was found in obtaining survey establishment to accompany surveyors into the "Bar," which is a most inhospitable tract devoid of water. This delayed the commencement of work, but the Executive Engineer and one Assistant were able to make a start on 24th November, while three more Assistants were at work by the end of December. In the four months preceding the end of the official year almost the whole of the drainages in the tract comprised within the division were traversed, and the co-ordinates of the stations recorded, so that not only has a very accurate survey of the features of the country been obtained, but the country has been covered with a number of known points from which any future alignments or levelling operations can be started with ease and accuracy.

897. The alignments of the Jhang Branch below mile 54 and of the Bhawáni Branch were selected, laid down and levelled. An inspection house, with out-offices, quarters for a zillahdár, and a Sub-Divisional Office have been commenced at Amipur, the head of the division. Brick manufacture and kankar collection were started in various places, but no great progress was made, and the reduction of the grant for 'Capital' works for 1893-94 necessitated the closing of several brick-fields at which operations had been commenced.

898. *General remarks.—Colonization.*—At the end of 1891-92 the area of Crown waste allotted to colonists was 48,720 acres, of which 18,181 acres were allotted to capitalists and 30,529 acres to peasants. At the end of 1892-93 the total area allotted was 347,314 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
To Capitalists	27,401
" Yeomen	13,431
" Peasants	306,482

The total area of Crown waste commanded by the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches amounts to about 585,000 acres, and deducting from this an area of 12,000 acres, which will probably be reserved for forest purposes and the grazing reserves in the peasant villages, there remained about 150,000 acres to be allotted after the completion of the distributary system.

899. *Canal closures.*—The canal was closed for six days in August and again for 28 days in January and February. During the latter period a supply of about 200 cubic feet per second was passed down to give drinking water to the new settlers, though the canal was practically closed for irrigation purposes.

900. *River discharges.*—The discharges of the Chenab river at Garhi Gola on 19th December 1892 and 19th January 1893 were 5,693 and 9,236 cubic feet per second respectively.

901. *Area irrigated.*—The area irrigated during the year amounted to 157,197 acres against 35,524 acres irrigated in 1891-92 and as against the area of 105,000 acres assumed for this year in the forecast of the Project estimate.

Inundation Canals.

VI.—Lower Sohag and Para Canal.

902. No expenditure was incurred during the year on works chargeable to *Capital* or to *Revenue, Extensions and Improvements*.

903. Under *Maintenance and Repairs* the following works were executed. The Lalu Gudar and Tali Bagar head channels were cleared of silt and widened. In the main canal the usual silt clearance was effected, and the widening of the channel, commenced in the previous year, was continued almost to completion, 60 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork being excavated during the year in the portion above Haveli, while 14 lakhs were excavated in the reach below. The banks of the main line have also been further strengthened where necessary. The temporary weir at Musewál was replaced by a permanent structure.

904. In the Pára Branch two new permanent outlets were built, and the canal banks at the Sohág Nalla crossing were strengthened. In the Sohág Branch nine permanent outlets were built. In the Haveli rájbaha banks were strengthened and berms cut, the progress reported being 8 lakhs of cubic feet. In the Pákpattan rájbaha eleven permanent outlets were built. The canal was opened on 7th May and ceased to flow on 1st November. The rainfall registered at Kalewál amounted to 8·85 inches against 6·55 inches in 1891-92, and was particularly favourable for the rabi crop. The area irrigated was 70,129 acres against 56,908 acres in 1891-92, and was the largest on record.

VII.—Sidhnai Series.

905. Besides the Sidhnai Canal, this series includes three small subsidiary canals, *viz.*, the Koranga, Fazil Shah, and Abdul Hakim.

906. *Capital Works.*—There was no expenditure on this head during the year.

907. *Maintenance.*—The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 60,299 (exclusive of indirect charges), distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	1,230
Maintenance and Repairs	27,022
Establishment	31,454
Tools and Plant	578
Refunds of Revenue	15
Total ...	60,299

908. The expenditure under *Extensions and Improvements* was incurred principally on building a Munshi's office at Rashida, and on a survey by which it was sought to determine whether the canal supply from the Ravi could be supplemented by water from the Chenab river, the result being that it was conclusively proved that the idea must be abandoned as impracticable.

909. Under *Maintenance and Repairs* the work was of the ordinary description, and included the renewal of needles in the dam, repairs to the floor and talus of the dam, protective works above the dam, and the usual maintenance of banks and silt clearances.

910. The Ravi did not begin to flow till 17th July, but after that began to rise rapidly, and the supply in the canal was steadily maintained till the end of the month at an average height of 3·1 on the 12th mile gauge. In consequence of heavy rain the canal was kept closed for the first 19 days of August. During September and October the supply at the 12th mile gauge averaged 5·0′ and 4·7′ respectively. In November there was a good deal of rain and only a depth of 2·6′ was admitted to the canal. The canal ran dry on the 15th December, but on the 11th January the river again rose and gave good supplies till the end of the year.

911. The area irrigated during 1892-93 was 151,838 acres against 157,514 acres in 1891-92. The discharges of the Ravi, taken at the head of Abdul Hakim Canal on 19th December 1892 and 19th January 1893, amounted to 90 and 1,513 cubic feet per second respectively.

VIII.—Upper Sutlej Canals.

912. The only works charged to *Capital* were the building of a district road bridge on the Kaler rájbaha, and the widening of the first 9½ miles of that rájbaha in order to enable it to carry a supply for the Wanawála Branch, which will shortly be completed.

913. Under *Extensions and Improvements* two masonry bridges were built on the North and South Rájbahas near Dipálpur, and fourteen permanent outlets were built in Háji Chand Minor.

914. *Maintenance and Repairs.—Katora Canal.*—This canal was in flow throughout the year. A diversion cut was excavated in the Sutlej River above the head of the canal in order to draw away the main stream which threatened to cut into the Dehmu creek through which this canal is supplied.

915. *Khanwah Canal.*—The deepening of the Khizrah head was completed. The Nijábat head was cleared of silt, and the upper portion of its course straightened. A considerable clearance of silt was effected below Hujrah; the channel immediately above the Hujrah Regulator was also improved, and a bad bend in the 32nd mile was eliminated by the excavation of a straight cut-off.

916. *Upper Sohág Canal.*—The widening of the canal has been continued, the progress reported being 39 lakhs of earthwork. Two wooden bridges were reconstructed. Further progress was made in removing the bends in the channel, and the working of the canal has in consequence shown a marked improvement.

917. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Mamoki amounted to 19·16 inches against 7·09 inches in the previous year, and was very favourable to the rabi crop.

918. *Working of the Canals.*—Owing to the low supply in the river the canals did not work efficiently till the beginning of July, after which date, however, they received good supplies until late in the season. The Katora Canal flowed for 10⅔ months, the Khanwah for 5½ months, and the Upper Sohág for 7⅓ months. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 210,048 acres against 182,192 acres in 1891-92.

919. *River discharges.*—The discharges of the Sutlej at Gunda Singh on the 19th December 1892 and 19th January 1893 were 5,443 and 10,091 cubic feet per second respectively.

IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.

920. The cash expenditure on these canals amounted to Rs. 2,08,705, consisting of—

	Rs.
From Imperial Funds	1,18,841
„ Zar-i-nagha	81,611
„ Provincial Funds	8,253
Total ...	2,08,705

921. The incidence of expenditure under the various heads was as follows:—

	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	46,766
Maintenance and Repairs	71,375
Establishment	88,665
Tools and Plant	1,899
Total ...	2,08,705

In addition to the above, 404,765 "chhers" or statute labourers were employed, and executed 457½ lakhs cubic feet of earthwork, the value of which (at 6 annas per man) amounted to Rs. 1,51,787.

922. *Extensions and Improvements.*—A well was sunk at the Billiwála chauki. Two needle-regulators were built in the Daurána Langána and Baháwalwah-Lodhrán Canals. The Khadal supply channel from the Mattithal was completed. Work was started on new regulators for Sirdárwah and Gajjuhatta Canals, as also on the earthwork of the extension of Gajjuhatta Canal and the construction of the Panjani Branch.

923. A contoured survey of the country served by the Hájiwah Canal was in progress during the year.

924. An expenditure of Rs. 8,253 was incurred during the first three months of the year in improving the Barkat Ali Khán, the cost being met from Provincial Funds, but the work was stopped in June pending the settlement of certain points connected with the purchase of the canal from its former owner.

925. *Working of the Canals.*—The Sutlej was late in rising, but from the middle of July gave good supplies till late in the season, and was higher than usual throughout the cold weather. The Chenab also was late in rising, but rose rapidly towards the end of July and was unusually high in August. The late date at which the canals began to flow was unfavourable to early kharíf irrigation, and the indigo crop especially suffered. The canals of both systems generally received insufficient supplies during April, May, and June, and excessive supplies in July and August, which tried the canals very severely and caused many breaches.

926. *Area irrigated.*—The area irrigated during the year amounted to 371,033 acres against 368,683 acres in 1891-92.

X.—Indus Series.

927. The expenditure on these canals during the year amounted to Rs. 2,12,847, the incidence under the various heads being as follows:—

	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	30,927
Maintenance and Repairs	1,08,707
Establishment	69,799
Tools and Plant	2,658
Stock	756
Total ...	2,12,847

928. Under *Extensions and Improvements* the following works were carried out:—

(1) A new bay was added to the Regulator of the Baja Branch of Manka Canal, but during a severe flood in August the Regulator was wrecked, and a new one was sanctioned at the end of the year.

(2) The Regulator of the Shoria Canal was damaged by the same flood and some protective work was put in below it.

(3) The Gajani Branch and the Western Distributary from the Fazal-wah Canal were completed.

(4) A permanent head was built for the Ladan water-course.

(5) The Ranawala protective band was completed. The Fauja and Borwála reclamation bands, both of which had been partly constructed in 1891-92, were completed: the former, however, was undermined by erosion, and a new band, aligned at a greater distance from the main stream, was begun at the end of the year. Work was also started on the new Hairo reclamation band.

929. Under *Maintenance and Repairs* silt clearances, amounting to 263 lakhs cubic feet, were effected during the year; the banks of the canals were maintained and strengthened where necessary; and Rs. 17,722 were expended on the maintenance of the various protective and reclamation bands.

930. *Working of the Canals.*—The Indus was higher than usual in the latter part of April and in May, and this benefited the indigo and cotton crops. In June and July the river, though low, maintained a steady level. During the first half of August high floods prevailed, which gave abundant supplies to the canals and enabled the rice crop to be matured. The river then fell, but the abnormally heavy rainfall supplemented the canal supplies, which would otherwise have been insufficient for the rabi waterings. In the "Pachadh" tract the hill torrents flowed strongly and enabled the cultivators to raise a bumper kharíf crop without resorting to canal water. The canals on the whole worked fairly well, though the Chibri Canal was cut through by erosion and the Kutab lost about a mile of its head channel from the same cause.

931. *River discharges.*—The discharges of the Indus at Dera Ghá́zi Khan on 19th December 1892 and 19th January 1893 amounted to 30,169 and 26,177 cubic feet per second respectively.

932. *Area irrigated.*—The area irrigated amounted to 206,576 acres against 217,890 acres in 1891-92.

XI.—Shahpur (Imperial) Inundation Canals.

933. During the year the main Line of the New Sahiwál Canal was deepened to its ultimate level and the banks were strengthened where necessary. It had been widened to 17 feet during 1891-92, and there was an intention to further widen it to 23 feet in 1892-93, but owing to the unprecedented scarcity of labour this work had to be deferred. All the masonry works on the main line were completed. The earthwork of the distributaries was also practically completed, while only 8 masonry works remained to be built at the end of the year.

934. A scheme for new distributaries for the Eastern Station Canal, chargeable to *Extensions and Improvements*, was sanctioned, and by the end of the year one-half of the earthwork had been executed, two masonry works had been built, and two others were in progress.

935. Another scheme, for widening the first six miles of the Western Station Canal and for making new distributaries, was also sanctioned against *Extensions and Improvements*. The earthwork of these new distributaries was well in hand at the end of the year, and materials for the works were being collected.

936. *River discharges.*—The discharge of the River Jhelum on 19th December 1892 was 6,62? cubic feet per second. No discharge could be taken on 19th January 1893 as the river was in flood.

937. *Area irrigated.*—This amounted to 29,577 acres against 28,292 acres in 1891-92.

XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals.

938. The cash expenditure on these canals amounted to Rs. 93,341, of which Rs. 74,605 were debitable to Imperial Funds and Rs. 18,736 to Zar-i-Nagha.

939. The incidence of cost under the various heads was as follows:—

	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	7,958
Maintenance and Repairs	29,689
Establishment	55,568
Tools and Plant	100
Stock	26
Total ...	93,341

In addition to this, 448,816 "chhers" or statute labourers were employed. They excavated about 688 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork, the value of which (at 4 annas per man per diem) would have been Rs. 1,12,204.

940. Under *Extensions and Improvements* the following progress was recorded:—(1) The Riayatwah rájbaha of Mohanwah Canal was completed; (2) nine regulators, bridges and stopdams were built.

941. Under the head "*Agricultural works*" a new regulator for the Magassan Canal was almost completed, and the extensions of the branches of Puran Canal were finished.

942. The work done under *Maintenance and Repairs* was of an ordinary character and calls for no remark.

943. The heavy floods of July and August breached the Magassan, Suleimán, Taliri, and Ganesh Canals, and the Kote Ratta embankment, for the repairs of which an unusually large number of "chikar chhers" had to be called out.

944. With the exception of the Surab and Ganesh Canals, the heads of which silted up during the latter part of the season, all the canals worked satisfactorily. The area irrigated amounted to 311,225 acres against 304,056 acres in 1891-92.

MICHNI-NOWSHERA CANAL.

945. This canal, which had been commenced early in December 1891, was completed on 4th July 1892. The extraordinary rainfall which occurred in the north of the Pesháwar district on 2nd and 3rd August 1892 caused unprecedented floods in the nallas crossing the canal. In the case of the Zindai Nalla the flood was 8 feet higher than any previously recorded, and completely wrecked the timber aqueduct. A portion of the Jakrai aqueduct was also carried away. Some delay occurred in obtaining sanction to the repair of these works, and subsequently the whole population of the Pesháwar district was prostrated by fever, so that it was not until early in February 1893 that the canal was again handed over to the Deputy Commissioner in good working order.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

946. A statement of the accounts of the year, showing separately the Imperial, Provincial and Local Revenues and Expenditure, will be found in Table No. 51 of the Appendix. In the Local section appear the receipts and charges of the several incorporated local funds, of which the principal are the District Funds administered by the several District Boards and the Patwári Funds representing the cesses levied under the Land Revenue Act for the payment of Patwárís. A separate detailed statement of the income and expenditure of the District Funds is given in the section in Chapter III of the Report which is devoted to the constitution and proceedings of District Boards.

947. The distribution of the general revenues between the Imperial and Provincial Governments is in accordance with the revised scheme of decentralization which has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97. As stated in last year's Report, the revised distribution differs from that which obtained during the previous ten years in the following respects :—

(1) the Provincial shares of the Land Revenue and of the Excise Revenue and Expenditure have been reduced from 40·7193 and 50 per cent. respectively to 25 per cent. of each ;

(2) the Provincial share of the Stamp Revenue and Expenditure has been increased from 50 to 75 per cent. ;

(3) the cost of Surveys and Settlements, instead of being shared by the Imperial and Provincial Governments in the same proportions as the Land Revenue, has been made wholly Provincial ;

(4) the cost of collecting the Income Tax, which was formerly nearly wholly Imperial, has, like the Revenue under this head, been divided equally between Imperial and Provincial ;

(5) the office establishment of the Accountant-General, Punjab, previously partly Imperial and partly Provincial, has been made wholly Imperial ;

(6) Railway Police and Special Police (Border Military Police), formerly Imperial, have been provincialized, like the rest of the Police expenditure in the Province ;

(7) the charges, other than salaries and allowances of officers, of the new Civil Veterinary Department have been declared Provincial, as has also the expenditure on Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs, formerly Imperial ;

(8) the Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway has been taken over by the Imperial from the Local Government; and lastly

(9) inter-provincial adjustments of receipts and charges realized and incurred respectively by one Local Government on behalf of another have been discontinued. It has been ruled, however, that if any considerable charge of an exceptional nature which ought ordinarily to be borne by one Province is paid in another, the question of a corresponding adjustment between the two Provinces must be specially considered.

948. The following review of the accounts of the year is taken for the most part from the Accountant-General's Appropriation Report.

949. No important changes were made in the classification of the Revenue and Expenditure except that the cost of petition paper, which was formerly debited to 30—*Stationery and Printing* was transferred in 1892-93 to 6—*Stamps*.

950. In the sanctioned Budget of the year the revenue was estimated at Rs. 3,96,29,000 and the Expenditure at Rs. 2,50,59,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,45,70,000. In the Revised Estimate the surplus was Rs. 1,45,83,000, but this proved too high and the actuals showed a surplus of Rs. 1,45,15,000, or Rs. 55,000 less than the original estimate.

951. In the following statement a comparison is made of the revenue of the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Revenue.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.	Difference + more – less.
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue	3,61,57	3,62,53	+ 96
B.—Interest	2,41	2,74	+ 33
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	52	49	– 3
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	16,79	15,84	– 95
E.—Miscellaneous	4,53	4,09	– 44
H.—Railways	1,12	...	– 1,12
J.—Irrigation	5,05	3,80	– 1,25
K.—Civil Works	6,15	6,25	+ 10
Total	3,98,14	3,95,74	– 2,40

In the detailed Review of this Chapter items are entered in the text as well as in the statement in thousands of rupees.

952. The Land Revenue and Provincial Rates show an advance of 98 and 100 respectively, chiefly in consequence of revised settlements in some districts. Stamps contributed an increase of 35, which is due to an increasing tendency to embody contracts in regular deeds. Registration yielded 59 more, due in part, it is believed, to a judgment of the Chief Court, in which it was held that an unregistered deed of sale of immoveable property could not be pleaded against a subsequent registered deed of sale of the same property even if the execution of the former deed had been followed by transfer of possession and its registration was optional. On the other hand, Forests show a decline of 207, due to the dullness of the timber market. The improvement under Interest was caused by larger loans granted to Municipalities and cultivators. The decline in the *Receipts by Civil Departments* occurred partly in Jail earnings, from a diminished employment of convicts on extra-mural labour and manufacture owing to outbreaks of cholera, and partly to short receipts from cattle and other fairs. The falling-off under *Miscellaneous* appears chiefly in the value of work done by the Lahore Central Jail for the Judicial Department. The transfer of the Provincial line of Railway between Amritsar and Pathánkot to the Imperial North-Western Railway system accounts for the absence of revenue from Railways in the accounts of the Punjab Government for 1892-93. The reduction under *Irrigation* is chiefly in the owner's rate and partly also in the revenue from minor canals.

953. The expenditure of the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 is compared in the following statement :—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.	Difference + more — less.
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue	51,45	50,38	— 1,07
B.—Interest	2,57	2,80	+ 23
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,49	1,70	+ 21
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,28,89	1,32,62	+ 3,73
E.—Miscellaneous	19,04	17,76	— 1,28
H.—Railways	1,99	...	— 1,99
J.—Irrigation	2,28	3,00	+ 72
K.—Civil Works	44,43	42,32	— 2,11
TOTAL	2,52,14	2,50,58	— 1,56

954. The decrease under *Direct Demands on the Revenue* occurs principally in Refunds 50, and Land Revenue 128, partly counterbalanced by an increase of 47 and 21 under Stamps and Forest respectively. In 1891-92 the refunds included a special item connected with Land Revenue. The

charges for Survey and Settlement were reduced in 1892-93 on completion of some Settlements. The excess in Stamps is nominal, having arisen from the transfer to this head of the cost of petition paper from the head Stationery and Printing. The increase in Forests is due to reorganization at extra expense of the superior staff of officers and also to the settlement of an outstanding claim of the Chamba State. The charges for *Interest* increased in consequence of fresh loans and advances, as already noticed above. The extension of the District Dâk Service increased the expenditure under *Post Office, &c.* The rise in the *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments* occurs under nearly every major head. In General Administration it is partly due to leave arrangements and partly to the extended tour of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; in Courts of Law and the Medical Department it is due to various causes; and in Jails it is the result of higher prices of food-grains. Reorganizations of the District Police and of the Border Military Police and a general rearming of the constabulary account for the increase under Police, and in the Political Department there were new charges connected with the administration of the Kurram Valley. On the other hand, there was in 1892-93 a saving under Scientific and Other Minor Departments, chiefly in census charges, and under *Miscellaneous* in Stationery and Printing, partly from reduced demands for paper and printing and partly from the transfer of certain charges to Stamps as noted above. Moreover, the head Miscellaneous in 1891-92 included special expenditure for the destruction of locusts. The Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway became Imperial in the current year, and hence the savings under Railways. Under the head Irrigation there was increased outlay on the Michni Nowshera Canal which was completed during the year, and under Civil Works there was reduced outlay on Provincial and Local Public Works.

955. The Provincial shares of the general revenues and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,74,16,000 and Rs. 1,84,78,000, the deficit being met from the balance at credit of the Provincial Services which was thus reduced from Rs. 27,71,000 at the beginning to Rs. 17,09,000 at the end of the year.

956. The several heads of Revenue and Expenditure will now be noticed in detail.

A.—Principal Heads of Revenue.

957. I—Land Revenue—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Ordinary Revenue	2,19,50	2,22,37
Assessment of alienated lands, less quit-rent	2,10	2,06
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts from the improvement of Government estates.	16	31
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue	12,90	10,90
Total	2,34,66	2,33,64

The *Ordinary Revenue* in 1892-93 exceeded that of the previous year in consequence of revisions of Settlements in some districts. The head *Sale of*

Proprietary Rights in 1892-93 includes a special credit of 29 in connection with lands on the Soság and Pára Canal in the Montgomery District. Under the last head the differences appear chiefly in receipts connected with the colonization of lands on the Chenab Canal; sale proceeds of waste lands was 3,68 less, and nazarána and recoveries on account cost of Survey 1,35 and 39 respectively more than in the preceding year.

958. II—OPIUM—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92	Accounts, 1892-93.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	29	33

The increase in 1892-93 is due to larger sales of excise opium.

959. IV—STAMPS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Court-fee Stamps	26,43	25,66
Commercial and other Stamps	13,83	14,93
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	43	45
TOTAL	40,69	41,04

The decline under Court-fees Stamps in 1892-93 is the result of reduced litigation due presumably to the abnormal sickness that prevailed in the autumn of the year. The rise under the second head is chiefly on account of the ordinary impressed paper and occurred in almost all the districts of the Province. It is probably due to an increasing tendency to embody all contracts in regular deeds.

960 V—EXCISE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
License and Distillery Fees, and Duties for Sale of Liquors and Drugs ...	16,96	17,30
Opium	1,35	90
Other Receipts	8	3
TOTAL	18,39	18,23

The improvement in *License and Distillery Fees, &c.*, noticed in last year's report has continued in 1892-93, and represents the normal expansion of the revenue. The extraordinary unhealthiness that prevailed during the last half of the year operated to check the consumption of spirits. Under the second head the decline in 1892-93 was caused chiefly by a change in treating the share of duty on Málwa opium imported into Native States in the Punjab. This share was formerly credited as Government Excise revenue and charged as a refund on payment to the States; in 1892-93 and since it is omitted from the Government accounts altogether.

961. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	27,20	27,63
Patwárís' Cess	12,50	12,04
Rates on Wards' Estates	20	29
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	...	4
TOTAL	39,90	40,90

The improvement in 1892-93 under the first two heads is due mainly to enhancement of rates consequent upon resettlement operations in certain districts of the Province and partly to the cesses in one district for the *kharíf* of 1891 not having been realised till after March 1893. The increase in *Rates on Wards' Estates* is chiefly due to enhancement of the rates levied for the management of such estates.

962. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Income Tax	11,98	12,17

The advance since 1891-92 is in the tax on private incomes, and probably due to more vigilant administration.

963. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency ...	6,72	5,25
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers	2,96	2,45
Other Receipts	52	43
TOTAL	10,20	8,13

The deficiency in 1892-93 includes 143 on account of timber and 37 of grazing. The falling-off in the timber revenue is due entirely to the dullness of the market. The stocks were on hand, but prices were low and there was little inclination to buy. The decrease in grazing receipts is the result of the surrender by the department of the grazing lands in the Háfizabad Tahsíl of the Gujránwála District in connection with the colonization of the Chenab Canal lands.

964. X—REGISTRATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Fees for registering Documents	1,97	2,42
Fees for copies of Registered Documents	52	66
Other Receipts	16	16
TOTAL	2,65	3,24

The increased revenue in 1892-93 is partly the result of a judgment of the Chief Court in which it was held that an unregistered deed of sale of immoveable property could not be pleaded against a subsequent registered deed of sale of the same property even if the execution of the former deed had been followed by transfer of possession and its registration was optional. It is also probably due to some extent to a notification of the Punjab Government whereby the fee for the entry of a mutation of names in the Revenue Record has been reduced to one anna in the case of transfers affected by registered deed. The effect of these rulings was an increase of registration.

965. XI—Tributes from Native States—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Tributes from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and contributions under Rs. 5,000	50	45
Fees on succession to Native States	..	9
Total	2,81	2,85

The credit under the last head in 1892-93 represents the *Nazarána* paid by His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala on the occasion of his investiture with full power over his territories.

A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.

966. 1—Refunds and Drawbacks—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Land Revenue	95	35
Stamps	35	43
Assessed Taxes	14	9
Other Revenue Refunds	35	42
Total	1.79	1,29

The Land Revenue Refunds in 1891-92 were high owing to a special payment of 52 to the Farídkot State.

967. 2—Assignments and Compensations—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Assignments and Compensations	1,57	1,52

No remarks.

968. 3—LAND REVENUE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Charges of District Administration	19,53	19,73
Survey and Settlement	6,06	4,77
Land Records and Agriculture	39	42
Management of Government Estates	18	16
Allowances to District and Village Officers	12,56	12,36
Total	38,72	37,44

Of the increase in *Charges of District Administration* 15 are for salaries of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs, and 4 in Record-Room Establishment. The former is due partly to the appointment of two extra Tahsíldárs and partly to the revision of Náib Tahsíldárs' salaries. The *Survey and Settlement* expenditure was lower in 1892-93, in consequence chiefly of the completion of the Hissar, Ferozepore and Gurdáspur Settlements. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the charge for salaries was enhanced in 1892-93 by leave arrangements. The variations under allowances to District and Village Officers appear in the local section of the account and relate chiefly to the Patwárís' Fees Funds.

969. 6—STAMPS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Charges on sale of Stamps, including Discount	1,15	1,19
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	34	77
Total	1,49	1,96

The excess in 1892-93, under the first head, is chiefly due to increased payments for discount on Sale of General Stamps, consequent on enhanced *Sales of Stamps*. The rise under the second head is caused by the cost of petition paper having been transferred to this head from 30—Stationery and Printing.

970. 7—EXCISE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Charges of Collections	51	51

No remarks.

971. 8—PROVINCIAL RATES—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Establishment and other charges	6	5

No remarks.

972. 10—ASSESSED TAXES—

[Thousands of Rupees]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Collection of Income Tax	11	11

No remarks.

973. 11—FOREST EXPENDITURE—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.		Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
A—Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency.	2,22	2,16
	Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	2	2
	Other charges	1,36	1,45
B—Establishments		2,79	2,97
	Total ...	6,39	6,60

Under "A—Conservancy and Works" there was additional expenditure due to settlement of outstanding claims of the Rája of Chamba; but this was balanced by short disbursements on account of timber, fuel, stores, roads, buildings and Forest improvement. Under this last sub-head there were 2 more spent on surveys and 14 less on plantations due to the completion of the Chánga Mánga irrigation during the previous year.

Under "B—Establishments" there has been an increase of 19, due to the reorganization of the Superior Staff of Officers and to acting allowances.

974. 12—REGISTRATION—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
District charges	81	90

The rise in 1892-93 appears in *Commission to Sub-Registrars*, and is partly due to employment of a larger number of Non-official Registrars, and partly to increased collections.

B.—INTEREST.

975. XII.—INTEREST—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,13	1,34
Interest on loans to Landholders, &c.	12	12
Interest on advances to Cultivators	1,08	1,20
Interest on Government Securities	8	8
TOTAL ...	2,41	2,74

The interest on loans to Municipalities and on advances to cultivators has increased owing to the grant of fresh loans to the Delhi, Dalhousie, Kohát, Ludhiána and Simla Municipalities for water-works and sewerage schemes, and to growth in the amount of outstanding agricultural advances.

976. 13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	1,86	2,04

The *Interest on the Provincial Loan Account* has increased because, as explained the balance of outstanding loans and advances has increased.

977. 14—INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
On Special Loans	1	...
Savings Bank Deposits	70	76
TOTAL ...	71	76

The increase in 1892-93 is due to the growth of the Provident Institution of the North-Western Railway.

C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.

978. XIII.—Post Office—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
District Post Collections	52	49

979. 15—Post Office—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
District Post Charges	1,49	1,70

The receipts represent the traffic earnings, including subsidies from the Imperial Post and Municipal grants-in-aid, of Carriage Dâk services maintained in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Jhang and Kohát, Gurgaon and Mooltan.

The charges represent the cost of maintaining these services, and the cost of the ordinary District Post. Income and Expenditure are to be found for the most part in the accounts of District Boards. A considerable extra expenditure was incurred in 1892-93 in extending and improving the District Post.

D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.

980. XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	13	17
Court fees realized in cash	7	6
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	4,01	3,84
Other Receipts	19	16
Total	4,40	4,23

The *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* consist chiefly of magisterial fines which, as well as the other income under this head, fluctuate from year to year.

981. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,51	1,38
Other Receipts	97	59
TOTAL	2,48	1,97

Under the first head the receipts in 1892-93 were low owing to an outbreak of cholera which put a stop to manufacture for a time in two large jails and prevented transfers of prisoners congregated in the smaller jails where the means did not exist for employing them profitably. The decline under *Other Receipts* is due to the employment of convicts at Chenáwán on extra-mural labour having been stopped for some time early in the year.

982. XVII—POLICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892 93.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,53	5,53
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	18	13
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,12	1,17
Other Receipts	24	17
TOTAL	7,07	7,00

The *Other Receipts* of 1891-92 included a special adjustment on account of the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway Police.

983. XIX—EDUCATION—.

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Fees and Fines	69	81
Contributions	5	5
Other Receipts	4	5
TOTAL	78	91

The increase in 1892-93 under *Fees and Fines* is due partly to improved attendance in the Government College and partly to amalgamation of the Lahore Municipal School with the Central Model School from 1st October 1891.

984. XX.—MEDICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Medical College and School Fees	3	3
Hospital Receipts	4	7
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	1	1
Contributions	31	33
Other Receipts	4	4
Total	43	48

No remarks.

985. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	14	8
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	51	48
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	73	52
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	25	17
Total	1,63	1,25

The revenue of the Bruceabad Farm in Dera Gházi Khan was unusually high in 1891-92 owing mainly to favourable rain in the early months of the year and recovery of arrears. The revenue from Fairs in the same year includes large arrears from the previous year; one important cattle show, which should have been held in the spring of 1890-91, was postponed till 1891-92. The Miscellaneous Receipts of 1891-92 include a recovery of 10 from the Commissariat Department as compensation to the Pesháwar District Fund for loss of revenue due to the transfer of a large grass preserve to the Military Department for Army purposes.

D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

986. 18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor	1,01	95
Staff and Household Expenses	21	20
Civil Secretariat	2,13	2,42
Tour Expenses	46	60
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,88	1,98
Commissioners	3,41	3,30
Account Offices	1,72	1,81
Paper Currency Office	12	12
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	42	43
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,25	1,29
TOTAL	12,61	13,10

The high expenditure in 1891-92 under the first head was due to the salary of Sir James Lyall for the first five days of March 1892 having been paid in that month on his being relieved by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and to the transit pay of the latter having been paid in this Province. Of the rise under *Civil Secretariat*, 10 occurs in the salaries of officers, some of whom were absent on leave or deputation in 1891-92. There is a similar difference of 3 in Establishment owing to the annual increments earned during 1892-93. The remainder of the excess is in Contingencies, chiefly in postage and telegram charges; the disturbed state of the Pesháwar and Derajáṭ borders necessitated heavy expenditure on telegrams. As regards His Honor's *Tour charges*, the tours were more extended in 1892-93 than in the previous year. Under *Financial Commissioners* the difference between the accounts of the two years consists chiefly of 3 in salaries, consequent upon leave arrangement and 6 in Contingencies, chiefly for purchase and repairs of Chubb's locks for treasuries and postage charges. Of the decrease under *Commissioners* 7 are in salaries, the charges for which in 1891-92 was high owing to leave arrangements, and the balance is due to reduced purchases of tents. In *Account Offices* the charges for salaries were increased in 1892-93 chiefly by privilege leave arrangements.

987. 19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Chief Court	3,06	3,19
Law Officers	67	67
Civil and Sessions Courts	11,67	11,73
Courts of Small Causes	39	40
Criminal Courts	13,26	13,55
Refunds	64	58
Total	29,69	30,12

Of the increase under *Chief Court* 8 were caused by leave arrangements and 5 by larger expenditure on postage. The small increase in *Civil Sessions Courts* is made up of several small items. The principal differences under *Criminal Courts* between the two years are 7 in Salaries, 9 in Establishment and 14 in Postage. The increase in Salaries is due partly to leave arrangements and partly to some of the Cantonment Magistrates having attained higher Military rank. The rise in Establishments has occurred partly in the Courts of District Magistrates and partly in those of Honorary Magistrates. Under *Refunds* the expenditure in 1891-92 was high owing to a special refund of fines received in 1883 in connection with the raid on Tánk in 1879.

988. 19 B—Law and Justice—Jails.

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Jail Manufactures	1,47	1,40
Other Jail Charges	8,04	8,28
Other Charges	...	...
Total	9,51	9,68

The decline under *Jail Manufactures* is due to reduction of work in the factories owing to sickness which necessitated smaller purchases of raw materials. The increase of 24 under *Other Jail Charges* consists chiefly of 4 in Superintendence and 18 in Rations, the former being due to the higher rate of pay sanctioned for the Inspector-General of Prisons, which was drawn for a part only of 1891-92, and the latter to the higher prices for food-grains which prevailed during 1892-93.

989. 20—POLICE.

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Superintendence	1,36	1,24
District Executive Force	25,25	27,27
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,52	5,51
Railway Police	1,30	1,31
Special Police	2,77	2,93
Cattle Pounds	30	31
Other Charges	5	5
TOTAL	36,55	38,62

The charge for *Superintendence* was smaller in 1892-93 than in the year previous, partly because there were fewer officers absent on privilege leave and partly because one of the appointments of Deputy Inspector-General was abolished from 1st September 1891. The difference of 2,02 between the accounts of the two years under *Executive Force* is composed of 1,13 in arms and accoutrements, and of 89 in Ordinary Expenditure, the former being due to the new arms obtained from the Military Department, and the latter to the re-organization of the Executive Force from 1st September 1891. The charges for *Special Police* were enhanced in 1892-93 by a revision of the Derajât Border Military Police.

990. 22—EDUCATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Direction	41	43
Inspection	1,65	1,66
University	42	38
Government Colleges, General	53	55
Government Schools	6,79	6,89
Grants-in-aid	2,87	2,92
Scholarships	70	78
Other Charges	37	23
TOTAL	13,74	13,84

Under *University* the expenditure in 1891-92 included a portion of the Provincial grant to the University for 1892-93 paid in advance. The charges for *Government Colleges* were low in 1892-93 owing to certain officers having

been appointed on the minimum pay of their grades. The increased expenditure in 1892-93 on account of *Government Schools* over the previous year occurs in the local section of the accounts, District Boards having increased their outlay on Education. The excess in 1892-93 under *Grants-in-aid* over the actuals of the past year was caused by a special grant for a chapel for the Murree Asylum. Payments on account of *Scholarships* in 1892-93 were higher than 1891-92 owing to a large number of students having qualified for stipends.

991. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Church of England ...	1,85	1,79
Church of Scotland ...	...	3
Allowances to other Clergymen ...	21	23
Other Charges ...	31	30
TOTAL ...	2,37	2,35

No remarks.

992. 24—MEDICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Medical Establishments ...	2,86	3,11
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	1,10	1,18
Medical Schools and Colleges ...	1,02	1,30
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	3,12	3,37
Lunatic Asylums ...	32	31
Other Charges ...	1	1
TOTAL ...	8,43	9,28

The difference between the accounts of the two years under the first head consists chiefly of 20 and 4 in Salaries of Commissioned Medical Officers and Assistant Surgeons, respectively, due to a larger number of these officers being present on duty in 1892-93. The rise in 1892-93 under the second head occurs chiefly in the local section of the accounts and is made up of several small sums. Of the excess of 28 in 1892-93 under *Medical Schools and Colleges* 16 are for Salaries and due to strengthening of the College staff, 3 in Scholarships and Prizes, and 7 in Purchase of Instruments. The enhanced expenditure in 1892-93 on *Hospitals and Dispensaries* is entirely in the local section of the accounts, the District Boards having devoted more of the revenue at their disposal to Medical relief.

993. 25—POLITICAL—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Political Agents	1,99	2,38
Charges on the North-West Frontier	2,85	3,01
Political Subsidies	18	4
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	41	46
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	18	10
Refugees and State Prisoners	5,31	4,66
Other Charges	1,11	2,15
Total	12,03	12,80

Under *Political Agents* the principal difference between the two years is in Salaries owing to the pay (38) of the Assistant Political and other Military Officers attached to the Gilgit Agency having been charged for the first time in the Civil Accounts. There was also an increase of 4 in Telegram Charges in Kashmir. *Per contra* there were minor decreases under several heads. Under the second head the payments for guarding hill passes and allowances to the Khaibar tribes were 3 and 13, respectively, higher in 1892-93. The decrease under *Political Subsidies* was the result partly of the Ruler of Chitrál not having drawn the amount payable to him till 1893-94 and partly of resumption of allowances to other Chiefs. The expenditure for *Refugees and State Prisoners* was low in 1892-93, owing chiefly to the departure from Ráwalpindi to Karáchi of Sardár Háshim Khán and his followers towards the close of that year. In 1892-93 the *Other Charges* include the following new expenditure: (1) Chinese Turkistán Mission 23, (2) Administration of the Kurram Valley 80, (3) the Peshávar-Chitrál Postal Service 6, and (4) Dr. Robertson's Mission to the Káfirs 17. The total of these is 126. On the other hand, 19 were charged in 1891-92 on account of Captain Bower's special duty in Thibet and the Mirânzai expenditure.

994 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Provincial Museums	19	10
Experimental Cultivation	11	13
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	25	34
Botanical and other Public Gardens	1,04	1,05
Other Agricultural Charges	94	98
Provincial Statistics	10	10
Other Statistical Charges	1,25	6
Miscellaneous	8	7
Total	3,96	2,83

The high expenditure in 1891-92 for *Provincial Museums* is due to the purchase and cataloguing of a collection of coins for the Lahore Museum

and under *Other Statistical Charges* to expenditure on account of the census. The increase in 1892-93 for *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* includes a special charge in connection with the Punjab Exhibition to be held in 1893-94.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

995. XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES —

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Funds	63	62
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	50	49
Other Items	7	6
TOTAL	1,20	1,17

No remarks.

996. XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Receipts from sale of Stationery	25	24
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	5	3
Other Press Receipts	1,07	69
TOTAL	1,37	96

The decline in *Other Press Receipts* appears chiefly in the earnings of the Jail Presses, and is due to the Lahore Central Jail not having done so much work for the Judicial Department as in the previous year. This decrease is neutralised by savings under the corresponding expenditure head 30—*Stationery and Printing* noticed below.

997. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS—

[*Thousands of Rupees*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Premium on Bills	5	7
Unclaimed Deposits	32	45
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3	5
Rents	42	40
Other Items	99	95
Extraordinary Items	15	4
TOTAL	1,96	1,96

An unusually large number of deposits lapsed in 1892-93. The *Extraordinary Items* in 1891-92 include recoveries from Municipalities on account of the Municipal share of the cost of the late census, and those in 1892-93 the income realized in connection with the administration of the Kurram country.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

998. 27—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,39	2,43
Charitable Allowances	1,22	1,09
TOTAL ...	3,61	3,52

The decrease in 1892-93 under Charitable Allowances is chiefly due to lapses by death.

999. 29--SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	8,11	8,13
Compassionate Allowances	24	22
Gratuities	14	7
Pensions of the Military Funds	...	3
Other Charges	4	5
TOTAL ...	8,53	8,50

No remarks.

1000. 30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Purchase of Stationery	1,39	1,36
Government Presses	1,13	1,10
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,09	75
Other Charges	1,87	1,47
TOTAL ...	5,48	4,68

The charges for *Government Presses* were low in 1892-93 owing to reduced expenditure on Materials and Stock, Postage, and Office expenses and

Miscellaneous. The actuals in 1891-92 under the third head included 28 on account of cost of petition paper, whereas in 1892-93 the charge on this account appears under 6—Stamps. Under *Other Charges* the expenditure in 1891-92 included the cost of certain books and registers for the Judicial Department.

1001. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Allowances and Rewards	3	5
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	18	15
Charitable Donations	5	6
Reward for destruction of Wild Animals	8	7
Petty Establishment	54	59
Other Items	54	14
TOTAL	1,42	1,06

Under the head *Other Items* the accounts of 1891-92 include extraordinary expenditure by the District Boards for the destruction of locusts.

H.—RAILWAY EXPENSES.

1002. XXVII—STATE RAILWAYS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Traffic Receipts	1,12	...

1003. 38—STATE RAILWAYS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Interest on Debt	1,99	...

Consequent upon the incorporation of the provincial railway line between Amritsar and Pathánkot in the Imperial North-Western Railway system, the Punjab Government ceased to receive revenue from the line and to pay interest on the capital advanced for its construction.

J.—IRRIGATION.

1004. XXIX—MAJOR WORKS—DIRECT RECEIPTS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
In charge of Civil Officers	4,07	3,09

This is the revenue from owner's rates charged on canal-irrigated lands. The falling-off in 1892-93 is stated to be partly due to the smallness of the area irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal during the *rabi* of 1891-92 and partly to the poorness of the *kharif* of 1892-93 caused by the unusually low supply of water in the Jumna River.

1005. XXX—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
In Charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial Canals	68	54
Local Canals	30	17
TOTAL	98	71

The shrinkage in the Provincial section is the result of the Hájiwah Canal having been transferred to the Imperial Irrigation Department on 1st April 1892. In the local section the accounts for 1891-92 include 12 realized by the District Board, Shahpur, by sale to the Punjab Government of the Corbynwah and Shah Muhammad Khán Canal.

1006. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
In charge of Civil Officers	...	5

A special refund of owner's rate revenue in the Hissar District.

1007. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
In Charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	1,77	2,49
In Charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	45	40
Local	6	6
TOTAL	2,28	2,95

The new provincial canal from Michni to Nowshera in the Peshâwar District was completed at an outlay of 2,41 in 1892-93 and 1,58 in 1891-92. In the latter year 4 and in the former 8 were spent in improving a private canal in Mooltan (the Barkat Ali Khán) preliminary to its purchase by the Punjab Government, which has since been effected. On the Hájiwah, another private canal in Mooltan acquired by Government, 13 were spent fot maintenance in 1891-92 ; this canal merged in the Imperial Irrigation Department in 1892-93. In Shahpur the Corbynwah Canal was purchased by the Local Government from the District Board and Khusháb Municipality in 1891-92, and special outlay incurred in improving it in 1892-93.

K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

1008. XXXII—CIVIL WORKS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Provincial.		
In charge of Civil Officers	3,28	3,14
In charge of Public Works Department Officers	59	60
Local.		
In charge of Civil Officers	2,26	2,49
In charge of Public Works Department Officers	2	2
TOTAL ...	6,15	6,25

The Provincial receipts consist for the most part of tolls on boat-bridges and ferries not yet made over to District Boards for management; they also include rents, sales of buildings, lands, &c., and a few other less important items. The local income is composed of the tolls on ferries managed by District Boards and sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c., on road-sides. There was a considerable increase of receipts in 1892-93 in the last account.

1009. 45—CIVIL WORKS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1892-93.
Provincial.		
In charge of Civil Officers	38	33
In charge of Public Works Department Officers	32,54	30,72
Local.		
In charge of Civil Officers	1,18	1,21
In charge of Public Works Department Officers	10,33	10,06
TOTAL ...	44,43	42,32

The expenditure by Civil Officers is for the maintenance of the ferries, rest-houses and other properties from which the receipts above mentioned are obtained; in the local section of the accounts it includes the cost of planting and preserving road-side avenues.

The expenditure by Public Works Department Officers is the outlay on Civil buildings, roads and miscellaneous improvements and the cost of the Public Works Department Staff and tools and plant.

1010. SALT.—The remarks which follow regarding the revenue and expenditure of the four Punjab Divisions of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are taken from the Commissioner's report. As in previous years, the receipts and charges were adjusted by the Comptroller-General in the books of the Government of India, and are therefore not to be found in the accounts of the Punjab Government presented in Table No. 51 of the Appendix.

1011. PUNJAB MINES DIVISION.—The following statement exhibits the gross receipts, charges and net revenue for the year 1892-93 and the three preceding years:—

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.				Net revenue.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Salt duty.	Sale price.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Excavation.	Other Contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1889-90 ...	53,52,453	1,00,359	62,143	55,14,955	1,45,901	57,145	62,814	2,65,860	52,49,095	4·82
1890-91 ...	48,50,703	90,989	57,621	49,99,313	1,47,152	72,645	66,503	2,86,300	47,13,013	5·72
1891-92 ...	49,46,246	92,742	57,279	50,96,267	1,57,158	59,215	82,814	2,99,187	47,97,080	5·87
1892-93 ...	52,66,102	98,739	61,457	54,26,298	1,60,090	62,859	82,630	3,05,579	51,20,719	5·63

The receipts from excise duty and sale price of salt during the year under report exceed those of 1891-92 by Rs. 3,25,853, owing to the sales having risen from 19,78,498 maunds to 21,06,441 maunds. The sales for 1892-93 are

the best known in the annals of the Punjab Salt Mines with the exception of those of the year 1889-90. The selling price at all the depôts in the division was unaltered during the year and continued to be nine pies per maund as in previous years, with the addition, for through-traffic salt sold at the Warthganj depôt, of a charge of six pies per maund for loading, filling, sewing up bags and consigning the salt to the purchasers.

1012. There is an increase in miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 4,178 owing to the increase in the through-traffic trade from the Warthganj depôt. The net revenue has risen by Rs. 3,23,639, and the percentage of charges on receipts has fallen from 5·87 in the year 1891-92 to 5·63 in the year under report.

1013. Under the sanction of the Government of India the establishment of the division was increased, by transfer from the Pachbadra Division in Rájpútána, by one Inspector, one Jamadár and ten peons for the strengthening of the Indus Preventive Line in the Hazára District, where Kohát salt used formerly to be somewhat largely smuggled across the Indus for consumption cis-Indus, and for exportation to Kashmir. In contingent charges an increase in the outlay for excavation of salt is owing to larger sales having occurred and to greater activity in the mine in pushing forward drifts and opening out chambers and storage spaces.

1014. The public buildings and roads (of which there are several hundreds of miles traversing the Salt Range and the ravines at its base to enable the out crops to be visited and inspected) were all kept in efficient order, though the rainy season of 1892 was exceptionally severe. At Khewra the fresh water-supply channel and pipes were properly maintained and the wagon tramway and rolling-stock kept in good working order.

1015. The sales and deliveries of salt from the four depôts in the division for the past four years are given below :—

Year.	Sales.	Deliveries	Increase or decrease over sales.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	21,40,981	21,72,074	+ 31,093
1890-91	19,40,281	18,85,028	− 55,253
1891-92	19,78,498	20,08,973	+ 30,475
1892-93	21,06,441	20,83,686	− 22,755

The sales of the year amount to 21,06,441 maunds and exceed those of 1891-92 by 1,27,943 maunds. The deliveries amount to 20,83,686 maunds and exceed those of 1891-92 by 74,713 maunds. The small difference between sales and deliveries, representing the uncleared balance at the close of the year, is satisfactory.

1016. KOHAT MINES.—The accompanying statement gives the receipts and charges and the net revenue of the Kohát Mines for the past four years:—

Year.	Receipts.		Charges.			Net revenue.
	Quantity of salt sold.	Collections.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Percentage to Maliks, &c.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	6,97,421	2,73,504	27,798	25,354	53,152	2,20,352
1890-91	5,68,430	2,22,922	31,832	26,690	58,522	1,64,400
1891-92	7,51,060	2,94,559	47,430	27,409	74,839	2,19,720
1892-93	6,23,981	2,44,704	47,676	29,070	76,746	1,67,958

The quantity of salt sold is less than in 1891-92 by 1,27,079 maunds, and the realizations are less by Rs. 49,855. The fixed and contingent charges have increased by Rs. 246, and the percentage to Maliks by Rs. 1,661. The net revenue has fallen-off by Rs. 51,762.

With regard to the decrease in the sales and realizations, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát explains as follows:—"Decrease is due to the following facts: (1) a large portion of the available carriage was requisitioned for military purposes or diverted to other trade in southern districts for fear of being impressed for border expeditions; (2) Ghilzai traders were late in coming for their supplies, owing possibly to the heavy rains of last season having destroyed their roads, and it is said the Amír requisitioned their carriage for transport purposes."

1017. MANDI MINES.—The next statement displays the total realizations from Mandi salt, the cost of the establishment maintained at the Mines (Guma and Drang) by the British Government, and the contingent expenditure and the revenue derived by the British Government and the Rája of Mandi, respectively, from the salt during the year under report and the three preceding years:—

Year.	Total amount realized at Re. 1 per maund up to 27th January 1888, at Re. 1-1-6 per maund from 28th January 1888, and Re. 1-2-0 from 15th September 1889.	Due to British Government at two-thirds of duty, *viz.*, 4 annas per maund up to 27th January 1888, and 5 annas per maund from 28th January 1888.	Balance due to Rája.	Charges incurred by the British Government.			Net revenue derived by the British Government.
				Establishment maintained at the Mines.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,44,435	40,849	1,03,586	7,696	43	8,539	32,310
1890-91	1,35,159	37,524	97,635	5,845	735	6,580	30,944
1891-92	1,57,176	43,660	1,13,516	6,341	864	7,205	36,455
1892-93	1,40,058	38,905	1,01,153	5,903	730	6,633	32,272

Compared with 1891-92 there is a decrease in the quantity of salt sold of 15,216 maunds and in the gross realizations of Rs. 17,118. The share of the

gross realizations due to the British Government has diminished by Rs. 4,755 and that due to the Rája of Mandi by Rs. 12,363. The net revenue derived by Government is less in 1892-93 than in 1891-92 by Rs. 4,183. The sales of the year under report were unfavourably affected (1) by an outbreak of cholera in Kángra, Kulu and Mandi ; (2) by cattle disease which is reported to have been prevalent ; and (3) by the unusual severity of the past winter. The establishment was, with the sanction of the Government of India, revised during the year, one Kotegusht and seven peons being reduced and one Inspector and one Jamadár being added to the force. By this revision the establishment has been made more efficient, while the total cost has been reduced. Formerly there was only one Inspector employed, and one or other of the mines, as the case might be, was consequently not properly supervised.

No change has occurred during the year in the duty levied or in the selling price of the salt. Out of the Re. 1-2-0 levied per maund the British Government receives 5 annas as its share of the duty of 7½ annas and the Rája of Mandi receives the remaining 13 annas, *viz.*, share of duty 2½ annas, and price 10½ annas per maund.

1018. The total quantity of salt sold at the mines and the quantity registered for export to British territory and for consumption in Mandi and other Native States in the past four years is as follows :—

Year.	For export to British territory	For sale in Native States.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	75,624	55,092	1,30,716
1890-91	71,982	48,095	1,20,077
1891-92	84,185	55,527	1,39,712
1892-93	73,468	51,028	1,24,496

The Superintendent reports that the State management of the quarries was more satisfactory than in 1891-92, the additional remuneration of half an anna per maund on the sales which was withheld from the miners in the previous year having been restored and the arrears paid up.

1019. SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.—The subjoined statement gives the gross receipts, the fixed and contingent charges and the net revenue of the Sultánpur salt works during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.				Charges.			Net revenue.
	Excise duty.	Hakimi cess.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Contingent.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	8,22,127	28,245	223	8,50,595	31,276	5,547	36,823	8,13,772
1890-91	5,88,738	20,417	258	6,09,413	27,910	5,381	33,291	5,76,122
1891-92	4,33,861	14,711	85	4,48,657	25,881	2,816	28,697	4,19,960
1892-93	3,10,453	10,968	77	3,21,498	26,277	5,020	31,297	2,90,201

The gross receipts are less than those of 1891-92 by Rs. 1,27,159, or 28·34 per cent. As compared with those of 1890-91 they have diminished by 47·24 per cent. and with those of 1889-90 by 62·20 per cent. The receipts from Excise duty are less than in 1891-92 by Rs. 1,23,408, or 28·44 per cent., and the Hakimi cess realizations are less than in the previous year by Rs. 3,743, or 25·44 per cent. The comparatively large increase in contingent charges is due to payment of refunds to the extent of Rs. 2,033 on account of arrears of the share due to zamíndárs out of the Hakimi cess collections, payable in 1891-92, the bill for which was not, however, presented until after the close of that year. The net revenue for the year is less than that for the preceding year by Rs. 1,29,759, a falling-off of 30·89 per cent. The percentage of charges amounts to 9·73 against 6·39 in 1891-92, 5·46 in 1890-91, and 4·33 in 1889-90. It has more than doubled since 1889-90.

1020. Statistics of stocks, manufacture and sales of salt at the Sultánpur salt works for the past four years are here exhibited :—

Year.	Stock at commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Sold during the year.	Stock in hand at close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	1,64,135	2,66,980	(a) 3,29,641	1,01,474
1890-91	1,01,474	1,90,485	(b) 2,36,858	55,101
1891-92	55,101	1,63,379	(c) 1,75,992	42,488
1892-93	42,488	92,647	(d) 1,32,708	2,427

		Mds.
(a)	Includes wastage	790
(b)	Ditto	1,363
(c)	Ditto	2,447
(d)	Ditto	8,537

The stock in hand at the opening of the year was 42,488 maunds, there were manufactured 92,647 maunds and sold (including wastage and bad and

unsaleable salt destroyed) 1,32,708 maunds, and the balance at the close of the year was 2,427 maunds.

The year began with a stock balance about 23 per cent. less than that of 1891-92, and during the year the manufacture was less than in the preceding twelve months by 70,732 maunds, or 43·29 per cent. This falling-off in manufacture may be thus explained:—Firstly, the demand for Sultánpuri salt was even duller than in previous years owing to the utter inability of this salt to compete any longer either as regards quality or price with Sambhar salt; secondly, the weather in the winter of 1892 and in the spring of 1893 was rainy and unfavourable for salt manufacture, to which cause is due the low state of the closing balance of stock at the end of the year.

During the year the Balpur group of factories ceased to work; the factories that now remain open number 42 against 67 in 1891-92, 84 in 1890-91, 192 in 1889-90 and 238 in 1888-89. It is possible that for some years to come the number of factories will not fall below what it is at present, as the manufacturers and their money-lenders are making an effort to keep the existing factories going and to prevent the complete extinction of this manufacture.

1021. The average selling price of Sultánpuri salt at Cawnpore was Rs. 3-3-3 per maund, and it was nearly constantly throughout the year dearer in that market than Sambhar salt. The following statement shows the prices at which salt sold at the factories during the past two years:—

Year.	From one anna three pies to one anna nine pies.	Two annas to two annas nine pies.	Three annas to three annas nine pies.	Four annas to four annas nine pies.	Five annas to five annas nine pies.	Six annas to six annas nine pies.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891-92	14,107	58,297	34,493	41,992	17,996	6,660	173,545
1892-93	3,537	30,429	30,574	54,627	2,723	2,291	124,181

About 24½ per cent. of the salt sold for between two and three annas a maund, and the same proportion for from three to four annas a maund. Forty-four per cent. of the entire sales were for prices above four and below five annas a maund. Sambhar of the best kind sold at the lake for two annas nine pies per maund.

1022. CANALS.—The canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1892-93:—

I.—Canals in operation classed as Protective and Productive.

1023. The Capital outlay during the year on canals in operation, excluding Contributions from Native States for the Sirhind Canal, amounted to Rs. 20,65,426—

	Rs.
Direct Charges	20,49,947
Indirect Charges	15,479
	20,65,426
The total Capital invested to end of 1892-93 amounted to	6,79,34,171

Deduct—

	Rs.	
Half direct charges for the year	10,24,973	
Indirect charges to date	27,70,168	
		37,95,141
Balance on which Interest is chargeable for the year		6,41,39,030
Income from all sources, less Refunds		68,09,149
Working Expenses		24,51,631
Balance excess Revenue, being 6·41 per cent. on Rs. 6,79,34,171 ...		43,57,518
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 6,41,39,030		25,65,562
Net result after paying Interest—Profit		17,91,956
Ditto ditto in 1891-92—Profit		13,43,616
Ditto ditto in 1890-91—Profit		13,27,473

1024. The surplus revenue or deficit on each canal after defraying the Interest charges for the year is compared below with the results of the previous year:—

Canals in operation.

Years.	Swat River Canal.	Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	Chenab Canal.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Sidhnai Canal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	48,533	2,21,602	10,75,757	8,28,789	− 4,53,964	− 35,997	1,07,236	17,91,956
1891-92 ...	− 37,599	5,74,877	5,46,122	5,39,832	− 2,98,150	− 51,750	70,284	13,43,616

Only two canals, the Chenab and Lower Sohág and Pára, failed to clear their interest charges for the year. The Swat River Canal shows a clear profit of Rs. 48,533 against a deficit of Rs. 37,599 in 1891-92. There was a falling-off in the earnings of the Western Jumna Canal, while there is a substantial increase in the surplus revenue of the Bári Doáb, Sirhind and Sidhnai Canals.

Taking into account the outlay under *Canals under construction*, which include the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the Jhelum Canal (the latter in abeyance), the excess revenue shows a return of 6·24 per cent., and the net profit after paying all Interest charges amounts to Rs. 17,32,683.

1025. The *Swat River Canal* (which, however, is classed as a *Protective* and not as a *Productive* work) earned a profit of 5·20 per cent. against 2·81 in 1891-92. This result is mainly due to the large areas irrigated both in rabi 1891-92 and kharíf 1892.

1026. The *Western Jumna Canal* shows a profit of 5·74 per cent. against 8·90 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was nearly the same as in 1891-92, but there was a falling-off in the income realized.

1027. The *Bári Doáb Canal* shows a profit of 10·26 per cent. against 7·16 per cent. in 1891-92. This is the largest return hitherto obtained on this canal.

1028. The *Sirhind Canal* earned a profit of 7·27 per cent. against 6·06 in the previous year.

1029. The *Chenab Canal* shows a loss of 0·57 per cent. against a loss of 0·07 per cent. in 1891-92. There was a large increase in capital outlay, while the income realized did not cover the maintenance charges.

It must, however, be remembered that on a very large proportion of the area irrigated no charges were imposed, as the first two crops are free of charge, whilst only half rates are leviable on the next two.

1030. The *Lower Soháḡ and Pára Canal* shows a loss of 1·29 per cent. against a loss of 3·56 per cent. in 1891-92. The income realized was Rs. 25,219 more than that of the previous year, but there was an increase of Rs. 9,314 in the maintenance charges. There is no doubt now that this canal will give a handsome return in the near future.

1031. The *Sidhnai Canal* shows a profit of 14·95 per cent. against 11·09 in 1891-92.

II.—Canals not classed as Productive.

1032. The Capital outlay at the close of the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 20,19,992 against Rs. 19,44,654 at the end of 1891-92 :—

	Rs.
The income from all sources, less Refunds, amounted to ...	10,53,001
Working Expenses	6,87,270
Balance—Profit, being 18·11 per cent. on Rs. 20,19,992 ...	3,65,731

Percentage of profit in 1891-92	19·03
Ditto ditto 1890-91	8·65
Ditto ditto 1889-90	16·84

1033. The profit of Rs. 3,65,731 is Rs. 4,364 less than that earned in the previous year. The falling-off is due to a decrease in the income realized on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and Indus Canals as shown below :—

	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,03,732	1,97,259	26,103	38,637	3,65,731
Percentage of Profit ...	16·18	179·16	3·69	28·23	18·11
1891-92	59,272	2,29,221	59,822	21,780	3,70,095
Percentage of Profit ...	9·54	208·19	8·45	26·83	19·03

1034. ASSESSMENTS.—On the Canals classed as "Protective and Productive Works" the assessments, including both Direct and Indirect, amounted to Rs. 57,83,781 against Rs. 65,59,978 in the previous year.

The amount assessed on the Canals not classed as "Productive" was Rs. 10,80,010 as against Rs. 10,64,136 in 1891-92.

Particulars.		Canals classed as Protective.	Canals classed as Productive.						Total Protective and Productive.	Canals under construction. Sirsa Branch and Jhelum Canal.	Canals not classed as Productive.	Grand Total.
		I.—Swat River Canal.	II.—Western Jumna Canal.	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial)	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1891-92	36,13,753	1,12,42,228	1,64,54,130	2,36,31,952	92,60,515	7,01,620	9,64,547	6,58,68,745	12,32,183	19,44,654	6,90,45,582
	1892-93	36,12,788	1,13,44,154	1,66,99,454	2,37,92,238	1,08,18,500	6,99,927	9,67,110	6,79,34,171	18,68,815	20,19,992	7,18,22,978
II.—Income realized during the year— Direct, *viz.*, Water-rent and Miscellaneous Receipts	1891-92	2,03,690	15,09,229	16,95,425	20,14,904	1,02,929	59,181	2,04,571	57,89,929	...	4,38,633	62,28,562
	1892-93	2,89,185	11,57,325	23,09,433	24,29,662	1,90,984	83,694	2,11,611	66,71,894	...	3,69,658	70,41,552
Indirect, *viz.*, Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate.	1891-92	...	...	2,49,884	...	1,115	62	...	2,51,061	...	6,19,312	8,70,373
	1892-93	...	...	1,18,969	...	17,518	768	...	1,37,255	...	6,83,343	8,20,598
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1891-92	2,03,690	15,09,229	19,45,309	20,14,904	1,04,044	59,243	2,04,571	60,40,990	...	10,57,945	70,98,935
	1892-93	2,89,185	11,57,325	24,28,402	24,29,662	2,08,502	84,462	2,11,611	68,09,149	...	10,53,001	78,62,150
III.—Charges for the year— Maintenance, including Establishment	1891-92	1,02,054	5,08,431	7,66,603	5,82,995	1,10,141	84,199	97,515	22,51,938	...	6,87,850	29,39,788
	1892-93	1,01,252	5,06,514	7,14,596	6,98,975	2,69,774	93,513	67,007	24,51,631	...	6,87,270	31,38,901
Interest on Capital outlay ...	1891-92	1,39,235	4,25,921	6,32,584	8,92,077	2,92,053	26,794	36,772	24,45,436	35,672	...	24,81,108
	1892-93	1,39,400	4,29,209	6,38,049	9,01,898	3,92,692	26,946	37,368	25,65,562	59,273	...	26,24,835
Total ...	1891-92	2,41,289	9,34,352	13,99,187	14,75,072	4,02,194	1,10,993	1,34,287	46,97,374	35,672	6,87,850	54,20,896
	1892-93	2,40,652	9,35,723	13,52,645	16,00,873	6,62,466	1,20,459	1,04,375	50,17,193	59,273	6,87,270	57,63,736
IV.—Profit and Loss— (*a*) Including Interest on Capital outlay...	1891-92	− 37,599	5,74,877	5,46,122	5,39,832	− 2,98,150	− 51,750	70,284	13,43,616	− 35,672	3,70,095	16,78,039
	1892-93	48,533	2,21,602	10,75,757	8,28,789	− 4,53,964	− 35,997	1,07,236	17,91,956	− 59,273	3,65,731	20,98,414
(*b*) Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On Direct Income. Amount ...	1891-92	1,01,636	10,00,798	9,28,822	14,31,909	− 7,212	− 25,018	1,07,056	35,37,991	...	− 2,49,217	32,88,774
	1892-93	1,87,933	6,50,811	15,94,837	17,30,687	− 78,790	− 9,819	1,44,604	42,20,263	...	− 3,17,612	39,02,651
On Direct Income. Percentage on Capital outlay	1891-92	2·81	8·90	5·64	6·06	− 0·07	− 3·56	11·09	5·35	...	− 12·82	4·76
	1892-93	5·20	5·74	9·55	7·27	− 0·73	− 1·40	14·95	6·21	...	− 15·72	5·43
On Total Income Direct and Indirect. Amount ...	1891-92	1,01,636	10,00,798	11,78,706	14,31,909	− 6,097	− 24,956	1,07,056	37,89,052	...	3,70,095	41,59,147
	1892-93	1,87,933	6,50,811	17,13,806	17,30,687	− 61,272	− 9,051	1,44,604	43,57,518	...	3,65,731	47,23,249
On Total Income Direct and Indirect. Percentage on Capital outlay	1891-92	2·81	8·90	7·16	6·06	− 0·07	− 3·56	11·09	5·75	...	19·03	6·02
	1892-93	5·20	5·74	10·26	7·27	− 0·57	− 1·29	14·95	6·41	...	18·11	6·57

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(Census of 26th February 1891.)

1035. SUCCESSIVE ENUMERATIONS.—The first reliable census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st January 1855. At that time the Delhi territory was not included in the Province. The population of the tract in question had, however, been enumerated at the census of the North-Western Provinces, taken on 1st January 1853, with the exception of the district of Sirsa,[1] for which the earliest reliable figures are obtained from a settlement census taken village by village between 1852 and 1862.[2] The next census was taken on the 10th of January 1868, and embraced the whole British territory of the Punjab as it now stands but did not extend to the dominions of the Native States. This was succeeded by a more elaborate and careful enumeration on the 17th February 1881, which embraced the whole population of the Province. The recent census of 1891 relates, with some insignificant variations, to the same area as that of 1881, and was conducted on very similar principles. The three first enumerations are, it will be observed, separated, roughly speaking, from each other by identical intervals of a little more than 13 years, and are followed by the recent census at an interval of 10 years. In the following paragraphs the figures of the census of 1891 are always referred to, save when the contrary is expressed.

1036. DISTRIBUTION OVER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—Of the total population of the Punjab 88·58 per cent. is rural and 11·42 per cent. urban, the rural proportion being largest in the hills and in the western districts. The people inhabit 54,989 towns and villages, in which they are grouped in the following proportions :—

Size of villages or towns.	Percentage of the population.	Size of villages or towns.	Percentage of the population.
1—200	5·5		
200—500	19·1	5,000—10,000	4·4
500—1,000	23·9	10,000—15,000	1·4
1,000—2,000	22·3	15,000—20,000	·8
2,000—3,000	9·0	20,000—30,000	1·7
3,000—5,000	7·1	50,000 and over	4·7

1037. The towns of more than 50,000 souls are—Delhi (192,579); Lahore (176,854); Amritsar (136,766); Pesháwar (84,191); Umballa (79,294); Ráwalpindi (73,795); Jullundur (66,202); Siálkot (55,087); and Ferozepore (50,437).

[1] Now partly in Hissar and partly in Ferozepore.

[2] A rough enumeration had previously been made in 1849.

1038. The definition of a town for the purposes of the census is necessarily a somewhat arbitrary one, and differs slightly from that adopted in 1881. The population per village (*i. e.*, excluding towns) is on an average 532 for British territory and 407 for the Province. But the figures do not fully represent the distribution of the population over units of habitation. The land-owning tribes of the west of the Province, many of whom have but lately abandoned pastoral for agricultural pursuits, are often spread over their tribal territories in numerous small hamlets, and the "village" is merely a groud of these hamlets, included within a common boundary for administrative convenience. So where, as in the Himalayas and in many parts of the frontier and Salt Range tracts, a small body of some dominant race are the over-lords of a subject population; the former are often concentrated into a few large villages, while the latter are widely scattered over the area they still cultivate. Thus in the hills and in parts of the western divisions the village is a purely artificial unit, and the extraordinary number of small villages returned for Native States is due to the fact that, in the Hill States, each hamlet has been treated as a separate village. Excluding these portions of the Province, the average village is largest where the rule of the Government which preceded our own was weakest and peace least secure, where the land-owners belong to the ruling races of the Punjab, and where a rude agriculture, largely supplemented by pastoral pursuits, renders a considerable area at once necessary to and manageable by the village.

1039. DISTRIBUTION OVER AREA.—The number of souls per square mile is 169 against 152 in 1881. If the urban population be excluded, the figures at the two enumerations are 149 and 135 respectively. The incidence in British territory is 188 total and 167 rural, against 177 and 154 in 1881; and of the rural population there are 237 to the culturable, and 464 to the cultivated, square mile, as against an incidence in 1881 of 224 and 448 respectively. The density of the rural population on the total area varies from 539 in Jullundur to 46 in Dera Ismail Khan. It is greatest in the central submontane districts and smallest in the south-west; and the increase in density has been greatest in the districts already most thickly populated. The primary condition that determines the density of the population is the existence either of an ample rainfall or of a spring-level of such moderate depth as to render irrigation easy. This condition satisfied, the intrinsic fertility of the soil is the secondary factor.

1040. DISTRIBUTION AMONG HOUSES AND FAMILIES.—The leading figures are as follows:—

Number of families per occupied house	1·41
Number of persons per occupied house	6·54
Number of persons per resident family	4·65

1041. The average number of persons to an occupied house is 8·47 in the east as against 5·48 in the west; and this reflects a difference in the social customs of these two parts of the Province. The average number of persons per house in the Province is now 6·67 as against 6·96 in 1881, and although the definition of a house for census purposes differed slightly at the two enumerations, there seems little doubt that the tendency to separate and live in distinct houses is increasing.

1042. At the same time the number of persons in a family has slightly increased, *viz.*, from 4·27 in 1868 and 4·56 in 1881 to 4·65 in 1891. The separation of families is not proceeding as fast as the increase of the population, or as the separation of joint rights in land. Nor does it proceed as rapidly as the increase in the number of houses, from which it may probably be inferred that families, formerly grouped together in the same house, are gradually moving off into separate houses. The number of families in an occupied house has fallen in the 10 years from 1·52 to 1·43.

1043. MIGRATION AND BIRTH-PLACE.—The effects of migration to and from places outside the Province cannot be accurately estimated, as we have not the complete figures for several of the countries (more especially Afghánistán) to which emigration takes place. At a rough estimate migration may be held to have been the cause during the last 10 years of a net increase of ·8 per cent. in the population. The distribution of the migrants is as follows :—

Country.	Percentage of		Percentage of Emigrants on Immigrants.			Percentage of Males among	
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
North-Western Provinces	31·5	29·5	61	61	61	49	49
Oudh	2·4	4·0	34	33	35	70	71
Rájpútána	23·2	28·2	47	43	49	38	42
Sind...	6·9	·9	460	507	371	72	65
Afghánistán and Yaghistán	...	18·5	...	...	...	...	61
Kashmir	15·7	11·8	76	80	72	48	45
Other countries	20·3	7·1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...

1044. The immigration from the North-Western Provinces is largely due to the exchange of women in marriage across the Jumna, the number of female immigrants from the adjoining districts being more than twice as large as the males. The number of immigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is now 6 per cent. less than in 1881. The colonization of the waste tracts in Sirsa and Hissar and the pressure of famine which attracted so many persons from Rájpútána before the last census have now ceased to operate as an inducement to immigration; and the number of persons in the Punjab who were born in Rájpútána has decreased by 10·6 per cent. Similarly, there has been a decrease of 23 per cent. in the immigration from Kashmir territory, the extraordinary exodus caused by the famine of 1878 having entirely subsided.

1045. As in the case of Rájpútána and Kashmir, there were abnormal causes in 1881 to induce an immigration from Afghánistán and independent territory on the west. The railway to Peshávar, the road to Thal and the

Swat River Canal had attracted large numbers of labourers at the time of the last census; but in spite of the absence of any such stimulants to immigration at the present time the condition of the frontier has so greatly improved that the number of immigrants is now nearly 22 per cent., and in the Pesháwar District 56 per cent., greater than it was 10 years ago.

1046. The following figures are of interest as showing the nature of migration in India :—

	Number of persons in each class per 100 of total population.	Number of males per 100 of both sexes in each class.
Born in the district or State of enumeration	87	56
Born in adjoining districts or States in the Punjab	8	37
Ditto ditto ditto outside the Punjab	1·2	37
Total born in adjoining districts or States	9·2	37
Born elsewhere in the Punjab	2·1	57
Born elsewhere	1·7	62
TOTAL	100	54

1047. The above figures show clearly enough how largely the immigration from adjoining districts is one of females, and how the proportion of male immigrants increases as the source of immigration recedes. The large proportion of females in adjacent immigration is, however, a feature, not so much of the Province at large as of the Eastern Districts, where the custom of marrying outside the caste sub-division, the village or the neighbourhood is much more strong than in the Mussalmán West, where the tribal ties are looser and marriage with near relations unprohibited. The tendency throughout the Province is towards an increase in the facilities for the form of migration just described, and women are now sought for in marriage from localities more remote from home than formerly.

1048. Apart, however, from the interchange of females in marriage, there are several interesting features in the migration which has taken place within the Province. There is no marked tendency as a whole to migration to British territory from Native States or *vice versâ*; but whereas in 1881 the balance of migration was in favour of the States, it is now in favour of the districts. A distinction must, however, be made between the Plains States in the south-east and Bahâwalpur on the south-west. The former lie like a wedge between the thickly populated submontane districts of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur and the undeveloped tracts of Fázilka, Sirsa and Hissar. The surplus population from the submontane moves into the Native territory to the south; but from this Native territory there is a constant stream not only to the southern wastes, but also to the already dense tracts between the States and the mountains. And whereas the immigration to the States remains much as it was 10 years ago, there has been a very considerable extension of emigration from them. In the case of Baháwalpur, on the other hand, where migration has largely developed in both directions, the immigration from Montgomery and the north more than balances the emigration to the south-western districts of the Province.

1049. The only portion of the Province where real pressure of population is felt is that which lies immediately under the hills; but the density of the population has not proved to be any bar to immigration, and the number of immigrants into the Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Amritsar Districts (which represent the tract alluded to) has increased 23 per cent. in the last 10 years, while the emigration has only increased 17 per cent. The presence of females among the immigrants has also grown more marked. In the case of Hissar also, where the development of the previously uninhabited jungle has now for some time been inducing immigration, the tendency is for the proportion of females among the immigrants to increase; and in this case the change indicates a slackening of the previous flow of immigration and a gradual settling of the population into the ordinary intermarrying stage. The real immigration into Hissar proper is now largely ceasing; that into Sirsa and Fázilka still continues, but will no doubt gradually alter its character as in Hissar.

1050. Thirteen per cent. of the population were born in districts or States outside those in which they were enumerated as contrasted with 12 per cent. in 1881. The proportion of immigrants tends to increase everywhere. This is not the case, however, in Delhi, where the rural tracts have been singularly unhealthy, or in Amritsar, where an increase of the rural population is accompanied by a decrease in that of the city.

1051. There is no very marked tendency of the people to collect in towns, and in fact the alterations in the importance of local centres of commerce which the opening of new railways has brought about, together with the purely agricultural nature of the chief trade movements of the last decade, have led to a larger development of the rural (11 per cent.) than of the urban (8·7) population. The population of the larger towns or cities has, however, in almost every case increased, the chief exception being that of Amritsar mentioned above, where the terrible fever epidemic of the autumn of 1881 and the general unhealthy position of the town have brought about a decrease of 11 per cent. in the population.

1052. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The population of British territory and the Province generally at successive censuses is shown by the following figures:—

		Increase per cent. since last Census.	Actual population.
British territory	1855	...	15,161,321
	1868	16·1	17,609,518
	1881	7·1	18,850,437
	1891	10·7	20,866,847
Total Province	1881	...	22,703,9 7
	1891	10·7	25,130,127

1053. The numbers in the British part of the Province have increased 11 per cent. since 1881, 18 per cent. since 1868, and 37 per cent. since 1854, and we may say roughly that the population is 40 per cent. greater than at annexation. The comparatively slow rate of increase in the 13 years between 1868 and 1881 is due

mainly to the effects of the scarcity of 1878 and the following years; and the enumeration of 1868, having been taken eight years after one famine and two years before another, occurred at a juncture most favourable to showing a large increase in population. The last decade has been one of ordinary prosperity, and the rate of increase, 10·8 per cent. which is much the same as in Britain, may be looked on as a normal rate.

1054. Part of the increase, especially in the women, is no doubt due to a more complete enumeration; but the proportion to be so accounted for is probably extremely small. The increase may be taken as almost entirely real, and it is very evenly spread. The population have increased in every district and State except Delhi and Suket. The decrease in the latter is due to local causes of no great moment, while in the former it is confined to the rural tracts and is found mainly in the Ballabgarh Tahsíl, where much damage has been caused by floods. The density of the rural population has increased most in tracts such as Jullundur, Kapurthala, Amritsar and Gurdáspur where the pressure was already considerably above the normal. An increase of the rural density is also well marked along the submontane between these districts and Peshávar; and generally speaking the increase is more marked in the Eastern Plains than in the hills or in the west of the Province.

1055. THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—The distribution of the population by religions is shown in the following table :—

	Number returned.		Proportion.		Rate of progress per cent. since 1881.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
All religions	22,712,120	25,130,127	10,000	10,000	10·65
Muhammadans	11,662,434	12,915,643	5,135	5,140	10·80
Hindús...	9,252,295	10,237,700	4,074	4,074	10·65
Sikhs	1,716,114	1,870,481	756	744	8·97
Jains	42,878	45,683	19	18	6·67
Christians	33,699	53,909	15	21	60·00
Buddhists	3,251	6,236	1	2	90·00
Parsís	465	412	...	...	...
Jews	31	33	...	...	...

But the figures for the first three religions include considerable numbers of out-casts, impure by virtue of their food or occupation, who would not be recognized as fellow-believers by the more orthodox members of the creeds which they profess. This is especially the case with the Hindús, among whom have been classed all natives who did not return any one of the other recognized religions. So again the figures for Sikhs include a large number of persons who, though followers of Bába Nának, are not Singhs or members of the Khálsa of Guru Gobind, and therefore not Sikhs in the common acceptance of the term. With the exception perhaps of Jainism, the practice of the religions followed by the mass of the peasantry in the Punjab is usually unorthodox. The great Hindu gods are superseded by a host of minor deities, many of them malevolent, while

the principal objects of reverence to both Hindús and Mussalmáns are the famous saints of the Punjab, Sakhi Sarwar, Gúga Pír, Bába Faríd and the like, who are worshipped indifferently by the followers of both religions.

1056. The Hindu and Sikh population are divided into innumerable sects, according to their different methods or objects of worship and the different teaching of their leaders. On the one hand, there is the peasant's veneration of the Earth, the homestead, the ancestral mound, the heavenly bodies, the snake-chief, Gúga Pír, or the rivers of the Province, more especially the Indus. On the other, are the large mass of the population with their orthodox worship of Shiv, Vishnu, Hanumán, Ganesh, Bhairon and the regular deities of the Hindu pantheon. The division between Shaivas and Vaishnavas is less marked than in the rest of India. The former are most prominent along the hills and among the Brahmans, the latter in the south-east and among the trading classes. The ascetic orders of the Sanniásís and Jogís are found throughout the Province, the latter being conspicuous even on the Peshâwar frontier and as far as Kabul. The worship of Rám and Krishn is prevalent in this Province as elsewhere, and Bairágis and Gosáíns are not only found as an ascetic order, but have in places settled down to agriculture and commerce.

1057. The influence of Muhammadanism on the Hindu cults is perhaps most conspicuously marked by the very extensive worship, by Hindús even more than by Mussalmáns, of the saint Sakhi Sarwar, who is especially popular in the central districts round Amritsar and Jullundur. Islám has, however, left its mark on Indian religions less by direct proselytism than by the internal movements which it occasioned among the Hindu quietists and other reformers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Bishnoís, founded by Jhámbáji, are common in the south-east of the Province, and the well-known Kabírpanthi school is represented not only in the east, but throughout the Province. There are followers also of Námdeo, Ravdás, Udo Dás, Dádu and other "bhagats" in almost every district, and mainly, though not by any means entirely, among the lower classes of the population. Even the great Bengáli revival of Chaitanya is reflected in this Province by a vast class of Aroras and others on the Lower Indus, who revere the memory of the Gosáíns Shámji and Lálji, emissaries sent in the sixteenth century from the Chaitanya Temple in Mathura.

1058. The most noted of the reformers, Bába Nának, has an extremely large following, which includes not only the Nánakpanthís properly so-called, who reject the ordinances of his tenth successor, but also the whole body of Sikhs, who look to him as the founder of their faith. From him and his family have sprung the ascetic order of the Udásís; and among the developments of his teaching we find such extremes as the Epicurean sect of the Guláb Dásís and the disreputable order of mendicant Suthra Sháhís. The successors of Nának gave rise to many sects such as the Narinjanís, the Rámdásís, the Dhirmali, the Rámráias and the Sewapanthís, who conform more or less to the teachings of the founder and claim a varying degree of connection with the true Sikhs of the Province.

1059. These latter owe their origin to Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last of the Gurus, and are distinguished most conspicuously by their abstinence from tobacco and the fact that they never cut their hair. It is in the Khálsa, or

true Sikh element, that the fighting qualities of the population found vent, and the temporal power of the Sikhs was the outcome of the turbulence and fanaticism of this class. Among them we find humane and respectable orders such as that of the Nirmalas, but the most conspicuous are the Nihangs or Akális, who formed the fighting priests of the old Sikh army, and the more dangerous modern sect of Kúkas, who look forward to a restoration of the temporal power of their Gurus and the overthrow of foreigners.

1060. Among the educated Bengális in the Province the doctrines of the Brahmo Samáj in one or other of its forms have found a certain amount of favour; but the most conspicuous theistical movement of the present day is that of the Arya Samáj, which was founded in this Province as late as 1877 by the Kathiawár Brahman, Dayánand Saraswati. The Aryas reject the fictions of the later Hindu scriptures and base their faith on the Vedas alone, from which they educe doctrines consistent with the most modern developments of religion and natural science. They are organized in Samájes and are found mainly among the educated classes; but their zeal has provoked much opposition, as for instance on the part of their more orthodox brethren, and other reformers such as the Deva Dharmís. These latter are the followers of Pandit Satyanand Agnihotri and uphold an evangelistic form of faith, more extreme than that of the Aryas and consequently less popular.

1061. The Muhammadans are for the most part Sunnís, and, so far as they belong to any school at all, follow that of Abu Hánifa, the Imám Azam. The Shias constitute less than 2 per cent. of the Mussalmán population and are not grouped in any particular tracts but are scattered throughout the country. The puritan sect of the Wahábís or Ahl-i-Hadís has apparently slightly increased in numbers since 1881, but the figures are not very trustworthy.

The more emotional phases of Islám have found vent either in a philosophic Súfism or in the various orders, regular or irregular, of "holy men" and their followers. Among the regular orders who observe the prescribed ordinances of the faith are the Chishtís, the Qádirís (including the Nausháhís), the Jalális and Naqshbandís, distinguished from each other by the history of their foundation and the various methods of conducting meditation and Divine service. The irregular orders, who are free from all restraint in the matter of ordinances, though acknowledging the mission of the Prophet, are as a rule disreputable enough, and include the begging Bánawás, the low class Madárís, the self-torturing Gurzmárs, and the wine-drinking Rasúl Sháhís.

The Muhammadans, like the Hindús, have a Broad School, who interpret the Scriptures in accordance with modern knowledge and the facts of Nature. Its head-quarters are, however, at Aligarh, in the North-Western Provinces, and there are not any clear data as to the extent to which its teachings find a following in this Province.

1062. THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS.—Muhammadanism is the predominant religion in the west of the Province; Hinduism in the east. The Sikhs are strongest in the central districts around Amritsar and Ferozepore, and the Jains in Delhi and the immediately adjoining districts. The Native Christians are in largest numbers in Siálkot, Gujránwála and Gurdáspur. The Buddhsits are found only in Spiti, in Láhul proper and in Chamba.

The Hindús show a slightly larger proportion of urban population than do the Mussalmáns, the latter dwelling more largely in towns in the east and the former in the west, or where the religion of each is less prevalent. Of the Sikhs a small percentage only are urban, of the Jains more than half.

1063. COMPOSITION OF THE RELIGIONS BY CASTE.—Of the chief castes of the Province the Aroras, Khatrís and Brahmans are almost entirely Hindu; the Mirásís, Juláhas, Telís, Sayads, Patháns, Bilúchís and Aráins are practically all Mussalmáns. No caste is entirely Sikh or approximately so, but nearly a quarter of the Jats and Kambos are Sikh, and over 20 per cent. of the Tarkháns. Of the Jats 38 per cent. and of the Rájpúts 76 per cent. are Muhammadans. Similarly of the Náís 56 per cent., of the Lohárs 61 per cent., of the Kumhárs 63 per cent., and of the Kaláls 37 per cent. are followers of Islám. The Chúhrás, Chamárs and vagrant classes lie on the borderland between the two religions, not recognised as co-religionists by the Hindús when following their own faith, and barely tolerated by the Muhammadans when they profess Islám. Of the large Chúhra caste 20 per cent. are returned as Mussalmáns and 8 per cent. as Sikhs.

1064. PROGRESS OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIONS.—The changes shown by the returns in the proportions borne by the Hindús and Mussalmáns towards each other are due mainly to the fluctuating character of the religions of the lower castes. Among the Chúhrás, for instance, 149,722 fewer are recorded as Muhammadans now than in 1881, but it is very doubtful how far this result is not due to a change in the system of classification in the returns. Putting apart these considerations there is very little to notice in the respective strength of the Hindu and Muhammadan population. With regard to the Sikhs again there is some doubt as to the reality of the comparison, but it would appear that, although the Sikhs have not increased as fast as the rest of the population, there is little reason to believe that their strength is waning.

1065. CASTES, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.—These are fully discussed in Chapter I, pages 62 to 73.

1066. THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE.—Compared with a European standard, the average duration of life among the people is small and the proportion of children is large. The proportion of children is largest in the west and among the Mussalmáns. Marriage is almost equally universal among Muhammadans and Hindús, and the larger proportion of children among the former is due partly to locality and occupation and partly perhaps to the advantages of later marriage. The following figures show the distribution of every 10,000 of each sex by age:—

Sex.	0—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60 & over.	All ages.
Males	3,004	2,085	1,871	1,306	848	565	321	10,000
Females	3,139	1,983	1,943	1,365	817	521	292	10,000

1067. THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—The figures in the margin show the distribution by civil condition of every 10,000 persons of all conditions in each sex. Perhaps the most striking fact disclosed by the statistics is the very considerable proportion of the men who never marry at all. Of the whole male population between 25 and 40 years of age, no less than 14·3 per cent. is single, while in the Western Plains the proportion rises as high as 18·4 per cent. It is almost certain that this abstinence is due mainly to prudential reasons. Among females marriage is almost universal. The age of marriage rapidly advances from east to west, among both males and females, and is always far earlier for the latter than for the former. The early marriage of girls is a custom depending very largely on locality, and not by any means entirely on religion. Among Mussalmáns the proportion of married girls under 10 to every 10,000 girls under 10 is only 186 against 477 among Hindús, but in the same district the proportion is less divergent. In Karnál, for instance, where Hindús predominate, the proportion among Hindús is 919 against 824 among Mussalmáns; while in Shahpur, where Mussalmáns predominate, it is only 147 against 34 among Muhammadans.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Single	5,231	3,692
Married	4,132	4,915
Widowed	637	1,393
All conditions	10,000	10,000

1068. There are 101·2 wives to every 100 husbands, so that polygamy is not common. It is practically confined to the wealthier classes, though more common among Mussalmáns than among Hindús. The system is due not only to the polygamy allowed by religious law, but also to the practice of levirate marriages, by which, among all but the highest castes, in the centre and east of the Province, the widow devolves to the younger brother of the deceased. Polyandry is a recognized institution only in parts of Kulu and Láhul, and it is doubtful whether the custom is there dying out or not.

1069. There are 14·5 widows to every 1,000 women in the Province, and the percentage of women over 15 years of age who are widows is 23·2. The proportion is slightly higher among Hindús (25·7 per cent.) than among Mussalmáns (21·1 per cent.). But if the proportion of widows is larger than in Europe, the proportion of widowers is also larger, being 64 per mille as against 53 in France and 34 in England. Among Hindús the proportion is 70 per mille; among Mussalmáns 56.

1070. THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.—There are in the Punjab 85 females to every 100 males as against 99 in Italy or 107 in Scotland. The figures are very little affected by migration, and although the sanitary returns, such as they are, point to a larger proportion of male than female births, it is probable that the low proportion of females is due, not a little, to the larger death-rate among them, more especially in early life and during the period of child-bearing.

1071. The proportion of the sexes in the various religions is noted in the margin. It will be observed that the proportion of females among the Sikhs is remarkably low, and especially so in the early years of life. A comparison of the figures in the central districts, where the Sikhs are most prevalent, makes it clear that the lack of women is not a matter of merely local custom, for even in these districts the proportion of women among the Sikhs is markedly lower than among the members of other religions.

	Number of females to every 100 males.	
	All ages.	Under 5.
Hindús	84·1	93·1
Sikhs	77·8	78·3
Mussalmáns	87·1	94·6
All religions	85·0	92·8

1072. As among the different castes the proportion of women is generally speaking largest among the outcasts and vagrants and smallest among the higher castes, the artisans standing midway. The chief castes in which the proportion is lower than the average are shown in the margin. Some of the tribes, such as the Katoch Rájpúts of Kángra, the Gakkhars, Dhúnds and Ráthís, who are known as a matter of history to have killed their female infants in former times, show a remarkably large proportion of females in the present returns, but among the Jats of the central districts and the Khatrís of Gurdáspur the number of women is suspiciously small.

All castes	85·0
Thákur	74·6
Khatri	79·7
Jat	80·2
Brahman	84·1
Gujar	84·8
Rájpút	84·8

1073. THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—The following figures indicate the strength of each class of occupation and the distribution of occupations in the Province :—

Tract.	Government.	Agriculture.	Household.	Artisan.	Commerce.	Professional.	Indefinite.
Hill tracts	1·6	79·0	2·4	11·6	1·4	1·6	2·4
Submontane and central	2·5	54·3	8·8	22·9	3·1	3·7	4·7
Eastern plains	2·1	59·3	6·3	21·9	3·0	3·6	3·8
Western plains	1·9	59·5	3·9	23·7	4·9	2·4	6·7
Salt Range tract	3·4	62·6	3·6	20·3	3·3	2·7	4·1
Total Province ...	2·4	58·5	6·4	21·7	3·3	3·2	4·6

1074. The purely agricultural community depending on nothing but agriculture, who are represented by the returns under "Agriculture," have naturally a larger proportion to the total in Native States and in the hills where towns are few than in British territory. In some of the Hill States the agricultural population constitutes as much as 95 per cent. of the whole, while in Delhi (44·3) and

Amritsar (47·5) the presence of large cities in small districts largely decreases the proportion. The next largest class are the artisans, who are found not only in large cities, but scattered throughout the villages. The same is the case with the commercial class, but the figures for this class are, as would be expected, largest in the districts which contain large cities.

1075. It is difficult to make any comparison with the returns of the last census because the method of classification followed was different and because a different system was adopted for the record of the occupations of dependants. The women and children dependent on others and doing no work themselves were not returned in 1881 as having any occupation, whereas in 1891 they were returned as following the occupation of those on whom they were dependent. But so far as a comparison may be made, it would appear that there has been a considerable falling-off in the shawl-making industry, which is mainly found in Amritsar City, where there has been a corresponding falling-off in the number of Kashmíris, the chief shawl-weavers. The silk and cotton industries show a slight decrease, while the trade in piece-goods has made a considerable advance. Money-lending and banking, educational service, the law in all its branches, and uch occupations as printing, paper-making, book-selling, watch-making, &c., all show more or less of an increase.

1076. Besides the persons who are supported entirely by agriculture, there is a very large class which is *partly* dependent on the same source of livelihood, including the cultivating and other village menials, the priests and professional men, and so forth. Arrangements were made for recording the number of such persons, but the results, though more complete than those of 1881, are still unsatisfactory, and do not by any means represent the full strength of the class which combines agriculture with other means of livelihood.

1077. Of the town population only 16·2 per cent. are dependent on agriculture; and of the rural population, in spite of the large number of village industries, only 19·2 per cent. are dependent on handicrafts as against 41·5 per cent. in towns. While, however, the silk industry is scarcely known outside the towns, 64 per cent. of the wool and 88 per cent. of the cotton industry is carried on in the villages, thus illustrating in respect of the ordinary wants of the people the self-containing qualities of the Punjab villages which have been so frequently pointed out. It is indeed rare to find any class of occupation confined entirely to the urban population, except in the case of the larger cities. Taking the four largest cities of the Province for an example, we find their industrial organization somewhat different in many ways from that of the ordinary run of country towns. While in the towns at large the agricultural population constitute 16·2 per cent. and the industrial 41·5 per cent. of the population, the proportions in the big cities are 5·6 per cent. and 46·4 per cent. respectively. The textile occupations show the distribution very markedly, supporting 12·8 per cent. of the city population as against 11·1 per cent. of that of the towns; and so do the workers in gold, silver, tin, &c., who constitute 6·5 per cent. of the city and only 4·6 per cent. of the town population. The commercial element is also far larger in the large cities (6·0 per cent. against 4·7 per cent.).

1078. THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.—The census figures are as follows:—

RELIGIONS.	MALES PER 10,000.				FEMALES PER 10,000.			
	Rural Population.		*Total Population.*		*Rural Population.*		*Total Population.*	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions ...	95	456	127	588	...	1	7	17
Hindús ...	98	698	158	944	2	6	3	13
Sikhs ...	122	713	135	784	2	14	5	30
Jains ...	296	1,787	695	4.774	4	18	16	80
Mussalmáns ...	64	101	95	225	4	6	7	10
Christians ...	243	2,153	731	6,455	390	762	1,410	3,242
Parsis ...	...	...	1,120	7,452	...	...	1,046	5.556
Jews ...	...	...	556	6,667	...	...	1,333	3,333
Buddhists ...	137	987	137	987	6	121	6	121

The figures are not entirely to be trusted, and, as those for persons under instruction relate merely to those learning to read and write (exclusive of those who are learning religious books by rote), these returns differ from those published by the Educational Department. Taking them as they stand, they indicate an increase of 38·76 per cent. during the last 10 years in the number of males who can read and write, the proportion constituting now 5·88 per cent. of the total population against 4·73 per cent. in 1881. The number of literate males has increased 46·9 per cent. among the Muhammadans as against 36·8 per cent. among the Hindús and Sikhs.

The character of the classes able to read and write is best illustrated by the figures given in the margin.

	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE.	
	On the total of the class.	On the total literate.
Agricultural	1·44	22·07
Professional	7·69	20·26
Commercial	19·78	44·93
Artisan, &c.	·88	8·60
Vagrants, &c.	·68	·36
Foreigners	43·53	3·80
All races	3·26	1·00

The number of females able to read and write has risen from 9,269 to 20,206, of whom 5,185 are Christians, and the proportion of illiterate females is now 997·5 per mille against 998 per mille in 1881.

1079. A novel point in the recent census return was the introduction of a table showing the extent to which English is known among the people. Out of 45,446 persons returned as knowing English 26,172 are Europeans or Eurasians and putting these latter aside the number of Natives knowing English would

appear to be 1 in 1,300. Of these 37 per cent. belong to the commercial, 23 per cent. to the professional and 22 per cent. to the agricultural classes, and the proportion borne by the number knowing English to the number who can read and write any language is very uniform in each class. The caste that knows English best is that of the Káyaths or down-country writers, of whom 5 per cent. know English; while in no other caste does the proportion reach even 1 per cent. Among the native women, who do not profess Christianity, Judaism or Zoroastrianism, only 143 are returned as knowing English, and this is probably an exaggeration.

1080. THE INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE.—The figures in the margin show the number suffering among every 10,000 of the population from each of the recorded infirmities, at the last two enumerations.

Infirmities.	Number suffering per 10,000.	
	1881.	1891.
Insane	5	3
Blind	51	34
Deaf-mutes	12	10
Lepers	4	2

1081. *Insanity.*—The distribution of persons of unsound mind is indicated in the margin. It will be noticed that the centre and east of the Province show a remarkable freedom from the infirmity as compared with the west and the hills. The decrease in the general proportion of insane persons since 1881 is probably real, and is due partly to the absence of predisposing causes, such as famine and want, and partly to the better treatment of diseases leading to insanity. Contrary to the experience of England and Scotland the extent of insanity among women is far less marked than among men,—a result due doubtless in the main to the greater quietness of the lives of women in this country.

	Number of persons of unsound mind per 10,000.
Hill tracts	3·61
Submontane and central ...	2·62
Eastern plains	2·02
Western plains	4·41
Salt Range tract	3·46

1082. *Blindness.*—Blindness, on the other hand, is commoner among women than among men, and various reasons have been suggested for this, *e.g.*, want of vaccination, loss of physical power, the use of veils, the smoke in cooking, the constant mournings, and so forth. The local distribution of the blind does not support at all fully the idea that sandy and hot tracts give rise to blindness more than cultivated areas of an ordinary type.

Tract.	Number of blind persons to every 10,000 of the population.
Hill tracts	15·0
Central and submontane ...	41·1
Eastern plains	34·8
Western plains	32·7
Salt Range tract	20·0

The decrease in numbers since 1881 has been very marked, and continues the decrease already noticed in 1881. The main causes of the decrease are doubtless the greater attention paid to vaccination and the increased facilities afforded for treatment of eye diseases. The proportion of blind persons in the Province is still, however, four times as great as in England. The proportion in the Punjab is highest in the artisan, menial and so-called professional (including the religious and mendicant) classes and smallest among the agriculturists and commercial castes.

1083. *Deaf-Dumbness.*—Deaf-dumbness is more frequent among men than among women, and is far more common in the hills and the north-west corner of the Province than in the plains. The numbers have since 1881 increased in the hills and the Salt Range tract and decreased elsewhere, and there is a total decrease in the Province of 5·9 per cent., which is due probably to the general increase in the standard of comfort among the people. This infirmity seems to have little connection with the caste or occupation of the persons afflicted, and is far more affected by locality than by any other influence.

	Number of deaf-mutes to every 10,000 of the population.
Hill tracts	33·4
Central and submontane ...	8·0
Eastern plains	5·4
Western plains	9·4
Salt Range tract	11·1

1084. *Leprosy.*—The figures refer properly to the true leprosy only and not to skin discolouration, and though some cases of the latter may have been included, the figures are probably on the whole fairly correct. The local distribution of the disease is very marked, being almost confined to the hills. It has since 1881 decreased considerably in the plains, and even in the hills the decrease amounts to 20 per cent. The number of lepers is greatest in the agricultural and professional (or religious) classes and least among the commercial orders; but as in the case of deaf-mutes, the locality of the infirmity is so marked that the influence of caste or condition is comparatively small. Leprosy is rare among children and seldom develops till middle life. It is also much rarer among females than among males, there being generally speaking 3 male lepers in every 10,000 of the population as against 1 female.

Tract.	Number of lepers per 10,000 of the population.
Hill tracts	15·0
Central and submontane ...	2·5
Eastern plains	1·4
Western plains	·6
Salt Range tract	2·0

SANITATION.

1085. SANITATION.—During the year 1892 the total number of births registered in the Province was 784,356, showing a birth-rate of 38·16 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate was 4·14 per 1,000 greater than that recorded in 1891 and 2·40 more than the registered average rate of the previous five years 1886—1890. The highest birth-rate was, as usual, registered in the district of Siálkot, *viz.*, 50·80 per 1,000. After Siálkot come the districts of Gujránwála

and Gurdáspur with birth-rates of 46·53 and 46·17 respectively. In Jullundur, Ludhiána and Amritsar the birth-rates varied between 44·07 and 43·28 per 1,000. In the frontier districts, though the registered birth-rate is still low, there has been a decided improvement generally. The average birth-rate of the principal municipal towns in the Province was 38·68 per mille of population, which is about the same as that recorded for the Province as a whole. Of the total births registered 417,617 were males and 366,739 females, or a proportion of 113·87 male to every 100 female births registered.

1086. The year under review was an exceptionally unhealthy one. There were 1,017,023 deaths registered, or a death-rate of 49·48 per mille, which is the highest rate recorded since the registration of deaths was commenced in 1868. It exceeded the death-rate of 1891 by 20·35, and that of the average of the previous five years 1886—1890 by 18·44 per 1,000. The mortality amongst infants was exceedingly high, the death-rate having been 257·63 per 1,000 among males and 249·72 among females as calculated on the number of male and female infants alive when the census was taken in February 1891. The greatest mortality occurred in the districts of Bannu, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Montgomery, Shahpur and Mooltan. This was due principally to the great prevalence of the autumnal fevers. In the principal municipal towns the average death-rate was 54·22 per 1,000. The highest death-rates were registered in the towns of Tánda-*cum*-Urmar, Sirsa, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhera and Maghiána. Out of a total of 1,017,023 deaths registered, 439,893, or 43 per cent., were registered during the months of September, October and November.

1087. The death-rate among Muhammadans in the Province was 8·05 per 1,000 greater than that among Hindús. The Sanitary Commissioner ascribes the excess of Muhammadan over Hindu deaths to the former being as a class poorer than Hindús and not so well fed and therefore not so able physically to cope with a severe epidemic of fever, such as was experienced in this Province during the last four months of the year.

1088. Cholera, which appeared in epidemic form in the Province for the sixth year in succession, accounted for 75,959 deaths. The disease appeared in every district of the Province, and the death-rate was 3·70, a rate which is higher than that of any year since registration of deaths was commenced. The highest death-rate, 11·36 per 1,000, was registered in the Bannu District. In the districts of Karnál, Montgomery, Hissar, Kángra, Shahpur and Lahore the rates varied between 8·72 and 6·04. The lowest rates occurred in the districts of Muzaffargarh, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi and Dera Ghási Khan. In these districts the rates varied between 0·42 and 1·33.

1089. There were 11,173 deaths registered from small-pox, a death-rate of 0·54 per 1,000. As was the case in 1891, so during the year under review the district of Bannu suffered the most severely from this disease, the death-rate having been as high as 4·08 per 1,000. The passive resistance which has been shown by the inhabitants of a good many places in the Province with reference to vaccination is gradually disappearing. The introduction of vaccination with animal lymph has had the effect of increasing the popularity of vaccination, as parents used principally to object to the taking of lymph from their children's arms, an operation which is no longer necessary when animal lymph is used.

In 1890-91 68 per cent. of the vaccinations were done with animal lymph, in 1891-92 the percentage rose to 86 and in 1892-93 it was 92 per cent. The Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) was introduced into the Cantonments of Subáthu, Dagshai and the town of Dera Gházi Khan. Its provisions were also extended to a portion of the Delhi Municipality.

1090. The mortality from fevers was at the excessively high rate of 34·83 per 1,000, exceeding the average of the previous five years by 11·56 per 1,000. The death-rate from this cause was nearly ten times as high as that from cholera, and this though the year was the worst on record for cholera.

1091. A report comparing the figures of a census of spleen disease carried out by the late Dr. Taylor in certain tracts on the Western Jumna Canal about 25 years ago before the re-alignment and drainage works were carried out with the figures of a similar census has recently been made by Dr. Dyson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and the improvement is so considerable as to prove beyond a doubt the efficacy of such works in improving the health of the people and gives ground for hope that other works of a similar kind now in hand in that neighbourhood and elsewhere will prove equally successful.

1092. Under the head of bowel complaints there were 21,781 deaths, or a death-rate of 1·06. The deaths from these diseases were almost double those of the previous year, and were very severe in those districts in which the highest death-rates from fevers were registered.

1093. There were 6,547 deaths from injuries, in which are included 103 deaths from hydrophobia.

1094. The expenditure on sanitary works in Municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 14,72,431 against Rs. 12,04,769 in the previous year. During the year the water-works scheme at Delhi was completed. The arrangements for carrying out the Umballa water-supply scheme are now complete, except as regards the question of the contribution from the Railway, but the Amritsar water-supply scheme is postponed owing to a difference of opinion among experts as to whether the water it would furnish would be so much superior to that now available as to render it worth while to incur so large an expenditure of money as is involved.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

1095. There were 232 dispensaries open in the Province on the 31st December 1892, as compared with 228 at the end of 1891. New dispensaries were opened during the year at—

Shahabad, Umballa District.
Shahkot, Jhang ditto.
Mooltan City.
Pesháwar City, branches Nos. 3 and 4.
Karnál City.

Two dispensaries were closed during the year, one at Meean Meer and the other at Domel in the Ráwalpindi District.

1096. The following statement shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries open on the 31st December and the total number of in and out patients treated during 1892 and the two preceding years:—

Year.	Number of dispensaries open on the 31st December.	Attendance.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1890	216	48,147	2,532,349	2,580,496
1891	228	49,700	2,541,753	2,591,453
1892	232	53,425	2,937,314	2,990,739

Of the total number of in and out door patients treated 1,719,436 were men, 585,820 were women and 685,483 were children, the corresponding numbers for 1891 having been 1,531,473, 498,881 and 561,099.

1097. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 1,736·64, and the number of beds returned as available was 2,977, of which 2,019 were for males and 958 for females.

1098. The daily average number of out-patients treated was 17,111·54.

1099. The number of in and out patients treated for the principal diseases were—

Malarial fevers	700,784
Scurvy	30,113
Diseases of the eye	267,565
Ditto respiratory system	199,157
Ditto digestive system	502,446
Spleen diseases	45,404
Skin diseases	239,617
Ulcers	260,558

1100. Fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty major and 186,702 minor surgical operations were performed during the year, the corresponding numbers for the previous year having been 13,736 and 171,384. Among the major operations there were—

4,294 for the extraction of the lens for cataract; and
1,720 for the removal of stone from the bladder.

The latter class of operation included the following operations:—

Lithotomy, supra-pubic	11
Do., lateral	607
Do., median	14
Do., vaginal	6
By dilatation of female urethra	8
Lithotrity	6
Litholopaxy	1,068

There were 1,126 dislocations of joints reduced, and 202 amputations of limbs.

1101. The income from all sources and the expenditure for 1892 and the two previous years are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Income.				Expenditure.
	From Provincial funds.	From Municipal and other funds.	From other sources.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	32,720	4,06,542	33,483	4,72,745	4,65,568
1891	55,078	4,41,111	31,834	5,28,023	5,21,585
1892	47,113	4,82,279	65,947	5,95,339	5,92,624

1102. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries, excluding the Mayo Hospital, which is a State institution, amounted to Rs. 5,52,273-14-8, and was derived under the following heads:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From Provincial Funds	15,347	13	3
" Municipal "	2,27,365	9	5
" Local "	2,48,413	7	8
Interest on investments	4,167	2	0
Subscriptions	23,376	13	1
Sale of securities	16,684	14	7
Diet of paying patients	3,911	7	9
Sale of medicines	8,127	11	8
Miscellaneous	4,878	15	3

1103. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,46,277-10-2, and the average cost of each patient treated was 2 annas and 11 pies.

1104. Leper Asylums.—There were 411 lepers in residence in the six asylums of the Punjab on the 31st December 1891, and the admissions during 1892 were 224, giving a total population of 635, or 30 more than in 1891. During the year 121 inmates left the asylums of their own accord, and 91 died, leaving 423 in residence at the close of the year.

1105. The rate of mortality on the total population amounted to 14·3 per cent. as against 11·7 per cent. in 1891.

1106. The income of the asylums amounted to Rs. 24,242 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,105.

1107. Lunatic Asylums.—The total number of lunatics in the Lahore and Delhi Lunatic Asylums during 1892 was 472, of whom 81 were criminal lunatics. There were 132 admitted into the asylums during the year; 44 were discharged cured and 15 were made over to their friends in an improved condition. There were 67 deaths, a percentage of 14·2 on the total population against 7·9 in 1891.

1108. The expenditure, excluding that by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 21,851-1-7 for the Lahore, and Rs. 9,205-9-10 for the Delhi Asylum, the average cost per head in the two asylums having been, respectively Rs. 88-4-11 and Rs. 95-12-10.

VACCINATION.

1109. VACCINATION.—During the year under review there was on an average an increase of two 3rd Class Vaccinators. With this exception the strength of the Vaccination establishment remained the same as last year. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 76,698, or Rs. 1,689 in excess of that of 1891-92.

1110. Eight hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-one vaccination operations were performed by all establishments, or an increase of 13,781 as compared with the number performed in the previous year. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-four of the total operations were upon males and 351,347 upon females, the proportion being 135 males to every 100 females, as against 129 males to 100 females in the past year.

1111. The District Staff of Vaccinators performed a total of 740,787 operations, 515,639 being primary and 225,148 secondary. Compared with 1891-92, the staff performed 51,958 fewer primary operations, but the number of re-vaccinations exceeded those of the past year by 63,085, so that on the whole there was an increase of 11,127 operations. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 95·58, which is almost equal to that of the past year, while the percentage of re-vaccinations was 57·88 as against 54·48. The ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 33·25, which is slightly less than the average rate of the previous five years. The districts of Mooltan, Hissar, Kángra, Gurgaon and Ráwalpindi show the largest falling-off in primary vaccinations as compared with the number performed in the previous year.

1112. The Special Staff performed 75, 296 operations, 49,336 being primary and 25,960 being secondary, or 3,287 more than last year. The percentage of successful primary operations was 94·06 as compared with 92·64 in 1891-92, while the percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 53·23, or about the same as last year. The most striking point in connection with the work of the Special Staff was the introduction and very extensive use of animal lymph in most of the important Hill States during the year, and particularly in the Biláspur State, in which 23,673 vaccinations were performed, all with buffalo lymph.

1113. In Military Cantonments the number of operations performed was 8,359, or an increase of 1,977 over that of the previous year, the percentage of successful primary cases being 96·01 and of re-vaccinations 64·76.

1114. The Dispensary Staff performed only 2,039 operations, or 2,610 fewer than last year. Of these 90·50 per cent. were successful primary vaccinations and 33·15 successful re-vaccinations.

1115. In 24 districts vaccination operations were practically performed with buffalo lymph. In the districts of Jullundur, Kángra, Ferozepore, Bannu, Gujrát, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan this method of vaccination was not so popular.

1116. In the large Native States of Patiála and Baháwalpur, which maintain their own vaccination establishments, there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of vaccinations performed as compared with 1891-92.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1117. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—The Department of Public Instruction in the Punjab was instituted in January 1856, and the first Annual Report of the Director, the late Mr. W. Arnold, was submitted shortly after the outbreak of the Mutiny in the year following. Education, however, had occupied the attention of Government ever since the annexation, and at the time when the Department was organized there were 34 schools maintained from public funds, and 12 Mission Schools, most of which were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

1118. STATISTICS OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.—Mr. Arnold's first step was to ascertain what the people had been doing themselves in the way of education. The idea of education was not new in the Punjab. A school phraseology was supplied chiefly by the Muhammadans, who as educators were in possession of the field. Not only was the Qurán taught in every mosque, but outside a great many mosques the standard Persian works were taught to all comers. These Persian schools were the most genuine educational institutions in the country, and formed the foundation of the existing Government vernacular school system. The teachers were almost exclusively Muhammadans, but among the scholars the Hindús were more numerous than the Muhammadans. Schools in which only the Qurán was read by rote, and those in which the children of shop-keepers were taught arithmetic and book-keeping, were left out of consideration as educationally worthless, and little more account was made of purely Arabic and Sanskrit schools, in which young men and boys were trained for religious functions. The statistics of Gurmukhi schools, which were chiefly of a religious character, were too imperfect to be of much assistance. Real Hind schools were very rare, and most of those returned as Hindi schools were chiefly of the class described above for the benefit of shop-keepers or Brahmans. The average income of the teachers was found hardly to exceed Rs. 2 a month in cash, but offerings in kind and fees for performing religious ceremonies formed a material addition to their means of subsistence.

1119. APPOINTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATION OF A SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Educational Department was administered at first by a Director, 2 Inspectors of Schools, 10 Deputy Inspectors, and 60 Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The schools directly supported by Government consisted of 24 Zilah schools, 100 Tahsíli schools, and 4 Normal schools. A cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue was devoted to the maintenance of a large number of village schools. It was proposed to establish a Central College at Lahore, but this part of the scheme was necessarily postponed till there should be advanced students to profit by it. The Department so constituted cost about 3 lakhs of rupees per annum.

1120. PREJUDICES OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—The first impression of the people, when they heard of a Government education scheme, was that their children were to be taught in exactly the same way as formerly by the Mián or Pandit, but that the teachers were in future to be paid by the Government instead of by the parents; and so long as this notion prevailed, Government education was extremely popular. Both teachers and scholars, however, particularly objected to the study of Urdu. To educate a boy by teaching him his own language seemed to them to be almost a contradiction of terms. It was of course necessary to conciliate the people, and the plan adopted was to give the teachers two lists of books—one of Urdu books which *must* be read, and another of Persian books which *might* be read.

1121. CHOICE OF THE URDU LANGUAGE IN THE PERSIAN CHARACTER AS THE RECOGNIZED VERNACULAR OF THE PUNJAB.—It was resolved from the first to make the Urdu language and the Persian alphabet the one language and the one alphabet in Government schools, the Urdu language being chosen as more than any other dialect the common vernacular of the Province, and the Persian character inasmuch as it was said to be used almost exclusively by the population of the western half of the Punjab, and in nearly two-thirds of the indigenous schools of the eastern districts. Besides which, the Urdu language written in the Persian character was used in the Courts, and was the most general medium of communication in the business transactions of all classes, except in matters pertaining to their particular trades and occupations. At the same time Hindi schools were to be encouraged wherever the people desired them, in view of the danger of throwing education entirely into the hands of the Muhammadans.

1122. QUESTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL CESS AND OF OPENING FEMALE SCHOOLS.—It was a question whether the 1 per cent. cess should be spent in aiding existing village schools, or in maintaining schools entirely under the control of the Department, each of which might serve for a cluster of villages; but when it appeared that the people held the payment of the cess as an acquittance of all claims upon them for the education of their children, the latter system was chosen by preference. It was intended at first that the establishment of schools for girls should be deferred until the new Department was in working order; but much interest was excited by the accounts received from the North-Western Provinces of the progress of female education, and in the first year several schools were opened in the Punjab, and were believed to be in a satisfactory condition, although the visits of European officers were not allowed.

1123. IMPORTANT CHANGE IN 1860 IN THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.—Such was the origin of public instruction in the Punjab, and its subsequent history has followed the lines then traced out. In 1860, however, an important change was made in the system of administration. It had been a moot point whether the management of the cess schools should rest with the Educational or District Officers, but during the first few years the practice of the North-Western Provinces was followed, by which schools of all kinds were under the direct control of the Department. The practical severance of the

District authorities from the work of education obviously entailed a serious loss of power, and so much dissatisfaction was caused that the Vernacular schools, which formed the great majority, were transferred to the charge of the Deputy Commissioners.

At the same time the Native Deputy Inspectors were dismissed, or employed on reduced salaries as School Muharrirs, and an attempt was made to entrust the subordinate control and inspection of Vernacular schools to the Tahsíldárs. The necessity for professional superintendence, however, soon became apparent, and, eventually, each district was provided with a District Inspector or Chief School Muharrir, who was subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, and whose business it was to visit and inspect every school in his charge once a quarter, to maintain discipline, to appoint, transfer, or promote teachers, and generally to be the Deputy Commissioner's principal executive agent in the management of the schools.

1124. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION FROM 1860 TO 1870.—In 1862 an enthusiastic movement was initiated in favour of female education, and a grand Darbár was held at Lahore under the presidency of Sir Robert Montgomery, then Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the Chiefs and other Native gentlemen of the Punjab. Under this impulse hundreds of schools were opened, and in 1866 the number amounted to about 1,000 with 20,000 scholars. But it was easier to create a nominal attendance than to obtain any substantial results, and before long, in consequence of necessary reforms, there was a very considerable reduction. There is no reason to doubt the wisdom of the change of system which led to diminished numbers; but it may be regretted that there was so little foundation for an enterprise which at one time seemed to promise well. In 1864 Government Colleges were established at Lahore and Delhi. At the latter place there had been one before the Mutiny, which had since been in abeyance. In 1865 the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* was founded, and in connection with it a scheme was originated for establishing an Oriental University. The proposed institution has since been developed into the Punjab University. Between 1868 and 1870 a change of considerable importance was made in the *status* of village school masters. In 1859 their pay had been fixed in grades of Rs. 5, 7 and 10 *per mensem*, and although these grades had not been rigidly observed, they represented the average scale of pay up to 1868. It was now determined that no teacher, excepting assistants, should draw less than Rs. 10 *per mensem*, and as the time was unfavourable to proposals for increased expenditure, the result was that some 300 schools were closed and 10,000 scholars struck off the rolls.

1125. EFFECT OF THE DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME IN 1871.—The financial change known as the decentralization scheme, by which the Local Governments were entrusted with the duty of budgetting and controlling expenditure in certain departments hitherto treated as Imperial, was followed and supplemented by the Punjab Local Rates Act of 1871. The general effect of this Act in the course of the next few years was to double the amount hitherto received from the Educational Cess, which now became merged in the District Fund, and thus to increase largely the means at the disposal of the new District Committees for the education of the agricultural class. Meanwhile increased

assignments were made by Municipalities, and in 1873-74 the numbers on the rolls of village schools exceeded by 20,000 the lowest figure reached in 1869-70 after the reduction described above. At the same time, by raising the pay and position of teachers and of inspecting officers in the subordinate grades, a further step was made towards the improvement of the general efficiency of the schools.

1126. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE PUNJAB.—The Education Report for 1875-76 shows that the number of schools and scholars, and the expenditure upon education, continued to increase, though not so rapidly as in the first year or two after the impulse given by the additional funds provided under the Local Rates Act. There was an apparent decrease in Aided Schools, which is explained by the transfer of several such schools managed by Government officers to the category of Government Schools. In fact, the grant-in-aid system, so far as Native education is concerned, had up to this time in the Punjab been used almost exclusively by the Missionaries, whose valuable contribution to the education of the Province did not in any way represent the self-help of the people.

In the same report the Director speaks "of the eagerness for education" displayed in some of the more advanced districts of the Punjab. This eagerness appears to have been due to the orders of Government by which official appointments and promotion were to be reserved for those who had passed the Middle School Examination. But the examination proved to be more difficult than was expected; and it was not in the nature of things that the expectations of the student class should be more than very partially realized. There was, accordingly, a reaction before long, though, on the whole, progress was maintained.

1127. BRIEF NOTICE OF IMPORTANT MEASURES IMMEDIATELY SUBSEQUENT TO THE DECENTRALIZATION IN 1871.—The Middle School Examination, to test the proficiency of the scholars midway between the Primary and Entrance Standards, had been instituted in 1869; and in 1872-73 the first examinations by the Upper and Lower Primary Standards were held by the Inspectors. The classification of schools according to stages of instruction was gradually introduced during the next few years; and in 1879-80 a revised set of statistical forms was adopted under the orders of the Government of India. Under the new classification, a school, which had hitherto been called a High School, with its high, middle, and primary departments, was now treated in the returns as three separate schools—a High School, a Middle School, and a Primary School. Similarly, a Middle School was returned as two schools; and, in this way, the number of schools was nominally raised by upwards of 100, an error which was corrected by the statistical forms subsequently adopted on the recommendations of a Sub-Committee of the Education Commission appointed for the purpose. In 1877 the Government College at Delhi was abolished, with the view to having a fully equipped College for the Province at Lahore. In 1875 the Mayo School of Industrial Art was established at Lahore, and in 1881 the Central Training College for the supply of trained teachers for English Schools and for Secondary Vernacular Schools.

1128. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION FROM 1871 TO 1883.—The disorganization of society by epidemic fever is of frequent occurrence in Northern India; and between 1877 and 1880 education was seriously checked by this cause, and

also by an extraordinary demand for labour during the Afghán War. The numbers returned as under instruction were further reduced by the omission of Jail Schools from the new statistical tables. The period was one of steady improvement in the internal organization of the schools and in the character of the instruction imparted; but there was not that extension of education among the people that might have been expected, notwithstanding a considerable increase in expenditure. It was left to the next decade to witness a marked expansion of educational effort in the Punjab, carried forward on improved lines, and attended with the best results.

1129. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—The Education Commission of 1882 marks a new era in the history of education in India. The whole educational system then prevailing was carefully considered in all its bearings; detailed recommendations of a practical character were made under every head; and these recommendations have not only formed the basis of a new departure in matters of public instruction, but continue to supply lines for guidance in all parts of the educational movement. The chief recommendations concerned the recognition and encouragement of Indigenous Schools so far as these can be made to serve any purpose of secular education; the need of increased efforts in favour of the extension of Primary Education; the rendering of Secondary Education less stereotyped, as well as more practical, than it had hitherto been; the revision of the system of scholarships so as to make them open to all students without restriction; the raising, gradually and cautiously, of the tuition fees up to a certain point; some modification of the grant-in-aid rules; facilities for the transfer of Government institutions to local management; the moral training and physical development of the students; the encouragement of Female Education; an increased inspecting agency; and the holding of Conferences for the discussion of questions affecting education. The recommendations were generally adopted in the Punjab, which resulted in an all but complete reorganization of the Educational Department and of the educational machinery of the Province.

1130. CHIEF MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE PUNJAB IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—Rules have been laid down for the award of grants to Indigenous Schools according to various simple standards; and all public officers are required to bring to notice any schools that may appear suitable for a grant, the Managers of which may desire this. In 1883-84 a sum of Rs. 8,000 from Provincial Revenues was assigned for the establishment of new Primary Schools, on condition that an equivalent amount should be devoted to the same purpose from Local Funds. In 1886-87 a further allotment of over a lakh of rupees from Provincial Revenues was provided for the extension and improvement of Primary Education; and a number of Zamíndári Schools, intended to meet the special simple requirements of the agricultural class, were opened in nearly every district. In the same year all schools for general education, with the exception of the Model or Practising Schools attached to Training Institutions, were transferred to the management of Municipal Committees, and rules have been laid down with the view of affording every encouragement to their conversion into Aided Schools, when adequate guarantees of efficiency and permanency are available. Rules

have also been framed making the further extension of Secondary Education ordinarily dependent on contributions from private sources. To give greater variety to the studies in Secondary Schools, a Clerical and Commercial Course has been adopted by the Punjab University as alternative with the ordinary Entrance Course, and leading to office and business occupations rather than to continued University studies, and also a Special Science Course, fitting either for further scientific study or for some technical line of life. The rules for scholarships have been entirely recast in conformity with the principles laid down by the Education Commission, Open Scholarships being awarded on a system common to the whole Province, and Close Scholarships on more restricted conditions, but the award being in each case according to merit, and on the results of public examinations. Provision has also been made for the encouragement of higher education amongst certain backward classes, by the founding of Jubilee Scholarships for Muhammadans and of Zamíndári Scholarships for Hindu agriculturists. New rules for the levy of fees were introduced in 1886, aided institutions being required to fix their rates at not less than three-fourths of those laid down for Government and Board Schools. The grant-in-aid rules were entirely recast in 1886, embodying the system of payment-by-results, which is now in full and successful operation. Special attention has been given during the last few years to the subject of moral instruction and school discipline, and measures have been adopted, including special instructions to Inspectors and Teachers and the introduction of Inter-School Rules and of Good Conduct Registers, to secure the end in view. Great progress has also been made in the arrangements for physical training. Gymnastic apparatus has been supplied to nearly all the larger schools; gymnastic teachers have been attached to the Training Institutions, to other individual schools, and as itinerant instructors in districts; play-grounds have been provided; tournaments have been organized; and courses of instruction in athletics and elementary drill have been laid down for the various classes of schools. In 1886 a fifth circle of inspection was organized; additional Assistant Inspectors were appointed; considerable improvement was effected in the position and prospects of District Inspectors; and in these and other ways the efficiency of the inspecting staff was largely augmented. In 1889 an Inspectress of Schools was appointed; the grant-in-aid rules specially provide for the encouragement of Female Schools; and the institution of scholarships for girls on passing the Lower Primary and Upper Primary Examinations has exercised a marked influence on the attendance in the higher classes. Educational Conferences have been held annually since 1886, at which all matters affecting educational work in the Province have been discussed; and it would be difficult to over-estimate the benefit to practical education of these meetings, or their advantage in furthering the educational policy of the Government.

1131. Besides the measures sketched in the last paragraph, considerable progress has been made in other directions during the last few years. The schemes of study have all been carefully revised; the schools are much better supplied with furniture and the necessary appliances; and the quality of the teachers has much improved. Within the last ten years two new Normal Schools have been opened, thus providing one Training Institution for each Inspectional Circle; the Model Schools attached to the Training Institutions have been placed on an

improved footing; revised rules for Teachers' Certificates have been introduced; no one can now obtain permanent employment in a Government or Board School who does not hold a Certificate; and the grant-in-aid rules are so framed as to ensure the eventual employment of none but Certificated Teachers in Aided Schools. Normal Classes for the training of Female Teachers have been instituted in several Girls' Schools; and a Certificate Examination is now held annually with an increasing number of successful candidates. In furtherance of Technical and Industrial Education in the Province, the staff of the Mayo School of Art has been strengthened by the appointment from England of a Vice-Principal; the Railway Technical School at Lahore was opened in 1889, and has been attended with marked success; courses of instruction, both in general and technical subjects, have been prescribed for Industrial Schools; rules have been framed for the award of grants to Aided Industrial Schools; and small scholarships are offered to the pupils of Industrial Schools, up to a certain limit, on their passing the Lower Primary Examination in all the compulsory subjects, both general and special. The Aitchison College, known at first as the Punjab Chiefs' College, was established in 1886; and the success which has attended this institution, with the large number of the sons of Native gentlemen in attendance now on the ordinary schools, is evidence of the growing appreciation of a good education among the Chiefs and Gentry of the Province. The Boarding House system has made a great advance during the last few years; and rules have been laid down to secure the comfort of the boarders and the maintenance of efficient supervision. The Text-Book Committee has meanwhile been doing much for the supply of suitable text-books to the schools, as well as for the encouragement of Vernacular literature. The rules of the Department, including the provisions sanctioned within recent years, have been incorporated in the Punjab Education Code, which is now a compendium of the whole educational system of the Province.

1132. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION FROM 1883 TO 1893.—The statistics of 1893 show an increase of 605 Public Institutions more than in 1883, with 30,625 more scholars. There are 6 more Colleges, with 819 as compared with 113 students, and 298 Secondary Schools, with 50,710 scholars, against 231 Schools and 6,785 scholars in the earlier return. The statistics of Private Institutions for the same years cannot be compared, primarily because it is only now that the returns of these schools are becoming at all reliable, and also because of the recent exclusion of all schools with less than six scholars. But a practical comparison may be made. Since 1885 efforts have been directed to bring Indigenous Schools under the influence of the Department, and of the 6,836 such schools returned in 1893, with 104,404 scholars, 651 schools with 24,517 scholars were examined for grants last year. The increasing number of such schools and of private Adventure Schools claiming to be examined by the Department is one of the most hopeful signs for the advance of elementary education in the Province. With the increase in the number of schools, the expenditure has risen from Rs. 16,21,000 to Rs. 28,07,000, or by about Rs. 73 per cent., while the income from fees has risen from Rs. 1,33,889 to Rs. 5,00,109, or by Rs. 3,66,220. Excepting in Female Education there has been fairly satisfactory progress; but even here, with increasing numbers in the higher classes and steadily improving examination results, the outlook is not without hope.

1133. HISTORY OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—The proposal to establish a University at Lahore was recommended by the Punjab Government in 1868. The Governor-General in Council was at that time unable to sanction the scheme. He was willing, however, to allow a grant-in-aid equivalent to the annual income of Rs. 21,000 expected from private sources on condition that, instead of expending the funds in establishing a University or examining body, they should be applied to the extension and improvement of the existing Lahore Government College on the principles advocated by the Punjab Government. The decision of the Government of India failed to satisfy the promoters of the Punjab University, and after further correspondence a compromise was accepted by them as a step towards the fulfilment of their design. The new institution, which was styled "The Punjab University College," was inaugurated by Sir Donald McLeod as President in January 1870. A governing body called the "Senate" was appointed, and statutes were framed in which the special objects of the University College were declared to be—

(1) to promote the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the Vernacular languages of the Punjab, and the improvement and extension of Vernacular literature generally;

(2) to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of eastern classical languages and literature;

(3) to associate the learned and influential classes with Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

To carry out this policy the University College established an Oriental School and College at Lahore; endowed lectureships, literary fellowships, and scholarships; and held public examinations in the various subjects of study which it was desired to encourage.

1134. The desire of the Punjab people for a University of their own never abated however. The question was revived in 1878 in connection with a movement made on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, and the Secretary of State, on being satisfied that the examinations of the Punjab University College were of such a nature as to justify that body being entrusted with the power to grant degrees, accorded his permission to the introduction of an Act for the incorporation of a University in 1880. An Act for this purpose was accordingly passed in 1882 as Act XVII of that year, and on 14th October the Punjab University was incorporated and received the power of conferring Degrees for Oriental Learning and Arts. The Viceroy consented to become the Patron of the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor was appointed *ex-officio* Chancellor, and the members of Senate were designated Fellows. Authority is granted by the Act to the Governor-General in Council to empower the University to confer degrees in Law, Medicine, Science, and Engineering also, when it shall be proved to his satisfaction that the arrangements and examinations of the University are such as to render the conferring of these powers desirable. In accordance with this authority, the power to confer Degrees in Medicine was conceded in 1886, and Degrees in Law in 1891.

1135. SKETCH OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.—Schools for general education, whether departmental or aided, are classified as Vernacular or English, and as Primary or Secondary. Primary Schools afford a course of instruction extending over five years and terminating with an examination called the Upper Primary Examination. There are five classes, of which the first three form the Lower Primary School and the fourth and fifth the Upper Primary School.

1136. In the Lower Primary section of both English and Vernacular Schools there is a uniform course of study, which includes Vernacular Reading and Writing, Arithmetic as far as the Compound Rules, Object Lessons, and the Geography of the Punjab, with elementary Needlework for girls. In the Upper Primary section, the subjects of study are the same in both kinds of schools, with the exception that in place of English in the English Schools, the Vernacular Schools have Mensuration. For the Upper Primary Examination a scholar has to read at sight and write from dictation passages from a vernacular book of ordinary difficulty, to work sums in Vulgar Fractions, the Rule of Three, Practice, Square Measure and Simple Interest. In Girls' Schools less arithmetic is required, and some special Readers are prescribed; but the classification and standards are generally similar. The following are also prescribed as optional subjects:—English, Mensuration, Geography, Elementary Persian, Sanskrit, or Arabic, Common Things, and for girls Needlework. On the results of the Upper Primary Examination scholarships to a limited extent are awarded by Districts, and are tenable in the classes of the Middle Department.

1137. Secondary Schools are either Middle Schools or High Schools. A Middle School contains a Primary and Middle Department, the Primary Department consisting of the five classes of an ordinary Primary School, and the Middle Department of an extra course, extending over three classes, and terminating with the Middle School Examination. A High School embraces a Primary, Middle, and High Department, the first two corresponding to a Middle School, and the last having a course of two years, and terminating with the Entrance Examination. All who are admitted to the Middle Department are ordinarily required to have passed the Upper Primary Examination in the same way as the Middle School Examination is the ordinary test of admission to a High Department. The above system of classification is obligatory in Government and Board Schools, and has been adopted, almost without exception, in Aided Schools. The subjects of study in the Middle Department are determined by the course prescribed for the Middle School Examination. In this examination a Vernacular Language, Arithmetic and Mensuration, History, Geography and the Sanitary Primer, with English for Anglo-Vernacular, and Euclid and Algebra for Vernacular scholars, are compulsory; and candidates are allowed to select not more than two of the following optional subjects:—Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit, Elementary Science, and, for Anglo-Vernacular scholars, Euclid and Algebra. The examination is conducted through the medium of Urdu, the recognized Vernacular of the Province. Scholarships are awarded on the results of the examination, and are tenable in the classes of the High Department. The course of instruction in High Departments embraces the subjects prescribed for the Middle School Examination, but carried to a higher stage. On passing the

Entrance Examination in English, students are admitted to the Arts Colleges, and on passing in the Vernacular, to the Oriental College, Lahore. The Middle School Examination was at first conducted by the Educational Department; but in 1884 it was made over to the Punjab University.

EDUCATION.

1138. General Statistics.—The table below summarizes the statistics of Educational Institutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the last two years:—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges. English	7	6	1	...	589	462	127	...	1,07,832	1,03,986	3,846	...
Arts Colleges. Oriental	1	1	...	...	72	72	...	...	21,565	20,782	783	...
Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	158	144	14	...	72,252	60,353	11,899	...
High Schools ...	56	54	2	...	16,569	16,639	...	70	4,80,223	4,75,523	4,700	...
Middle Schools ...	215	205	10	...	32,243	32,070	173	...	3,34,458	3,15,870	18,588	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	271	259	12	...	48,812	48,709	103	...	8,14,681	7,91,393	23,288	...
Primary Schools ...	1,762	1,733	29	...	83,381	88,972	...	5,591	4,00,120	3,89,711	10,409	...
Total Schools for general education	2,033	1,9[illegible]2	41	...	132,193	137,681	...	5,488	12,14,801	11,81,104	33,697	...
Schools for special instruction ...	14	13	1	...	1,371	1,294	77	...	1,43,856	1,32,287	11,569	...
Total Schools for general education and for special instruction	2,047	2,005	42	...	133,564	138,975	...	5,411	13,58,657	13,13,391	45,266	...
For Females.												
High Schools ...	6	6	...	...	552	559	...	7	48,890	41,524	7,366	...
Middle Schools ...	21	22	...	1	1,346	1,319	27	...	76,450	66,092	10,358	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	27	28	...	1	1,898	1,878	20	...	1,25,340	1,07,616	17,724	...
Primary Schools ...	325	313	12	...	10,414	10,106	308	...	80,578	71,061	9,517	...
Total Schools for general education	352	341	11	...	12,312	11,98[illegible]	328	...	2,05,918	1,78,677	27,241	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	2,408	2,354	54	...	146,695	151,637	...	4,942	17,66,224	[illegible]6,77,189	89,035	...

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males ...	5,811	6,443	...	632	91,887	100,412	...	8,525	...	...	...	...
For Females ...	1,025	611	414	...	12,517	8,178	4,339	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	6,836	7,054	...	218	104,404	108,590	...	4,186	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	9,244	9,408	...	164	251,099	260,227	...	9,128	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,709	1,39,080	4,629	...
Other charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,98,020	8,54,230	43,790	...
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,07,953	26,70,499	1,37,454	...
High Stage { Boys	2,196	2,061	135	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				1,38,558	1,32,405	6,153	...
High Stage { Girls	50	38	12	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...				9,39,256	8,72,759	66,497	...
Middle Stage. { Boys	11,983	11,640	343	...	„ District Funds ...				6,13,419	6,02,207	11,212	...
Middle Stage. { Girls	386	401	...	15	„ Municipal Funds ...				3,32,206	3,40,686	...	8,480
					„ Fees ... { Tuition Fees				4,57,394	4,10,959	46,435	...
Total { Boys	14,179	13,701	478	...	„ Fees ... { Other Fees...				42,712	37,735	4,977	...
Total { Girls	436	439	...	3	„ Other Sources ...				2,84,408	2,73,748	10,660	...
Upper Primary Stage.* { Boys	24,712	24,490	222	...								
Upper Primary Stage.* { Girls	1,170	1,089	81	...								
Lower Primary Stage.* { Boys	93,341	99,491	...	6,150								
Lower Primary Stage.* { Girls	10,667	10,455	212	...								
Total { Boys	118,053	123,981	...	5,928								
Total { Girls	11,837	11,544	293	...	Total ...				28,07,953	26,70,499	1,37,454	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

The number of Public Institutions increased during the year from 2,354 to 2,408, or by 54; while the number of scholars declined from 151,637 to 146,695, or by 4,942. The fall in the scholars was mostly in the elementary classes, and was due to the unusual prevalence of sickness during several months of the year. In the Private Institutions there was a decline in the number of schools from 7,054 to 6,836, or by 218, and also in the number of scholars from 108,590 to 104,404, or by 4,186. The unhealthiness of the season had here also, no doubt, something to do with the decline; but variations in the figures for

this class of school may also be attributed to the incompleteness of the returns. Taking both Public and Private Schools together, there are now 9,244 of these in the Province, giving instruction to 251,099 scholars, or to about 8·02 in a hundred of the children of a school-going age.

1139. The number of Colleges for University Education is 9—8 Arts Colleges and 1 Medical College—compared with 8 last year, a new Arts College having been opened in connection with the Islámiya School at Lahore. The attendance in the Arts Colleges rose during the year from 534 to 661, or by over 23 per cent. The increase is in the English Colleges only, the number in the Oriental College being stationary at 72. In the Medical College the number of students increased from 144 to 158. Taking all the Colleges together, the whole number in receipt of a University Education is now 819, or 141 more than last year.

1140. The Secondary Schools for boys rose during the year from 259 to 271, or by 12, and the number of scholars from 48,709 to 48,812, or by only 103. The number of Secondary Schools for girls is one less than last year, or 27; but there is a slight increase from 1,878 to 1,898 in the scholars. The total of Secondary Schools for both boys and girls is now 298, with 50,710 scholars, of whom 1,902 are Europeans. Of the schools, 129 are Vernacular, 141 Anglo-Vernacular, and 28 schools for Europeans; and of the scholars, 2,246 belong to the High, 12,369 to the Middle, and 36,095 to the Primary stage of instruction, compared with 2,099, 12,041 and 36,447 respectively in the previous return.

1141. The number of Primary Schools for boys has increased from 1,733 to 1,762, or by 29; but the number of scholars has declined from 88,972 to 83,381, or by 5,591. The number of Primary Schools for girls rose by 12, or from 313 to 325, with an advance also in the number of scholars from 10,106 to 10,414. Taking both the Boys' and Girls' Schools together, there are now altogether 2,087 schools for Primary Education in the Province, attended by 93,795 scholars, of whom 158 are Europeans. As there are 36,095 scholars in the Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools, the total number in Public Schools at the Primary stage of instruction is now 129,890, of whom 25,882 belong to the Upper Primary and 104,008 to the Lower Primary stage, compared with 25,579 and 109,946 respectively last year. The fall was wholly in the Lower Primary classes.

1142. Besides the ordinary schools summarized above, there are 14 schools for special education in the Province against 13 last year. These consist of 6 Training Institutions for male teachers, 1 Medical School, 1 Law School, 1 Veterinary School, 1 School of Art, and 4 Industrial Schools. The increase was in a new Industrial School of elementary character. The attendance in all the special schools rose from 1,294 to 1,371, of whom 8, belonging to the Medical School, are females. There are, at present, no special schools for the training of female teachers; but there are 11 young women, not included in the above figures, in attendance on what are called Normal Classes attached to a few of the ordinary Girls' Schools with the view to becoming teachers.

1143. The whole Departmental expenditure for the year was Rs. 28,07,953, or an increase of Rs. 1,37,454 on the return of the previous year. The *direct* expenditure—that is expenditure on tuition—amounted to Rs. 17,66,224,

or Rs. 89,035 more than last year; and the *indirect* expenditure—that is expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c.—was Rs. 10,41,729, or an increase of Rs. 48,419. Of the total expenditure, 62.9 per cent. was *direct* and 37·09 *indirect*.

1144. The income from fees for the year amounts to Rs. 5,00,106, or Rs. 51,412 more than in the previous year, and is now equal to 17·8 per cent. of the whole expenditure on education.

1145. There was no increase in the fee rates for last year, and the rise was to some extent due to the new regulation fixing the grades of fees to be applied according to the income of the parents.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1146. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—The following table compares the number of successful candidates in the various University and Departmental Examinations for the last two years:—

	Number of successful candidates.			
	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Master of Arts Examination	7	2	5	...
Master of Oriental Learning	1	1	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	51	45	6	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	3	4	...	1
3. Intermediate — Arts... Calcutta	2	8	...	6
Arts... Punjab	127	152	...	25
Oriental, Punjab	2	6	...	4
4. Entrance Examination, Calcutta — Boys	23	38	...	15
Girls	2	1	1	...
5. Ditto, Punjab and similar Standard Examinations. — English — Boys	(a) 750	599	151	...
English — Girls	1	3	...	2
Vernacular — Boys	11	6	5	...
6. Middle School and similar Standard Examinations. — English — Boys	1,326	1,766	...	440
English — Girls	56	51	5	...
Vernacular — Boys	1,068	1,219	...	151
Vernacular — Girls	14	23	...	9
7. Upper Primary and 4th Standard Examinations — Boys	7,711	8,147	...	436
Girls	297	279	18	...
8. Lower Primary and 2nd Standard Examinations — Boys	11,882	11,954	...	72
Girls	585	647	...	62

(a) Includes 31 of those who passed the Calcutta Entrance Examination.

In the Degree Examinations, except on the Oriental side, there is a marked increase in the number of successes. In the Intermediate Examination,

both on the Arts and Oriental side, there is a decline, although the percentage of successes was favourable enough. The passes by the Punjab Entrance and similar Standard Examinations are a striking advance on the previous year, with a fall, however, on the girls' side. In the Middle School Examination the fall, except for the girls on the Anglo-Vernacular side, is very great. The cause is attributed to the application of a higher standard than usual in valuing the answers in some subjects; but it was also, no doubt, partly due to the unhealthiness of the season. In both the Primary Examinations there was also a decline, except for the girls in the Upper Primary.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

1147. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—The number of Arts Colleges within British territory is now 7 against 6 last year, namely, the Government College, the American Mission College, the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, and the new Islámiya College, at Lahore; the Cambridge Mission St. Stephen's College in Delhi; the Municipal Board College in Amritsar; and the Scotch Mission College in Siálkot. Only the Government and Mission Colleges, Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, teach up to the Degree standards.

1148. The following statement gives the number of students in all the Colleges at the close of the year and their distribution over the classes:—

		1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year	228	153	75	...
	Second Year	162	155	7	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	95	58	37	...
	Fourth Year	89	85	4	...
M. A. Class		15	11	4	...
	Total	589	462	127	...

There is an increase in the total since last year of 127 students, which shows that the high fees now levied do not unduly obstruct the progress of University education in the Province. The increase in the First Year Class is a measure of the growing bent of the schools in this direction; and the increase in the Third Year Class restores the numbers throughout to something like their proper relative proportions. The numbers in the M. A. Class also show a steady rise.

1149. LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.—There were 397 students under instruction in the College and School during 1892-93 as against 322 in the previous year, an increase of 75.

1150. The number of students in the Assistant Surgeon Class, which has been progressively increasing for several years, was considerably greater than it was last year. In this class there were 158 students, an increase of 14 in the number under instruction during 1891-92. The increase in this class is due entirely to an increase in the number of free students. In 1891-92 there were 79 free students as against 93 in the year under review. The increase took place among students from the North-West Provinces, of whom there were 16 more than in the previous year; the number of Punjab free students fell from 66 to 64.

1151. There were 10 female students in the Assistant Surgeon Class, of whom 4 held scholarships from the Punjab Government and 6 from the Lady Dufferin Fund.

1152. There were 239 students in the Hospital Assistant Class as against 178 in the previous year; this large increase was due to a rise in the number of Military students from 36 to 83 and in the number of Burmah students from 17 to 36. The number of free male students fell from 29 to 24. There were 8 female students in this class as against 10 in 1891-92. The scholarships which are available and the employment which would certainly be obtained on their getting their diplomas do not seem to be a sufficient attraction to females who have the requisite attainments to enter the Hospital Assistant Class.

1153. Of the 40 candidates who presented themselves for the Junior Examination in the Assistant Surgeon Class, 12, or 30 per cent., were successful in all subjects. Of the remainder, 16 failed in one subject only and have been allowed to continue their studies in the higher school. In this Junior Examination there were 19 failures in Chemistry.

1154. At the Final Examination 15 passed out of 25 who presented themselves for examination, a percentage of 60. This contrasts very favourably with the percentage of successes in last year's examination, in which only 42 per cent. succeeded, 8 out of 19 having passed the required test.

1155. At last year's examination there were 8 failures out of 19 candidates in Midwifery, whereas at the examination held this year there were only 4 failures out of 25 candidates in this subject.

1156. Thirty out of 50 candidates in the Hospital Assistant Class passed, a percentage of 60 of successes. In the previous year 73·6 per cent. of this class passed the necessary examination, and in 1891 the percentage of successes was 59.

1157. The new Dissecting Room, which was opened during the year, renders the College buildings much more complete than they used to be. There is now ample accommodation for the students of the Anatomy Classes.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

1158. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The table below compares the statistics of Secondary Schools for Native boys for the last two years :—

		Anglo-Vernacular. Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Vernacular. Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Number of Open Scholarships.	Jubilee Scholarships.	Zamindari Scholarships.	Other Close Scholarships.	Total.
Number of High Schools.	1892-93 ...	23	20	8	51	...	1	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-92 ...	22	19	8	49	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle Schools.	1892-93 ...	52	21	12	85	123	...	1	124	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-92 ...	49	16	11	76	122	1	...	123	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	3	5	1	9	1	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Secondary Schools.	1892-93 ...	75	41	20	136	123	1	1	125	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-92 ...	71	35	19	125	122	2	...	124	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	4	6	1	11	1	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars. High Stage.	1892-93 ...	926	759	376	2,061	...	50	...	50	2,111	2,095	332	307	51	20	74	452
	1891-92 ...	906	751	281	1,938	...	56	...	56	1,994	1,972	288	309	55	18	28	410
	Increase ...	20	8	95	123	...	...	...	...	117	123	44	...	...	2	46	42
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
Middle Stage.	1892-93 ...	4,328	2,273	1,112	7,713	4,028	...	25	4,053	11,766	7,609	2,854	588	120	51	646	1,405
	1891-92 ...	4,363	2,116	827	7,306	4,056	45	...	4,101	11,407	7,277	2,720	633	130	23	593	1,379
	Increase ...	...	157	285	407	...	...	25	...	359	332	134	...	...	28	53	26
	Decrease ...	35	...	...	...	28	45	...	48	...	...	...	45	10	...	...	...
Total Secondary Stage.	1892-93 ...	5,254	3,032	1,488	9,774	4,028	50	25	4,103	13,877	9,704	3,186	895	171	71	720	1,857
	1891-92 ...	5,269	2,867	1,108	9,244	4,056	101	...	4,157	13,401	9,249	3,008	942	185	41	621	1,789
	Increase ...	...	165	380	530	...	...	25	...	476	455	178	...	...	30	99	68
	Decrease ...	15	...	...	...	28	51	...	54	...	...	...	47	14	...	...	...
Upper Primary Stage.	1892-93 ...	5,056	2,379	903	8,338	2,966	...	60	3,026	11,364	8,326	2,438	14	8	4	59	85
	1891-92 ...	5,188	2,337	662	8,187	3,030	51	...	3,081	11,268	8,125	2,401	13	8	10	32	63
	Increase ...	...	42	241	151	...	...	60	...	96	201	37	1	...	...	27	22
	Decrease ...	132	...	...	...	64	51	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Lower Primary Stage.	1892-93 ...	6,810	4,179	1,433	12,422	10,358	...	4	10,362	22,784	803	5,755	...	...	...	35	35
	1891-92 ...	6,970	4,046	1,219	12,234	10,828	159	...	10,987	23,221	926	6,201	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	133	215	188	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
	Decrease ...	160	...	...	...	470	159	...	625	437	123	446	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Stage.	1892-93 ...	11,866	6,558	2,336	20,760	13,324	...	64	13,388	34,148	9,129	8,193	14	8	4	94	120
	1891-92 ...	12,158	6,383	1,880	20,421	13,858	210	...	14,068	34,489	9,051	8,602	13	8	10	32	63
	Increase ...	...	175	456	339	...	...	64	...	...	78	...	1	...	...	62	57
	Decrease ...	292	...	...	...	534	210	...	680	341	...	409	...	...	6	...	...
Grand Total.	1892-93	17,120	9,590	3,824	30,534	17,352	50	89	17,491	48,025	18,833	11,379	909	179	75	814	1,977
	1891-92 ...	17,427	9,250	2,988	29,665	17,914	311	...	18,225	47,890	*18,300	11,610	955	193	51	653	1,852
	Increase	...	340	836	869	...	...	89	...	135	533	...	...	...	24	161	125
	Decrease ...	307	...	...	...	562	261	...	734	...	...	231	46	14	...	...	...

* Wrongly returned last year as 19,406.

The number of Secondary Schools rose during the year from 249 to 261, giving 12 new schools against only 1 last year. The increase was in 2 High and 10 Middle Schools. There are now 52 High Schools in the Province, all but 1 being Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The number of Middle Schools is 209, of which 85 are Anglo-Vernacular and 124 Vernacular. Of the 12 new schools 5 were Board Schools, 5 Aided Schools, and 2 Unaided Schools, only 1 being Vernacular. It is noticeable that all the Vernacular Schools but one are Board Schools.

1159. Although there is a considerable rise in the number of schools, the increase in the scholars from 47,890 to 48,025 is but nominal, owing to the prevalence of severe sickness throughout the Province during a portion of the

year. There was a rise in the Secondary classes, and even—though in less proportion—in the Upper Primary; but in the Lower Primary classes the fall was very marked. In the High Departments there are now 2,111 scholars, compared with 1,994 last year; in the Middle 11,766, compared with 11,407; or altogether 13,877 at the Secondary stage of instruction, compared with 13,401.

1160. The Fee receipts rose considerably during the year, and now stand at Rs. 3,05,148, or a little over 41 per cent. of the total expenditure. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools contributed nearly nine-tenths of the total.

1161. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table compares the statistics of Primary Schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of agriculturists.
			Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.	
Government and Board Schools ...	1892-93 ...	1,681	12,604	66,318	78,922	45,132
	1891-92 ...	1,663	12,498	72,483	84,981	48,621
	Increase ...	18	106	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	6,165	6,059	3,489
Aided Schools	1892-93 ...	58	349	3,086	3,435	706
	1891-92 ...	53	322	2,835	3,157	563
	Increase ...	5	27	251	278	143
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1892-93 ...	20	155	776	931	309
	1891-92 ...	15	167	595	762	115
	Increase ..	5	...	181	169	194
	Decrease ...	...	12	...	...	...
Total ...	1892-93 ...	1,759	13,108	70,180	83,288	46,147
	1891-92 ...	1,731	12,987	75,913	88,900	49,299
	Increase ...	28	121	...	...	...
	Decrease ..	...	...	5,733	5,612	3,152
Number of scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1892-93 ...	...	24,472	92,964	117,436	54,340
	1891-92 ...	...	24,255	99,134	123,389	57,907
	Increase ...	...	217	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	6,170	5,953	3,567
Zamíndári Schools included in the above	1892-93 ...	202	...	6,360	6,360	4,382
	1891-92 ...	202	...	6,902	6,902	5,004
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	542	542	622

There is an increase of 28 Primary Schools, but a fall of 5,612 scholars, giving now a total of 1,759 schools and 83,288 scholars. The gain in the number of schools is made up of 18 new Board Schools, 5 new Aided and 5 Unaided Schools,—the rise extending to all the Circles but that of Lahore. The fall in the scholars extended to all the Circles, and was greatest in Delhi, where there had been an abnormal rise in the previous year, and least in Jullundur. The fall in the total is confined to the Lower Primary stage, and is attributed as in the Secondary Schools to unusual sickness. The fall naturally affected rather largely the agriculturist scholars, who still, however, make up 55 per cent. of the total.

The income from Fees shows an increase of Rs. 1,372, and now stands at Rs. 47,439, or 12 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 41 per cent. in the Secondary Schools.

1162. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—The number of Zamíndári Schools was the same as last year, namely 202, but with decreased attendance from 6,902 to 6,360. The decline in the number of agriculturists is greater than the total decrease. The fall extended to all the Circles, but was greatest in Delhi. The Ráwalpindi Circle still takes the lead in the matter of Zamíndári Schools; and

the Inspector records an instance of an ordinary Indigenous School in the Gujrát District adopting the Zamíndári Scheme of Studies. The scheme embraces a five years' course of study, with five simple standards of examination specially adapted to the requirements of the agricultural classes ; and the examination returns for the year, with an aggregate of 3,000 passes out of 3,994 candidates, or 75 per cent., are satisfactory. But these schools do not increase in popularity.

1163. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Physical training continues to receive increased attention, and, with the exception of a few of the Frontier Districts, may now be said to be fairly well provided for. During the past year more itinerant instructors were employed, the prescribed courses were more generally introduced, and more tournaments and competitions were organized. The great want still is the provision of a teacher or monitor for physical training in the separate schools, and this, in the nature of the case, will only be very gradually supplied. In addition to the Gymnastic Courses for each grade of school, elementary drill is now very generally taught, and, in some localities, has become very popular. Cricket continues to flourish, with improved play and style, in most of the Secondary Schools ; and, in several districts, foot-ball is beginning also to find favour.

1164. SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES.—The following table gives a summary of the educational statistics of Native States for the past year, as far as these have been furnished :—

	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Jínd.	Kapurthala.	Farídkot.	Total.
Arts Colleges	1	1	...	...	...	2
Secondary Public Schools { Anglo-Vernacular ...	12	7	3	3	...	25
Secondary Public Schools { Vernacular	6	2	1	2	1	12
Primary Public Schools	90	33	10	30	1	164
Special Schools	...	10	...	...	...	10
Scholars in Arts Colleges	89	26	...	...	...	115
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools. { Anglo-Vernacular ...	1,986	569	309	795	...	3,659
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools. { Vernacular	521	82	84	151	3	841
Scholars in Primary Public Schools	3,579	916	295	938	95	5,823
Scholars in Special Schools	...	141	...	...	...	141
Indigenous Schools ... { Advanced	8	71	3	3	2	87
Indigenous Schools ... { Elementary	81	366	16	114	...	577
Indigenous Scholars ... { Advanced	89	696	36	294	98	1,213
Indigenous Scholars ... { Elementary	1,638	3,658	167	1,251	...	6,714
Scholars in all Colleges and Schools	7,902	6,088	891	3,429	196	18,506
Scholars learning English	866	320	116	496	...	1,798
Number of boys on the rolls	7,479	5,456	870	3,406	196	17,407
Number of girls on the rolls	423	632	21	23	...	1,099
Total male population	871,467	355,153	155,948	163,373	63,909	1,609,850
Males per scholar in Public Colleges and Schools ...	141	204	226	87	652	152
Males per scholar in all Schools	110	58	175	47	343	86

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

1165. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—At the close of the year the number of students on the rolls was 63 against 79 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the number of stipends had to be reduced, to provide for double classes during three months of the current year, with the view to changing the beginning of the session from October to May. The Senior English Class had 12 students,—2 teachers and 10 stipendiaries, of whom 2 were B. As, 9 Intermediate passed men, and 1 who had failed in the

Intermediate Examination. The Junior English Class contained 20 students,—5 teachers and 15 stipendiaries, all of whom had passed the Entrance Examination. The Vernacular Class had 9 teachers and 22 stipendiaries, or 31 in all, mostly recruited from the pass list of the Normal Schools.

1166. From the Senior English Class 16 appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 10 passed, 4 in the First Division, against 15 out of 17 in the previous year. The failures were chiefly in Physical Science and English. Only one candidate failed in School Management, and all passed in the Practice of Teaching. Besides those from the Central Training College, 12 private candidates appeared for the same Certificate, and 4 passed.

1167. From the Junior English Class 27 candidates went up for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 17 passed, 6 in the First Division, against 18 out of 25 in the previous year. The failures were mostly in School Management. Of 7 private candidates for the same Certificate only 2 passed, both in the Second Division.

1168. From the Vernacular Class 34 appeared for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 24 passed, 14 in the First Division, against 22 out of 30 last year. The failures were divided pretty equally over the subjects, except in Mathematics, in which there was but one failure, and in the Practice of Teaching, in which all passed. Fourteen private candidates also appeared for this Certificate, of whom 9 were successful.

1169. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The following table compares the statistics of the Normal Schools for Male Teachers in the Province for the last two years :—

			Government.			
			1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools ...			5	5	...	...
Number and Distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.		Government Stipendiaries ...	257	278	...	21
		Non-stipendiary students ...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	258	278	...	20
	In Ordinary Class...	Teachers ...	112	116	...	4
		Others ...	83	96	...	13
	In Zamíndári Class reading	Urdu ...	27	33	...	6
		Hindi ...	14	14	...	...
		Punjabi ...	19	17	2	...
		Pashtu ...	3	2	1	...
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	On Establishment and Contingencies	From Provincial Revenues ...	18,346	16,597	1,749	...
		Total ...	18,346	16,597	1,749	...
	On stipends ...	... From Provincial Revenues ...	16,512	16,989	...	477
		Total ...	16,512	16,989	...	477
		Grand Total ...	34,858	33,586	1,272	...
Results of examinations—						
Junior Vernacular Examination ...			166	85	81	...
Zamíndári Teachership Examination ...			65	46	19	...

1170. From the Ordinary Classes 211 candidates appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, of whom 166 passed, against 85 out of 209 in the previous year. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 93 private candidates went up for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, of whom 61 were successful.

1171. For the Zamíndári Certificate 72 candidates appeared from the Normal Schools, of whom 65 passed, or 90 per cent., against 46 out of 69 last year.

1172. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—During the past year Normal Classes for the training of Female Teachers were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, in the Municipal Board Central School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Church of England Zanána Mission School, Amritsar, and in the American Mission School at Gujránwála. Altogether 11 stipends were current; and all the above schools, with the exception of that at Lahore, sent up their stipendiaries to the examination for Senior Vernacular Certificates. In this examination 9 candidates appeared and 5 passed, which is the best result hitherto attained.

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

1173. THE VETERINARY SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The work of the Lahore Veterinary School has been already noticed separately in this Report.

1174. THE LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The following table gives the statistics of the Law School maintained by the Punjab University for the last two years:—

		1892-93.	1891-92.
Number of students ...		84	85
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues ...		3,126	2,829
Fees ...		3,669	3,116
Other sources ...		919	564
Total ...		7,714	6,509
Results of Examinations.		No.	No.
Preliminary Examination ...	Candidates ...	35	25
	Passes ...	23	19
First Certificate Examination ...	Candidates ...	8	12
	Passes ...	5	4
Licentiate-in-Law Examination ...	Candidates ...	7	7
	Passes ...	4	3
Intermediate Examination in Law ...	Candidates ...	14	...
	Passes ...	3	...

The number of students is 84, or 1 less than last year. The examination results by the old standards, that is, by the first three given in the table, with an average of 64 per cent. of passes, are satisfactory, considering the high percentages required. The rise in the number appearing for examination from 44 to 64 is evidence of distinct progress in the school.

1175. THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.—The number of students at the close of the year was 119 against 134 last year, the fall being mainly due to the specially large number who left for employment during the year. The following is the present distribution over the classes:—

First Class ...	54
Second Class ...	23
Third Class ...	24
Fourth Class ...	0
Engineering Class ...	18
Total ...	119

The students of the First Class learn Free-hand Drawing, Modelling in Clay, and 18 of them Wood-working. The Second Class students learn Geometrical, Perspective, Architectural, Decorative and Model Drawing, Modelling, and 13 of them Wood-working. The Third Class students continue Drawing to more

advanced stages, and learn also Drawing from Nature, Light and Shade, and Modelling, 16 doing also Wood-working, and 10 others Surveying. The subjects of instruction of the Fourth Class are applied Designs, Decoration, Modelling, Surveying; but all the students of this class had left for employment during the year. The Engineering Class prepares students for the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University, and continues to be popular.

1176. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—There were 4 Industrial Schools recognised by the Department at the close of the year, with 519 scholars, against 3 schools and 433 scholars in the previous year. The following is a detail of the present schools and scholars :—

Railway Technical School, Lahore	285
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	100
Ditto ditto ditto, Delhi	68
Church Mission Industrial School, Clarkabad	66
Total	519

There are, as stated last year, other instances of educational enterprise in this direction in the Province; but these are slow in developing, notwithstanding the want for them that is said to exist, and the provision made in the Education Code to encourage them.

1177. *The Railway Technical School, Lahore.*—The Railway Technical School, Lahore, has now the full complement of Middle School Classes, with 285 scholars, against 270 last year. All but 15 of the scholars are the sons or near relatives of artisans. Thirty-four John Lawrence Scholarships were current at the end of the year, or an average of 1 in about every 8 on the rolls. These scholarships are awarded strictly on the results of the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations, passing in the Technical subjects being essential.

1178. In the subjects of General Knowledge, the results in the examination of the Inspector of Schools were as follows :—Infant Standard, 50 out of 54 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 22 out of 24 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 5 candidates, all of whom passed. These results are good; and the Inspector describes the general condition of the school as very satisfactory on the whole. In the Technical subjects, as tested by the Vice-Principal of the School of Art, 51 out of 54 passed in Wood-working by the Infant Standard; 27 out of 34 passed in both Drawing and Wood-working by the Lower Primary Standard; and 8 out of 10 passed in the same subject by the Upper Primary Standard.

1179. *The Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar.*—The number of scholars in the Municipal Board Industrial School at Amritsar fell from 109 to 100. In the subjects of General Knowledge 16 passed by the Infant Standard, 12 by the Lower Primary, and 3 by the Upper Primary. In Technical subjects 13 passed by the Lower Primary Standard and 3 by the Upper Primary.

1180. *The Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi.*—In the Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi the numbers are now 68 against 64 last year, the most of whom belong to the artisan classes, two-thirds being Muhammadans. The results in General Knowledge were satisfactory, 20 having passed the Infant Standard, 7 the Lower Primary, and 1 the Upper Primary. On the Technical side 3 passed the Lower Primary Examination, and some general progress had been made; but both the Drawing and Wood-working want method and boldness before they can be of much practical use.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

1181. The following table compares the number of Public Schools for Native girls, and the number of scholars attending them, for the past two years :—

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.					Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Primary Schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board Schools ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	194	196	...	...
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	190	192	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided Schools ...	1892-93	2	...	2	3	2	5	5	2	7	123	130	...	...
		1891-92	2	...	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	114	122	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Unaided Schools	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Number of Scholars in	High Stage ...	1892-93	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	...
		1891-92	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	13	...
		Increase	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Stage ...	1892-93	40	...	40	26	55	81	66	55	121	...	121	65	56
		1891-92	30	...	30	32	61	93	62	61	123	...	123	62	46
		Increase	10	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	10
		Decrease	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	6	2	...	2	...	...
	Total Secondary Stage.	1892-93	56	...	56	26	55	81	82	55	137	...	137	81	56
		1891-92	43	...	43	32	61	93	75	61	136	...	136	75	46
		Increase	13	...	13	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	6	10
		Decrease	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Primary Stage.	1892-93	30	...	30	35	134	169	65	134	199	658	857	59	622
		1891-92	45	...	45	31	131	162	76	131	207	570	777	73	589
		Increase	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	3	...	88	80	...	33
		Decrease	15	...	15	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	14	...
	Lower Primary Stage.	1892-93	53	...	53	110	288	398	163	288	451	9,678	10,129	71	...
		1891-92	61	...	61	103	273	376	164	273	437	9,457	9,894	71	...
		Increase	...	...	...	7	15	22	...	15	14	221	235	...	...
		Decrease	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Stage.	1892-93	83	...	83	145	422	567	228	422	650	10,336	10,986	130	622
		1891-92	106	...	106	134	404	538	240	404	644	10,027	10,671	144	589
		Increase	...	...	...	11	18	29	...	18	6	309	315	...	33
		Decrease	23	...	23	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	14	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1892-93	139	...	139	171	477	648	310	477	787	10,336	11,123	211	678
		1891-92	149	...	149	166	465	631	315	465	780	10,027	10,807	219	635
		Increase	...	...	...	5	12	17	...	12	7	309	316	...	43
		Decrease	10	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	...

The number of schools of all kinds rose during the year from 320 to 331 and the number of scholars from 10,807 to 11,123. Besides these, 392 girls are returned as attending Zanána Classes, giving a total of 11,515 girls in the Province in receipt of a useful and regular education. If the number in attendance on Private Schools be added, excluding the number in Zanána Classes, or 12,115, we get 23,630 girls under school instruction of any kind, or not more than 1·6 in a hundred of the girls of a school-going age.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

1182. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.—The following table gives the number of European Schools in the Punjab at the close of the year, and the number and distribution of the scholars attending these, together with the figures of the previous year:—

	Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.												
Sanáwar Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Murree Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Aided — High	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...
Aided — Middle	6	6	...	...	14	13	1	...	20	19	1	...
Aided — Primary	3	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	6	4	2	...
Aided — Total	11	10	1	...	19	17	2	...	30	27	3	...
Unaided — Middle	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Unaided — Primary	...	...	...		...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Unaided — Total	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Total Public Schools	13	12	1	...	21	21	...	...	34	33	1	...
Private Schools	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	2	2	5	...	3
Total Public and Private Schools	14	14	...	...	22	24	...	2	36	38	...	2
Number of Scholars in												
Sanáwar Asylum	279	279	...	...	226	228	...	2	505	507	...	2
Murree Asylum	99	91	8	...	77	80	...	3	176	171	5	...
Aided Schools — High	199	179	20	...	110	102	8	...	309	281	28	...
Aided Schools — Middle	210	270	...	60	698	664	34	...	908	934	...	26
Aided Schools — Primary	93	72	21	...	78	57	21	...	171	129	42	...
Aided Schools — Total	502	521	...	19	886	823	63	...	1,388	1,344	44	...
Unaided Schools — Middle	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24
Unaided Schools — Primary	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
Unaided Schools — Total	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46
Total Public Schools	880	891	...	11	1,189	1,177	12	...	2,069	2,068	1	...
Private Schools	21	29	...	8	10	26	...	16	31	55	...	24
Total Public and Private Schools	901	920	...	19	1,199	1,203	...	4	2,100	2,123	...	23
Scholars in Public Schools in												
High Stage	85	69	16	...	34	23	11	...	119	92	27	...
Middle Stage	222	241	...	19	260	270	...	10	482	511	...	29
Total Secondary Stage	307	310	...	3	294	293	1	...	601	603	...	2
Upper Primary Stage	242	234	8	...	311	313	...	2	553	547	6	...
Lower Primary Stage	331	347	...	16	584	571	13	...	915	918	...	3
Total Primary Stage	573	581	...	8	895	884	11	...	1,468	1,465	3	...
Total Secondary and Primary Stages	880	891	...	11	1,189	1,177	12	...	2,069	2,068	1	...

The number of Public Schools is now 34, or 1 more than last year, 13 being for boys and 21 for girls. The return of the Private Schools is imperfect. Comparing the Public Schools as to their management, 4—namely, the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree—remain under Government, and 30 are Aided Schools under Public Bodies. The number of scholars in Public Schools is 2,069, or practically the same as last year. In both Public and Private Schools as returned the total is 2,100, compared with 2,123 last year, of whom 901 are boys and 1,199 girls.

1183. According to the grade of instruction of the Public Schools, there are now 8 High Schools in the Province, 20 Middle Schools, and 6 Primary

Schools. The number of scholars in the Secondary classes is 601, of whom 119 are at the high stage of instruction, against 603 and 92 respectively last year. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 13 out of 16 passed, or 81 per cent., against 4 out of 15 last year. In the Final Standard Examination out of 23 candidates only 7 passed, or 30 per cent., compared with 10 out of 12 in the previous examination. The failures were mostly on the girls' side. In the Seventh Standard Examination, 102 passes out of 131, or 77 per cent.; in the Fourth Standard, 145 out of 236, or 61 per cent.; and in the Second Standard, 163 out of 280, or 58 per cent., are fairly satisfactory results, the girls in each case doing better than the boys. In the Middle Standard Examination also the girls had more successes than the boys, but fewer in the Primary.

1184. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.—The following table gives the number of Muhammadans attending the various institutions, public and private, in the Province, during the last two years. Similar returns of Hindús and Sikhs are included for the sake of comparison :—

	MUHAMMADANS.				HINDUS.				SIKHS.			
	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English	105	84	21	...	409	329	80	...	59	35	24	...
Oriental College ...	40	43	...	3	21	19	2	...	11	10	1	...
Medical College ...	25	29	...	4	104	93	11	...	14	6	8	...
In Secondary Stage, Anglo-Vernacular	2,783	2,647	136	...	5,800	5,588	212	...	1,013	814	199	...
In Secondary Stage, Vernacular	1,364	1,326	38	...	2,163	2,208	...	45	563	601	...	38
In Primary Stage ...	47,325	49,985	...	2,660	57,335	60,444	...	3,109	12,193	12,356	...	163
In Training Schools ...	124	125	...	1	178	187	...	9	19	45	...	26
In School of Art ...	59	65	...	6	21	25	...	4	38	41	...	3
In Law School ...	15	16	...	1	62	63	...	1	7	5	2	...
In Medical School ...	68	52	16	...	137	95	42	...	30	25	5	...
In Industrial Schools ...	277	256	21	...	84	71	13	...	105	114	...	9
In other Special Schools	67	72	...	5	12	11	1	...	10	14	...	4
Total Public Institutions.	52,252	54,700	...	2,448	66,326	69,133	...	2,807	14,062	14,066	...	4
Scholars at Private Schools.	59,463	65,622	...	6,159	25,118	27,214	...	2,096	5,770	5,720	50	...
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds.	111,715	120,322	...	8,607	91,444	96,347	...	4,903	19,832	19,786	46	...
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	·30	·28	·02	...	·92	·89	·03	...	·86	·69	·17	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions.	5·61	5·87	...	·26	10·53	10·97	...	·44	11·96	11·97	...	·01
Scholars attending institutions of all kinds.	11·99	12·92	...	·93	14·51	15·29	...	·78	16·87	16·83	·04	...
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary Stage, Anglo-Vernacular	4	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Secondary Stage, Vernacular	32	23	9	...	25	30	...	5	11	11	...	...
In Primary Stage ...	4,312	4,264	48	...	4,677	4,336	341	...	1,522	1,605	...	83
Total Public Schools ...	4,348	4,288	60	...	4,703	4,366	337	...	1,533	1,616	...	83
Scholars at Private Schools.	11,289	6,883	4,406	...	883	826	57	...	150	186	...	36
Total Scholars at schools of all kinds.	15,637	11,171	4,466	...	5,586	5,192	394	...	1,683	1,802	...	119
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools.	·53	·53	...	...	·88	·82	·06	...	1·69	1·78	...	·09
Scholars attending schools of all kinds.	1·92	1·37	·55	...	1·05	·98	·07	...	1·85	1·99	...	·14

The total number of Muhammadans under instruction fell during the year from 131,493 to 127,352, or by 4,141. The fall was solely on the

side of the males, and mostly in the Private Schools; whilst, on the side of the females, there was a rise of 4,466 scholars. In the Public Schools for males, the fall was all but entirely at the Primary stage, and due, it is believed, mainly to the unhealthiness of the year, which would also account for the reduced numbers in the Private Schools. The percentage of attendance of Muhammadan boys of a school-going age on schools of all kinds is 11·99, compared with 14·51 for Hindús and 16·87 for Sikhs. In Public Schools the contrast is greater, being only 5·61 for Muhammadans, against 10·53 for Hindús, and 11·96 for Sikhs. Owing to the number of Qurán Schools, the general percentage for Muhammadan girls, or 1·92, is slightly higher than for either Hindús or Sikhs; but in Public Schools the proportion is much the same as for boys.

1185. NATIVE CHIEFS.—*The Aitchison College, Lahore.*—The number in attendance fell during the year from 86 to 78; but it is not anticipated that this decline is other than temporary. Of the total on the rolls, 7 attended for instruction the Lahore Government College; 13 belonged to the High Department, 26 to the Middle, and 32 to the Primary. The falling-off, it may be observed, was wholly in the Primary Department; and yet it is in proportion as the boys join early that the full effects of the training and discipline will be felt.

1186. The Inspector was, on the whole, pleased with the appearance of the classes. Five of the College students appeared in the Intermediate Examination, and 4, or 80 per cent., passed, which is highly satisfactory. For the Entrance Examination 5 went up and 3 passed. In the Middle School Examination 7 out of 11 passed; in the Upper Primary 3 out of 3; in the Lower Primary 6 out of 8; and by the Infant Standard 6 out of 7.

1187. With the general advance of education, though not yet taking the lead in this respect, the gentlemen of rank in the Province are becoming more and more alive to the advantage of e ducating their sons.

1188. LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.—Special schools exist for low-caste children in all the inspectional circles except those of Jullundur and Deraját. There are also schools for Mínas in the Gurgaon District and for Sánsís in Siálkot. But no child of any caste is debarred from attending the ordinary Public Schools.

1189. The number of schools of this class in the Delhi Circle is 17 against 10 last year, attended by 383 scholars. In the Lahore Circle there are 32 schools of this class, attended by 365 scholars, compared with 35 schools and 476 scholars last year. The falling-off was owing to sickness, as in the case of the other schools. All the schools are of an elementary character, and a few of them are examined for grants under the rules for Indigenous Schools. The schools of this class in the Ráwalpindi Circle are mainly in the Siálkot District. The number of these schools in the Siálkot District is 22, with 629 scholars.

1190. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—The following table gives the number of Private Schools of different kinds for Native children, and the number of scholars attending them during the last two years :—

		Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
		1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arabic and Persian Schools ...		555	566	...	11	6,012	7,413	...	1,401
Sanskrit Schools		105	122	...	17	1,665	1,907	...	242
Mahájani Schools		288	349	...	61	8,775	10,763	...	1,988
Indigenous Vernacular Schools	For boys...	1,171	1,204	...	33	24,932	24,557	375	...
	For girls...	54	55	...	1	953	1,061	...	108
Schools teaching religious books by rote	For boys...	3,341	3,912	...	571	38,374	45,777	...	7,403
	For girls...	949	527	422	...	10,727	6,299	4,428	...
Other Schools ...	For boys...	350	289	61	...	12,108	9,986	2,122	...
	For girls...	21	25	...	4	827	772	55	...
Total ...	For boys...	5,810	6,442	...	632	91,866	100,403	...	8,537
	For girls...	1,024	607	417	...	12,507	8,132	4,375	...
Grand Total for Boys and Girls		6,834	7,049	...	215	104,373	108,535	...	4,162

There is a decrease of 215 in the number of schools and of 4,162 in the number of scholars. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 6,834, with 104,373 scholars; or 5,810 schools for boys, with 91,866 scholars, and 1,024 for girls, with 12,507 scholars.

1191. The following statement shows the number of Private Schools examined for grants during the past year, the number of scholars attending them, the number of passes by the various standards, the amount of grants earned, and the whole contrasted with the returns of the previous year :—

		1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of institutions ...	Indigenous Vernacular Schools ...	330	340	...	10
	Other Schools	321	242	79	...
	Total	651	582	69	...
Number of scholars ...	Indigenous Schools	12,485	13,857	...	1,372
	Other Schools	12,032	9,750	2,282	...
	Total	24,517	23,607	910	...
Number of passes by ...	First Standard	3,565	4,075	...	510
	Second "	2,558	2,392	166	...
	Third "	1,483	1,270	213	...
	Fourth "	942	768	174	...
	Fifth "	368	354	14	...
	All Standards	8,916	8,859	57	...
Amount of grants earned ...	Attendance Grants	8,204	7,786	418	...
	Instruction Grants	19,183	18,280	903	...
	Staff Grants	12,667	12,156	511	...
	Total Grants	40,054	38,222	1,832	...

The increase against 'Other Schools' is a good deal counterbalanced by a decrease against Indigenous Vernacular Schools; but there is a rise, on the

whole, of 69 schools and 910 scholars, as compared with the returns of the previous year. The examination results, except for the lowest standard, were an improvement on those of the previous year; and the grants earned amounted to Rs. 40,054, or an average of about Re. 1-10-0 per scholar.

1192. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.—The chief agencies for the preparation and distribution of books, maps and other appliances required by the Department are the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff at present attached to the Central Training College, and the *Mufid-i-'Am* Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee decides on the books, &c., required for the schools, and arranges for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books, &c., as may be required; and the *Mufid-i-'Am* Press, which has at present a contract with the Department for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved by the Committee, and distributes them to the schools.

1193. During the past year there were altogether 28 meetings of the Text-Book Committee, and a large amount of useful work was done. As many as 11 new text-books were completed and adopted during the year; 8 others were revised; and about 20 more were under consideration. The English Sub-Committee, besides having in hand the Punjab Series of English Readers for Middle Schools, has, in accordance with the proposals of the Educational Conference of 1892 for improving the teaching of English in the Punjab Schools, undertaken the preparation of a *Manual* on the subject, and of English Readers for the Primary Classes, on the most approved method of teaching a foreign tongue. The Technical Sub-Committee, in addition to Vernacular text-books in Mathematics and Agriculture, had in hand the preparation of a Syllabus of Object Lessons for the Primary Classes, and the large subject of adopting some means in the Province of illustrating school books. The History and Geography Sub-Committee passed revised editions of five District Geographies, continued the preparation of the Primary Series of Geographical Readers, and arranged for a Geographical Manual in English for Middle Schools. The various Language Sub-Committees also did a good deal of work. They completed the series of Urdu Readers for Primary Schools, and had three of these translated into Punjabi and Hindi; revised the Urdu Courses for Training Institutions and for the First and Second Classes of Middle Schools; adapted an Urdu Grammar and two graduated Persian Grammars; and re-edited the Departmental Hindi Dictionary. The Library Sub-Committee, besides adding largely to the Reference Library, and drawing up a catalogue of the books now available therein, prepared a short list of books suitable for young readers, which has been sent to the Managers of Schools throughout the Province, with a view to the gradual formation of Libraries of healthy and entertaining literature in the schools. In addition to the above special work, the Committee considered and disposed of 154 books of various kinds submitted for patronage.

1194. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The eighth annual meeting of the General Educational Conference was held at Lahore in the month of

April 1893. Among various matters considered the following were the most important :—

(1) The rates and conditions of Staff Grants to Primary Venture Schools under the Note to Article 68 of the Punjab Education Code.

(2) Should grants be given for Persian or any Classical Language to Indigenous Schools in any of the standards, provided the scholars have passed in the Elementary Subjects?

(3) The prescribing of Courses of Needle-work for Girls' Schools.

(4) A proposal to simplify the Courses in History and Physical Science for the Middle School Examination.

(5) Are any measures necessary in connection with the practice of the scholars of the Third, Middle and Entrance Classes absenting themselves without leave after their applications for admission have been sent to the University? And, in this connection, the general question of leave before and after the University Examinations.

(6) Should agreement to observe the Inter-School Rules be made a condition for the recognition of a school by the Department under the Note to Article 19?

(7) Inclusion in the Scheme of Studies of a fixed time for Physical Training.

(8) The bearing on College discipline of the system prevailing in the Punjab of attaching no importance to attendance on College Classes.

1195. The conclusions of the Conference were generally accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; and a Resolution was published in the Gazette embodying those conclusions and conveying the thanks of the Government to the members of the Conference for the help rendered, through their deliberations, to the cause of public instruction.

1196. The Departmental Conference met for one day immediately after the General Conference, and discussed, amongst other matters, suitable plans of buildings for Vernacular Schools; the selection of stipendiaries for the classes of the Central Training College; the award of Certificates of Proficiency in Physical Training in the case of Vernacular Schools; and the encouragement of Teachers' Associations similar to one recently started in the Lahore District. The recommendations of the Conference were generally approved by the Government, and a Circular was issued notifying the decisions arrived at to those concerned.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

1197. VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers published in the Punjab in the year 1892 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of Publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of Publication.	Circulation.
1	Aftáb-i-Hind	Jullundur	General news	Urdu	Weekly	225 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Twice a week	300 "
3	Aina-i-Hind	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	100 "
4	Akhbár-i-Am	Do.	Political and general news.	Do.	Daily	2,358 "
5	Akhmal-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	General news	Do.	Weekly	200 "
6	Arorbans Parkásh	Lahore	General and social news.	Do.	Monthly	500 "
7	Arya Gazette	Ferozepore	Organ of the Arya Samaj.	Do.	Weekly	349 "
8	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	General news	Do.	Three times a month.	200 "
9	Atalíq-i-Hind	Lahore	General and political news.	Do.	Weekly	100 "
10	Bemisál-i-Punch	Delhi	General news	Do.	Twice a month	325 "
11	Bharat Sewak*	Jullundur	Ditto	Do.	Monthly	200 "
12	Bharat Sudhár	Lahore	General news and religious.	Do.	Weekly	400 "
13	Dharm Jíwan	Do.	Religious	Do.	Do.	275 "
14	Dust-i-Hind	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	800 "
15	Dúrbín	Lahore	General news	Do.	Do.	37 "
16	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind	Do.	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	350 "
17	Himála (Himalaya)*	Ráwalpindi	Official and general news.	Do.	Do.	250 "
18	Imperial Paper	Lahore	General news	Do.	Do.	200 "
19	Jáfar Zatali	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Not fixed	20 "
20	Jia Lál Parkásh (a)	Delhi	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	100 "
21	Kaisari Akhbár	Jullundur	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	125 "
22	Kapurthala Akhbár*	Kapurthala	Ditto	Do.	Do.	75 "
23	Kayasth Conference Gazette.	Lahore	Social, moral and economical.	Do.	Do.	700 "
24	Kayasth Mittar	Do.	Religious and social	Do.	Twice a month	300 "
25	Khair Khwáh-i-Alam (b).	Delhi	General news	Do.	Weekly	260 "
26	Khair Khwáh i-Hind	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Twice a month	150 "
27	Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab.	Siálkot	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	500 "
28	Khair Khwáh-i-Zamíndárán.	Búriya (Umballa).	Agricultural and general news.	Do.	Do.	250 "
29	Khálsa Parkásh	Lahore	General and political news	Gurmukhi	Do.	200 "
30	Koh-i-Núr	Do.	Ditto	Urdu	Do.	250 "
31	Lahore Gazette	Do.	General news	Do	Do.	250 "
32	Lahore Punch	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	156 "
33	Lyall Khálsa Gazette	Siálkot	Political, social and religious.	Do.	Do.	150 "
34	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Do.	Twice a month	200 "
35	Mitra Vilasa	Lahore	Political and literary	Hindi	Weekly	400 "
36	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq	Kasúr	Political and general news.	Urdu	Do.	200 "
37	Nának Parkásh Kapurthala.	Lahore	Affairs in Kapurthala, &c., and general news.	Do.	Monthly	300 "
38	Núr Afshán	Ludhiána	Religious	Do.	Weekly	700 "
39	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	General news	Do.	Do.	210 "
40	Punjab Gazette and Historian.	Siálkot	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	200 "
41	Punjab Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	150 "
42	Punjab	Amritsar	Ditto	Do.	Do.	550 "
43	Paisa Akhbár	Lahore	General news	Do.	Do.	4,800 "
44	Patiála Akhbár	Patiála	Organ of the Patiála State.	Do.	Do.	304 "
45	Rafa-i-'Am	Siálkot	General news	Do.	Do.	550 "
46	Rafiq-i-Hind*	Lahore	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	420 "

* Started during the year 1892.
(a) Printed at Delhi and issued at Farukhnagar in the Gurgaon District.
(b) Publishes a weekly comic supplement entitled *Chalta Purza* or *Shahjahánabad Punch*

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of Publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of Publication.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news	Urdu ...	Twice a week ...	300 copies.
48	Rekhta Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	150 "
49	Sadíq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur...	Organ of the Baháwalpur State.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	205 "
50	Safír-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	200 "
51	Ditto ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	85 "
52	Sanátan Dharm Gazette.	Siálkot ...	General and religious	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	150 "
53	Saraj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	350 "
54	Saraj-ul-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	70 "
55	Sarmur Gazette ...	Náhan ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	364 "
56	Sat Dharam Parcharak.	Jullundur ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
57	Singh Sahái ...	Amritsar ...	Religious and political.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
58	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
59	Tribune ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	English	Twice a week ...	1,400 "
60	Vakíl Bewagán-i-Hind.*	Delhi ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Three times a month.	125 "
61	Victor* ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,000 "
62	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	500 "
63	Wafadár ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	450 "
64	Wazír-i-Hind ...	Siálkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
65	Wazír-ul-Mulk ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "

* Started during the year 1892.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

1198. GENERAL REMARKS.—The number of Societies of a Literary character, which have been registered under the Act in that behalf, is still very small, and these are confined to Lahore and Amritsar. The number of unregistered Societies, on the other hand, is very large. These are restricted to no special centres, and are rapidly on the increase.

1199. Some of the Societies, such as the Indian Association, the Punjab Public Library, the Science Institute, &c., have a broad National characteristic; whereas most of them, especially those of recent origin, have a distinctly Class or Religious element, such as the *Anjuman-i-Islámiya*, the *Arya Samáj*, the *Sanátan Dharm Sabhas*, and the *Singh Sabhas*. On their secular side only are these Societies *literary* in the proper sense. They are open to all respectable and educated persons upon election and the payment of a small subscription; and they are mostly useful either as furthering the interests of the communities concerned, or as representing public opinion. The bulk of the members are Natives.

1200. The following is a brief account of the leading Societies in existence on the 31st March 1893:—

1201. SAT SABHA, LAHORE.—This Sabha was founded in 1866. Its object is the diffusion of useful knowledge through the medium of the Punjabi language, and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindu community.

1202. ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMIYA, LAHORE.—The Anjuman-i-Islámiya was established in 1869, and interests itself in all questions affecting the Muhammadan community. Its chief aims are to popularize the measures of Government affecting Muhammadans, and to represent to Government the views of that community.

1203. GURU SINGH SABHA, LAHORE.—This Society was founded in 1879. It has for its special object the representation of Sikh interests, the encouragement of the Punjabi language, and the maintenance of Sikh doctrines and customs.

1204. ARYA SAMAJ, LAHORE.—This Samáj was founded in 1879. It has for its main object the revival of the Vedic religion, and the spread of Sanskrit learning. It maintains a College at Lahore, called the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, which is one of the most interesting educational enterprises in Northern India. The Society has numerous branches. It issues an organ in English called the *Arya Patrika*.

1205. THE KHALSA DIWAN, LAHORE.—This Society was established in 1883. Its chief aims are the diffusion of useful knowledge among the Sikh community; the improvement of Punjabi literature; the extension of female education; the religious instruction of Sikh youths; to unite the Sikh community into one whole; and to inculcate loyalty to the British Government. It has various branches throughout the Province. It started recently the Khálsa College movement, which is likely to result in complete success.

1206. THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LAHORE.—This Society, which is a branch of the National Indian Association, Calcutta, was established in 1883. Its chief objects are political advancement and social reform.

1207. THE PUNJAB ASSOCIATION, LAHORE.—This Association, which was established in 1886, is a branch of the Society in London known as the National Indian Association. The objects of the Association are—(1), to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing female education and social reform in India, especially in the Punjab; (2), to promote friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association publishes in English and Urdu a monthly Journal, called the *Punjab Magazine*.

1208. ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYAT-I-ISLAM, LAHORE.—This Anjuman was established in 1886. Its objects are to discuss and publish the principles of Islám; to teach the Muhammadan religion to boys and girls so as to save them from the influence of other religions; and to support poor and orphan children. It maintains a large School, in connection with which College classes have recently been opened, and publishes text-books for Islámiya Schools.

1209. THE PUNJAB SCIENCE INSTITUTE, LAHORE.—This Society was founded in 1886, owing chiefly to the efforts of Professor J. C. Oman. Its chief objects are the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and the encouragement of technical education in the Punjab. It gives popular lectures in Science throuhgout the year in both English and the Vernacular.

1210. ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMIYA, AMRITSAR.—This Anjuman was founded in 1874. Its objects are the encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social and political questions affecting Muhammadans. It has a school of over 400 pupils.

1211. HINDU SABHA, AMRITSAR.—The special objects of this Society are the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, and the social reformation of the Hindús. It was founded in 1882. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 50,000 have been raised, the income of which is to be spent in the cause of education.

1212. SINGH SABHA, AMRITSAR.—This Sabha was founded in 1884. Its chief object is the diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion. It has recently opened a Gurmukhi School, and collected a sum of money for the Khálsa College. It meets at the Darbár Sáhib.

1213. THE DELHI LITERARY SOCIETY was established in 1865, and is the oldest society of the kind in the Province. Its object is the advancement of learning and science, the encouragement of social and intellectual intercourse, and the discussion of questions connected with the welfare of the people. At one time this society was very active and influential, but it has of late years declined. It holds its meetings in the upper rooms of the Delhi Institute.

1214. KAYASTH SELF-IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, DELHI.—Founded in 1884, and has for its objects the reform of certain customs in the Mathur community, and the helping of poor students.

1215. ARYA SAMAJ, RAWALPINDI.—This was the first Arya Samáj in the Province, having been founded by Pandit Daya Nand, Saraswati, in 1877. Its objects are the same as those of other societies of the same name.

1216. ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYAT-I-ISLAM, PESHAWAR.—This Anjuman was founded in 1890. Its objects are the encouragement of English and religious education among Muhammadans, the support and education of orphans, the removal of bad customs, and the advancement of the welfare of the Muhammadan community. It maintains a school for boys.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1217. CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during 1892-93 was 190,851, or 36,248 less than the previous year. This decrease is chiefly attributable to the sickness which prevailed throughout the year and to the fact that no pilgrimages of any importance took place.

1218. The new Museum building, which is to be known as the Victoria Jubilee Institute, was completed during the year. An exhibition to inaugurate its opening is expected to be held in December 1893. The Catalogue of Coins to which allusion was made in last year's Report has been completed by Mr. Rodgers, and is now in the hands of the printer. The sales from the art sale rooms continued to decline, being some Rs. 1,735 less than in the previous year.

1219. Mr. Kipling has retired from the Curatorship, which office he had held since 1875. His place has been temporarily filled by Mr. F. H. Andrews.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

1220. There being no Archæological Surveyor for the Punjab, no professional work of survey was done during the year 1892-93.

1221. An outlay of Rs. 14,816, including a contribution of Rs. 3,724 referred to in the two following paragraphs, was incurred from Provincial revenues during the year on restorations and repairs of buildings of archæological and historical interest, *viz.*, Rs. 8,388 on buildings of the former and Rs. 6,428 of the latter class.

1222. The repairs executed were mainly on account of the following items :—

Archæological.—Baoli in the Fort at Gujrát; Rája Mán Singh's Residence and Baoli in Fort Rohtas, Jhelum District; the Díwán-i-Khás at Delhi; Sheikh Chili's Tomb at Thánesar; Emperor Jehangír's Tomb at Shahdera; the Shalimár Gardens; and the Palace in the Lahore Fort.

Historical.—Memorial obelisk of Chilliánwála; tombs of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai, Pesháwar District; the battle field monuments at Ferozepore, and that at Aliwál in the Ludhiána District; and the Idgáh at Mooltan, on the last of which was spent the Provincial contribution of Rs. 3,724. The work of conservation of the Idgáh was in progress during the year, a sum of Rs. 14,818 having been spent, *viz.*, Rs. 9,094 from private subscriptions, and contributions of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,724 from District and Provincial revenues respectively.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

1223. The Punjab, which was originally included in the See of Calcutta, was, by Royal Letters-Patent, constituted a separate Diocese in December 1877, and the Right Reverend T. V. French, D. D., was appointed its first Bishop, with the style and title of "Bishop of Lahore." At the end of 1887 Bishop French resigned the See, and on the 6th of January 1888 the Venerable Henry James Matthew, D. D., Archdeacon of Lahore, was consecrated in Westminster Abbey Bishop of Lahore. The See of Lahore also includes the Province of Sind, formerly part of the Diocese of Bombay, and British Balúchistán, and is conterminous with the North-Western Frontier. Like all other Indian Sees, it is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan. By authorization of the Letters-Patent an Archdeacon is appointed by the Bishop from the Senior Chaplains, who exercises Archidiaconal jurisdiction within the limits defined above.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

1224. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are posted at the following stations:—

Delhi,	Ferozepore,
Umballa,	Siálkot,
Simla,	Ráwalpindi,
Jullundur,	Abbott-abad,
Amritsar,	Nowshera,
Dalhousie,	Pesháwar,
Lahore,	Murree,
Meean Meer,	Dera Ismail Khan,

Mooltan.

Chaplains are also posted to Kasauli, Subáthu and Dagshai; but, owing to the large number of hill stations in the Punjab, the Chaplains for these stations are selected as follows:—

1225. For Kasauli and Subáthu, from the Chaplains of the Diocese of Calcutta; and for Dagshai, from the Chaplains of the Diocese of Rangoon.

1226. A Chaplain from the Diocese of Lahore is every third year deputed to Kashmir, from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Bishop of Lucknow nominating for the two intervening seasons. A Chaplain is usually placed in charge of the Military Camps lying between Dungagali and Murree for the same period.

1227. The Chaplains in Sind are three in number, and are borne on the roll of the Bombay Establishment. Two of these are stationed at Karachi, and one at Hyderabad.

1228. Besides these Chaplains on the regular establishment, the Additional Clergy Society maintains Clergymen at Lahore (Railway District), Jhelum, and Sukkur (in Sind). The ministrations in these stations are largely, and at

Lahore exclusively, on behalf of Railway employés. All these Clergymen receive allowances from Government (as grants-in-aid) and from other funds raised by the Additional Clergy Society.

1229. At Dharmsála there is a Clergyman receiving an allowance from Government, but not connected with the Additional Clergy Society.

1230. The interior of the Lahore Cathedral was completed in 1892. Externally there remains to be added the two western towers, which it is computed will cost about Rs. 30,000 each. The Cathedral compound has also to be laid out and a proper enclosure and gates supplied.

1231. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Chaplains of this Church are stationed at Siálkot and Ferozepore, and acting Chaplains at Ráwalpindi, Meean Meer, Umballa, Dagshai, Subáthu and Dalhousie

1232. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In 1880 that portion of the Punjab extending northwards from the River Sutlej (inclusive of Ferozepore) was formed into a Vicariate separate and distinct from that of Hindústán, and the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi was appointed Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of the Punjab. In 1886 that same portion of the Punjab was constituted a Diocese under the title of the Diocese of Lahore. The boundaries of the Diocese of Lahore on the west are the rivers Jhelum and Indus. The four military stations of Ráwalpindi, Murree, Nowshera and Pesháwar have been formed into a Prefecture Apostolic under the title of Káfiristán and Kashmir. The Right Reverend Dr. Godfrey Pelckmans was nominated Bishop of Lahore on the 2nd June 1893, consecrated on the 13th August 1893 at Simla by His Grace Dr. E. Vanden Booch, Archbishop of Agra, and was solemnly enthroned in his Cathedral of Lahore on the 20th of August 1893.

1233. Chaplains acting within the jurisdiction of the Bishopric of Lahore are posted at the following stations :—

Lahore,	Ferozepore,
Meean Meer,	Siálkot,
Amritsar,	Mooltan,
Jullundur,	Dalhousie.

1234. The Vicariate Apostolic of Hindústán with its Episcopal See at Agra was constituted an Archdiocese by the Holy See on the 1st September 1886. Within its boundaries are included the Delhi Division, the Cis-Sutlej States and the Simla Hill States. His Grace the Archbishop deputes Chaplains to the following stations :—

(1) Umballa (2 Chaplains),	(5) Dagshai,
(2) Kasauli,	(6) Solon,
(3) Simla,	(7) Delhi,
(4) Jatogh,	(8) Subáthu.

1235. MISSIONS.—The Missions established in the Punjab by the Church Missionary Society may geographically be divided into two sections: the long Frontier line of Missions from Simla to Karachi, and the Chief Central Missions in and around Amritsar and Lahore, which are the pivot of the whole work. The former section comprises Simla, Kotgarh, Kángra, Kashmir, Pesháwar (with out-stations at Hazára and Abbott-abad), Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Tánk, Dera Ghází Khan, Mooltan (with its out-stations at Baháwalpur, Shujabad and Muzaffargarh) and Quetta and flanked quite down to the sea by the Sind Mission in Sukkur and Hyderabad and Karachi.

1236. The Central Mission has stations at Amritsar, Sultánwind, Clarkabad, Jandiála, Nárowál, Batála, Ajnála, Bahrwal, Tarn Táran, Lahore, and Pind Dádan Khan.

1237. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has stations at Amritsar, Batála, Fathgarh, Nárowál, Ajnála, Bahrwál, Tarn Táran, Jandiála, Majitha, Kángra, Kashmír, Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi.

1238. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a Mission in the south of the Punjab, with its head-quarters at Delhi, and also ordained Missionaries at Karnál and Rewári.

1239. A body of Clergymen, six in number, known as the Cambridge Mission, superintends the work of the above Mission. The Cambridge Mission has established a College at Delhi, which teaches up to the B. A. Standard of the Punjab University, and receives a grant-in-aid from the Local Government.

1240. The Church of Scotland has Missions at Siálkot, Wazirabad, Jummoo, Daska, Gujrát and Chamba.

1241. The American Presbyterian Church began operations in the Punjab in 1832, its first station being Ludhiána. In 1849 Messrs. Newton and Forman began work in Lahore. The following stations and districts in the Punjab are occupied by the Mission :—Ludhiána, Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Subáthu, Umballa. Aní (in Kulu) and Santokh Májra are in charge of an itinerant Missionary. There are in connexion with the Mission 18 ordained foreign Missionaries and 6 Medical Missionaries, of whom 3 are ladies. There are, in addition to the above, 11 lady Missionaries, and 19 ordained Native Ministers are connected with the Mission.

1242. The Mission has a College at Lahore which teaches up to the B. A. Standard of the Punjab University, and has 244 students in attendance.

1243. It has also important educational work in the Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána and the Girls' School at Hoshiárpur for the benefit of the Indian Christian community.

1244. In March 1881 the Methodist Episcopal Mission (U. S. A.) was first established at Lahore, and in August 1883 the foundation of an English Church was laid. On the 29th May 1884 the building was completed and dedicated for Divine Worship. The cost of the site and building amounting to over Rs. 10,000 was met by voluntary contributions and a subsidy by the American Mission Board. This Mission has extended its boundaries during the past few years. In 1890 it opened out work at Patiála under a staff of Native Missionaries. In 1891 a Mission Station was established at Delhi under the supervision of a resident European Missionary; and in 1892 several minor Mission Stations were opened in important centres around Lahore, such as Shahdera, Begamkot, Kotla, &c. In Mooltan also a Mission Station has been established very recently with a resident European Missionary. The Mission is presided over by Reverend J. M. Thoburn, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of India and Malaysia. The Native branch of the work is supported by the American Mission Board, but the English work among the European and Anglo-Indians is, to some extent, self-supporting.

1245. To the Missions named above may be added the following:—

The Moravian Mission at Kelang in Lahul and Pu on the Sutlej.

The American United Presbyterian Mission in the Gujránwála, Gurdáspur and Siálkot Districts.

The Baptist Missions at Delhi and Simla.

The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission: has stations at Lahore and Kasúr, in the Lahore District.

1246. The work of the Society in the Punjab is in connexion with the American Presbyterian Church. There are 8 lady Missionaries. A large and influential boarding school for girls is conducted at Lahore.

1247. SCHOOLS, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.—The following are the principal Educational Institutions which are Diocesan, or in which the religious teaching is that of the Church of England:—

(1) Lahore Divinity College.

(2) The Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar, with 450 children of both sexes.

(3) The Lawrence Asylum Murree, with 90 boys and 70 girls.

(4) Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, with 100 boys.

(5) Auckland House School, Simla, with 45 girls.

(6) The Mayo Orphanage and School for girls, Simla, with 60 girls.

(7) Christ Church Schools at Simla, with 45 boys and 50 girls.

(8) St. Denys' School for girls at Murree, 35 girls.

(9) The Cathedral Orphanage and Schools at Lahore, with 70 children of both sexes.

(10) *Amritsar Mission Schools.*—High School for boys, Alexandra High School for girls, Middle Class School for girls.

Clarkabad.—Industrial School for boys and girls.

Batála.—The Baring High School, and Mission Schools at Simla, Kángra, Kashmir, Pesháwar, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Hyderabad and Karachi.

1248. Besides these, there are smaller schools at Delhi, Umballa, Mooltan, Ráwalpindi and other stations.

Of Roman Catholic Institutions there are—

(1) Three Convents of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Siálkot, Lahore, and Murree.

(2) Four Orphanages—one at Simla, one at Murree, and two at Lahore, of which one is for native girls and the other for native boys.

(3) St. Thomas' College, Murree—an institution opened in 1882 for the education of young gentlemen.

(4) St. Anthony's Middle School for European and Eurasian boys at Lahore, opened in 1892.

1249. The following schools in Simla are under the control of the Archbishop of Agra:—

(*a*) St. Aloysius' Boarding School for young ladies, with 50 pupils.

(*b*) St. Francis' Orphanage for European girls, with 103 orphans.

(*c*) St. Joseph's Day School for girls, with 50 pupils.

(*d*) St. Francis' Day School for boys, with 30 scholars.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—27-1-94—540.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. I.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the Year ending Rabi 1892.

[Columns 3 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forests.					Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (*a*).	6 (*b*).	6 (*c*).				10 (*a*).	10 (*b*).							
						According to village papers.					*Available for cultivation.*								
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·9	3,320,881	1,436,993	1,131,500	2,568,493	3,796	554,040	153,324	711,160	41,228	...	20	870	121
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·0	1,153,908	883,627	61,182	944,809	5,111	136,625	67,363	209,099	....	...	66	556	12
Gurgaon	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·9	1,242,172	881,187	81,519	962,706	...	120,255	157,460	277,715	1,751	30	75	572	62
Delhi	1,290	...	34	34	1,256	1, 66·6	810,662	496,034	42,759	538,793	...	130,392	140,492	270,884	985	79	138	450	59
Karnál	2,600	...	...	...	2,600	2,593·9	1,660,111	741,807	115,885	857,692	8,055	547,611	246,753	802,419	...	73	81	611	53
Umballa	9,576	7,036	...	7,036	2,540	2,412·7	1,544,154	838,196	132,046	970,242	2,726	192,135	367,032	561,893	12,019	72	99	536	87
Simla	6,380·4	6,303	...	6,303	77·4	77·5	49,614	6,176	4,109	10,285	87	21,560	8,078	29,725	9,604	...	66	963	1
Kángra	11,339	1,535	5,826	7,361	3,978	3,933·8	2,517,650	435,690	153,008	588,698	7,535	762,442	192,835	962,812	966,140	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,227·4	1,425,504	707,410	40,607	748,017	3	172,311	485,734	658,048	19,439	...	34	647	...
Jullundur	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,345·1	860,853	646,433	51,500	697,933	233	69,781	91,742	161,757	1,163	80	154	335	49
Ludhiána	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,395·6	893,166	714,158	51,516	765,674	20	57,373	69,728	127,121	371	53	133	226	36
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,074·3	2,607,580	1,201,529	851,136	2,052,665	7	397,431	157,333	554,771	144	148	59	829	146
Mooltan	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,931·5	3,796,160	680,582	81,273	761,855	1,476,441	1,180,256	258,805	2,915,502	118,803	224	51	1,214	130
Jhang	5,849	...	...	...	5,849	5,748·3	3,678,907	334,241	26,597	360,838	2,066,804	1,045,510	178,611	3,290,925	27,144	180	9	945	...
Montgomery ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,622·1	3,598,166	426,311	40,411	466,722	1,547,903	883,611	152,121	2,583,635	547,809	243	5	1,003	82
Lahore	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,592·8	2,299,407	735,403	500,665	1,235,068	638	572,876	262,088	835,602	227,737	104	186	862	126
Amritsar	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,557·0	996,479	633,700	138,126	771,826	1,422	103,331	117,014	221,767	2,886	...	72	319	61

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending Rabi 1892—concluded.

[Columns 3 to 6 (b) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forests.					Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (a).	6 (b).	6 (c).				10 (a).	10 (b).							
						According to village papers.					Available for cultivation.								
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur... ...	5,015	3,126	6	3,132	1,883	1,822·9	1,166,684	750,048	96,394	846,442	643	101,269	211,031	312,943	7,299	80	73	531	48
Siálkot	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,969·0	1,260,131	796,191	139,266	935,457	4,567	157,716	162,299	324,582	92	30	44	794	30
Gujrát	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,907·0	1,220,510	590,567	206,166	796,733	895	201,623	165,754	368,272	55,505	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	3,039	...	...	...	3,039	2,926·3	1,872,810	501,085	271,484	772,569	9,808	743,005	128,185	880,998	219,243	82	51	1,127	47
Shahpur	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,736·0	3,031,072	365,369	288,252	653,621	763,499	1,306,875	306,519	2,376,893	558	112	6	836	75
Jhelum	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,071·3	2,605,601	625,819	471,702	1,097,521	94,107	174,901	1,045,336	1,314,344	193,736	127	28	1,080	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,040·1	3,225,677	839,025	462,768	1,301,793	2,484	262,164	1,302,340	1,566,988	356,896	178	216	1,117	166
Hazára	3,391	...	620	620	2,771	2,844·8	1,820,678	348,144	83,343	431,487	5	389,327	848,396	1,237,728	151,463	...	14	1,250	...
Peshâwar	2,444	...	5	5	2,439	2,491·2	1,594,395	456,783	459,066	915,849	...	258,883	419,152	678,035	511	146	101	604	47
Kohát	2,771	...	673	673	2,098	2,097·6	1,342,500	139,321	114,283	253,604	53,596	130,484	866,616	1,050,696	38,200	84	94	399	...
Bannu	4,032	...	185	185	3,847	3,828·7	2,450,375	533,706	284,659	818,365	95,113	680,934	855,963	1,632,010	...	76	69	691	80
Dera Ismail Khan	9,782	...	342	342	9,440	9,275·4	5,936,253	604,415	87,334	691,749	618,948	3,293,085	1,332,471	5,244,504	...	120	91	732	93
Dera Ghâzi Khan	5,394	...	687	687	4,707	4,668·2	2,987,664	465,609	59,241	524,850	143,644	1,664,988	636,452	2,445,084	17,730	239	25	900	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,142·2	2,011,018	427,013	8,997	436,010	251,353	999,690	278,562	1,529,605	45,403	277	27	257	64
Grand Total ...	150,162·4	38,334	10,011	48,335	101,827·4	101,532·2	64,080,742	19,242,572	6,536,794	25,779,366	7,150,443	17,312,485	11,665,589	36,137,517	3,063,859	2,009	2,142	22,828	1,725

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab for the Year 1892.

Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Temperature in Shade (*in degrees Fahrenheit*).									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May 1892.	June to September 1892.	October to December 1892.	Total annual.	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	January to May 1892	June to September 1892.	October to December 1892.
Hissar ...	1.15	25.10	0.21	26.46												
Sirsa ...	1.53	19.45	0.62	21.60	114.4	94.4	62.3	114.9	91.2	75.3	78.5	58.1	36.2	N. E. and S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
Rohtak ...	2.55	25.77	1.50	29.92												
Gurgaon ...	1.12	23.89	0.23	25.24												
Delhi ...	2.64	22.79	0.13	25.56	114.0	95.6	64.1	108.0	88.5	76.1	75.1	59.9	44.1	N. W. and S. W.	S.	S. W.
Karnál ...	1.00	35.20	1.15	37.35												
Umballa ...	2.42	30.11	1.07	33.60												
Simla ...	4.78	50.56	1.45	56.79	85.3	68.3	46.2	79.6	66.0	55.9	54.0	44.7	30.2	N. E.	Variable.	N. E.
Dharmsála ...	6.60	120.83	1.54	128.97												
Hoshiárpur ...	1.66	42.43	1.02	45.11												
Jullundur ...	1.56	25.04	1.75	28.35												
Ludhiána ...	2.07	33.59	0.88	36.54	117.3	92.8	62.6	114.3	89.4	73.0	72.6	55.8	34.3	N. W. and S. E.	S. E.	E.
Ferozepore ...	1.84	21.61	1.12	24.57												
Mooltan ...	0.64	15.50	0.64	16.78	118.3	95.7	69.2	115.3	94.3	76.2	81.3	59.2	39.1	N. E.	S.	S. and E.
Jhang ...	0.39	16.42	0.68	17.49												
Montgomery ...	1.05	13.74	0.60	15.39	118.9	94.6	63.8	117.4	94.3	77.6	77.8	56.4	33.3	N. E. and S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Lahore ...	1.10	19.14	0.73	20.97	118.3	91.5	63.0	117.3	90.2	74.9	77.3	55.2	31.2	N. W. and N. E.	S. E.	E.
Amritsar ...	1.89	23.10	0.95	25.94												
Gurdáspur ...	2.72	36.11	1.33	40.16												
Siálkot ...	4.53	31.76	1.51	37.80	116.4	91.2	62.9	116.4	89.6	71.3	73.5	54.9	29.3	N. W. and N. E.	S. E.	N. E.
Gujrát ...	2.20	27.23	1.00	30.43												
Gujránwála ...	2.52	19.87	0.94	23.33												
Shahpur ...	0.32	16.85	1.13	18.30												
Jhelum ...	2.72	20.15	1.60	24.47												
Ráwalpindi ...	1.73	19.43	2.98	24.14	110.5	85.6	57.6	110.5	86.7	71.7	70.1	50.9	26.9	N. W.	N. E. and S. E.	N. W.
Murree ...	5.04	42.01	2.38	49.43	94.7	72.0	51.8	94.7	70.0	52.8	60.6	44.4	29.7	S. E. and N. W.	S. E. and N. W.	N. W.
Abbott-abad ...	4.40	28.54	3.25	36.19												
Pesháwar ...	1.96	20.05	0.62	22.63	112.5	88.5	58.5	117.0	91.3	70.9	74.1	54.3	30.9	S. W.	N. E. and N. W.	S. W.
Kohát ...	1.62	18.92	0.91	21.45												
Bannu ...	0.54	12.75	0.31	13.60												
Dera Ismail Khan	0.28	13.11	0.39	13.78	119.5	93.4	64.5	120.5	92.4	74.9	75.7	54.4	32.0	N. W. and N. E.	N. E.	N. W.
Dera Gházi Khan	0.66	3.92	0.51	5.09												
Muzaffargarh ...	0.54	5.72	0.61	6.87												

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1892-93.

Showing the Area in Square Miles, Population, &c., according to the Census of 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Revenue.	
Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Districts, Executive.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of Civil Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Land.	Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	Hissar	5	5,163	776,006	Bhiwáni, 35,487; Hánsi, 15,190; Hissar, 16,854; Sirsa, 15,415	1,099	12	19	36	26	700	7,32,893	9,72,361
	Rohtak	4	1,797	590,475	Rohtak, 16,702; Jhajjar, 11,881	514	10	15	20	7	452	9,47,209	11,52,997
	Gurgaon	5	1,984	668,929	Rewári, 27,934; Palwal, 11,227	1,264	12	21	25	8	527	11,84,009	13,75,815
	Delhi	3	1,290	638,689	Delhi, 192,579; Sonepat, 12,611	813	11	24	24	12	1,076	7,97,465	11,87,038
	Karnál	3	2,440	683,718	Karnál, 21,963; Pánipat, 27,547; Kaithal, 15,768	1,009	12	16	40	15	569	6,47,093	8,65,528
	Umballa	6	2,754	1,033,427	Umballa, 79,294; Jagádhri, 13,029; Sádhaura, 10,445; Shahabad, 16,473 ...	2,223	23	31	28	16	930	8,66,998	14,11,212
	Simla	2	102	44,642	Simla with Kasumpti and Jutogh, 13,836	165	6	11	12	2	316	8,397	1,75,892
Jullundur ...	Kángra	6	2,343	763,030	......	778	15	22	34	10	419	5,59,438	9,66,621
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,244	1,011,659	Hoshiárpur, 21,552; Tánda Urmar, 11,632	2,189	15	28	48	12	490	13,48,524	17,85,577
	Jullundur	4	1,433	907,583	Jullundur, 66,202; Kartárpur, 10,441; Ráhon, 10,667	1,356	17	24	24	5	476	13,77,401	19,65,560
	Ludhiána	3	1,453	648,722	Ludhiána, 46,334; Jagraon, 18,116	906	13	21	54	13	527	9,18,861	12,73,971
	Ferozepore	5	4,302	886,676	Ferozepore, 50,437	1,645	20	31	44	16	689	8,10,132	12,00,178

Lahore ...	Multan	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	Multan, [illegible]	[illegible]	13	29	44	23	848	5,47,567	10,74,[illegible]
	Jhang...	3	5,871	436,841	Jhang, Maghiána, 23,290; Chiniot, 13,476	849	10	11	37	18	497	3,15,142	6,47,459
	Montgomery	4	5,754	499,521	......	2,626	10	21	40	15	540	2,61,135	7,52,664
	Lahore	4	3,678	1,075,379	Lahore, 176,854; Kasúr, 20,290; Chunián, 10,339	1,672	22	31	26	13	1,430	5,61,104	14,23,013
	Amritsar	3	1,601	992,697	Amritsar, 136,766	1,081	18	34	30	12	862	8,11,841	15,14,806
	Gurdáspur	4	1,889	943,922	Batála, 27,223...	2,401	14	17	21	8	553	13,63,898	18,41,521
Rawalpindi ...	Siálkot...	5	1,991	1,119,847	Siálkot, 65,087	2,272	23	24	25	13	585	11,43,074	16,00,599
	Gujrát...	3	2,051	760,875	Gujrát, 18,050; Jalálpur, 11,065	1,440	12	11	28	5	370	6,42,598	8,68,582
	Gujránwála	3	3,017	690,169	Gujránwála, 26,785; Wazirabad, 15,786...	1,241	15	24	32	12	559	5,22,519	12,87,238
	Shahpur...	3	4,840	493,588	Bhera, 17,428	837	13	18	54	19	459	4,23,200	6,12,048
	Jhelum	4	3,995	609,056	Jhelum, 12,878; Pind Dádan Khan, 15,055	1,077	13	14	35	16	516	6,75,131	8,98,823
	Ráwalpindi	7	4,844	887,194	Ráwalpindi, 73,795	1,841	20	33	36	17	1,017	9,02,209	13,38,058
Peshawar ...	Hazára	3	2,941	516,288	Abbott-abad, 10,163	1,304	12	12	65	16	499	2,25,860	3,25,946
	Peshâwar	6	2,444	703,768	Peshâwar, 84,191; Chársadda, 10,619; Parang, 12,327	738	16	28	38	9	1,114	7,03,186	9,99,674
	Kohát...	3	3,771	203,175	Kohát, 27,003	306	13	12	70	20	517	90,894	1,59,207
Derajat ...	Bannu	4	3,847	372,276	......	490	12	17	52	29	530	2,95,676	5,34,411
	Dera Ismail Khan	5	9,440	486,201	Dera Ismail Khan, 26,884	835	18	28	50	15	633	1,35,991	6,39,134
	Dera Gházi Khan	4	5,606	404,031	Dera Gházi Khan, 27,886	760	20	29	30	8	523	3,38,401	5,16,785
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,422	381,095	......	762	12	22	45	19	388	3,90,933	7,61,012
	Total	126	103,436	20,860,913		37,996	456	688	65	12	19,611	2,05,48,779	3,22,27,539

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over. Males.	Adults. Of 15 and over. Females.	Youths. Of 10 to 14. Males.	Youths. Of 10 to 14. Females.	Children. Below 10. Males.	Children. Below 10. Females.	Total Population. All ages. Males.	Total Population. All ages. Females.	Total Population. All ages. Both sexes.	Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
Hissar	100,786	240,362	204,524	46,742	38,128	127,805	118,445	414,909	361,097	776,006	150
Rohtak	79,347	188,626	167,306	34,690	27,137	90,126	82,590	313,442	277,033	590,475	329
Gurgaon	67,589	211,127	199,903	38,558	27,926	100,544	90,871	350,229	318,700	668,929	337
Delhi	81,779	211,311	187,197	36,834	27,057	88,656	79,634	344,801	293,888	638,689	495
Karnál	78,551	227,341	192,958	42,030	30,140	101,519	89,730	370,890	312,828	683,718	280
Umballa	157,702	352,282	289,730	66,526	47,937	148,573	128,379	567,381	466,046	1,033,427	375
Simla	7,686	21,461	10,582	2,362	1,607	4,268	4,362	28,091	16,551	44,642	437
Kángra	199,364	243,345	223,736	44,308	34,360	109,408	107,873	397,061	365,969	763,030	80
Hoshiárpur	178,935	325,605	287,966	57,476	43,460	156,967	140,185	540,048	471,611	1,011,659	451
Jullundur	135,293	298,028	256,916	48,698	33,796	146,151	123,994	492,877	414,706	907,583	633
Ludhiána	112,882	212,518	182,122	41,516	29,370	100,375	82,821	354,409	294,313	648,722	446
Ferozepore	104,227	280,911	230,233	53,215	39,435	151,474	131,408	485,600	401,076	886,676	206
Mooltan	119,022	204,347	162,582	34,884	24,494	107,927	97,200	347,158	284,276	631,434	104
Jhang	78,937	132,539	114,215	22,953	17,899	78,097	71,138	233,589	203,252	436,841	74
Montgomery	77,246	152,290	125,247	26,286	20,949	91,037	83,712	269,613	229,908	499,521	87
Lahore	156,043	352,143	282,211	58,465	42,595	181,585	158,280	592,293	483,086	1,075,379	292
Amritsar	130,745	317,570	272,494	54,599	36,119	170,915	141,000	543,084	449,613	992,697	620
Gurdáspur	125,162	303,213	255,639	50,769	34,456	159,447	140,398	513,429	430,493	943,922	500
Siálkot	148,538	355,849	316,063	60,756	45,490	181,810	159,879	598,415	521,432	1,119,847	562
Gujrát...	103,781	231,554	211,686	43,310	35,287	125,650	113,388	400,514	360,361	760,875	371
Gujránwála	101,173	229,622	187,221	39,159	19,301	110,253	94,613	379,034	311,135	690,169	229
Shahpur	90,376	147,795	134,330	26,402	22,065	83,950	79,046	258,147	235,441	493,588	102
Jhelum	84,978	184,523	174,373	32,977	26,803	100,081	90,299	317,581	291,475	609,056	152
Ráwalpindi	148,246	284,073	241,418	48,767	36,720	145,617	130,599	478,457	408,737	887,194	183
Hazára	81,469	151,730	127,617	26,876	18,817	99,650	91,589	278,265	238,023	516,288	173
Peshâwar	106,069	223,470	185,429	37,161	25,979	122,405	109,324	383,036	320,732	703,768	288
Kohát	22,692	65,676	49,149	10,147	7,475	36,980	33,748	112,803	90,372	203,175	73
Bannu...	66,061	109,708	98,003	18,487	13 400	69,341	63,337	197,536	174,740	372,276	97
Dera Ismail Khan	97,836	149,793	131,669	24,296	17,387	86,598	76,458	260,687	225,514	486,201	52
Dera Ghâzi Khan	75,499	127,044	104,483	20,056	13,612	74,846	63,990	221,946	182,085	404,031	72
Muzaffargarh...	69,028	119,681	100,434	20,430	13,720	66,813	60,017	206,924	174,171	381,095	111
Total	3,187,042	6,663,646	5,797,436	1,169,735	862,921	3,418,868	3,038,307	11,252,249	9,608,664	20,860,913	188

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,707	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bágri.
Rohtak	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi	605	422	831	1,858	382	479,057	149,741	7,651	638,689	Ditto.
Karnál	56	10	54	120	8,037	499,784	171,712	4,065	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,679	630,857	300,856	2,831	1,033,427	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,642	Urdu and Pahári and Punjabi.
Kángra	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,607	39,709	5,910	763,030	Pahári, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects.
Hoshiárpur	14	...	106	120	70,709	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,659	Punjabi.
Jullundur	1,462	47	136	1,645	110,790	380,916	413,469	763	907,583	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiána	53	14	305	372	141,603	278,035	226,687	2,025	648,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	404,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	503,962	34	631,434	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,430	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	361,923	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,023	271,749	645,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,697	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	289	42	2,069	2,400	85,837	396,582	459,039	64	943,922	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	49,872	371,265	685,342	1,700	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gujrát	42	8	64	114	19,018	72,394	669,347	2	760,875	Punjabi.
Gujránwála	73	34	2,246	2,353	45,316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,585	Ditto.
Jhelum	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,056	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83,301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	193	17	26	236	3,609	23,983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshávar	4,544	92	106	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohát	180	2	15	197	4,474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Bannu	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	48	204	2,840	62,951	420,189	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,903	349,587	...	404,031	Punjabi, Bilúchi and Hindki.
Muzaffargarh	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,625	327,727	1	381,095	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389,934	7,743,445	11,628,290	45,657	20,860,913	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1892-93.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála	...	1,583,521	57,94,875	9,553	None.	Slate quarry near Simla; lead mine near Subáthu; marble, stone and copper mines in Narnaul; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	650,042	16,00,000	1,604	"	Silk lungís, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jínd	...	284,560	6,30,965	2,104	"	Rice, sugar, indigo and cereals.
(4) Nábha	...	282,756	7,00,000	1,845	"	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala	Rs. 1,31,000	299,690	20,00,000	1,779	"	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi	" 1,00,000	166,923	4,06,075	691	"	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	124,134	2,33,868	431	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Rs. 8,000	91,760	1,00,000	1,032	"	Ditto ditto.
(9) Bashahr	" 3,945	75,727	62,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(10) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	" 5,000	54,032	76,352	302	"	Ditto ditto.
(11) Keonthal	...	37,320	30,000	60	"	Ditto ditto.
(12) Máler Kotla	...	75,755	3,14,000	444	"	Indian-corn and cereals.
(13) Farídkot	...	115,040	3,00,000	469	"	Cereals.
(14) Chamba	Rs. 5,000	124,032	3,50,000	525	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye stuffs and cereals.
(15) Suket	" 11,000	52,403	1,01,000	40	"	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,633	1,75,310	178	"	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi	...	19,002	72,895	84	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
(18) Loháru	...	20,139	66,077	94	"	Cereals.
(19) Dujána	...	26,450	77,170	195	"	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bághal	Rs. 3,600	24,545	50,000	80	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	" 603	8,668	10,500	48	"	Ditto ditto
(22) Jubbal	" 2,520	21,412	28,000	100	"	Ditto ditto
(23) Kumhársain	" 2,000	10,416	10,000	...	"	Ditto ditto
(24) Bhajji	" 1,440	12,205	23,000	100	"	Ditto ditto
(25) Mailog	" 1,440	9,329	10,000	16	"	Ditto ditto
(26) Balsan	" 1,080	5,496	7,000	50	"	Ditto ditto
(27) Dhámi	" 720	3,985	8,000	25	"	Ditto ditto
(28) Kuthár	" 1,000	3,947	4,000	10	"	Ditto ditto
(29) Kunhiár	" 180	1,957	4,000	20	"	Ditto ditto
(30) Mángal	" 72	1,091	700	10	"	Ditto ditto
(31) Bíja	" 180	1,171	500	20	"	Ditto ditto
(32) Darkuti	...	595	500	...	"	Ditto ditto
(33) Taroch	Rs. 288	3,938	1,000	...	"	Ditto ditto
(34) Sángri	...	2,606	1,500	...	"	Ditto ditto

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1892-93.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Rajindar Singh of Patiála ...	Mahá-rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	22	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Mahárája on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the gaddi. A son and heir was born to the Mahárája on 12th October 1891.
(2). Sádik Muhammad Khán of Baháwalpur, G. C. S. I.	Nawáb.	Daudputra ...	31	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	No.	No.	Do.	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jind ...	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	14	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	The State in managed by a Council of Regency.
(4). Híra Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do.	50	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Jagatjít Singh of Kapurthala ...	Do.	Ahlúwália ...	20	Can read and write English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 18th May 1892.
(6). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Rájpút	47	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers. Is assisted in the general administration by Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Public Works, Forests and Mines.
(7). Shamsher Parkásh, G. C. S. I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	50	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	20	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	His father died on 3rd February 1889. The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút	55	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(10). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálagarh)	Do.	Do.	61	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11). Balbír Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do.	40	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12). Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán	36	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(13). Bikrama Singh of Faridkot ...	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans.	51	Can read and write English and Gurmukhi.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút	27	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1892-93—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs on not.	Remarks.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket	Rája.	Rájpút	27	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	Is assisted in the administration by Munshi Hukam Chand, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
(16). Ranjit Singh of Kalsia ...	Sardár.	Ját	11	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17). Muhammad Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán	18	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18). Mirza Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	34	Can read and write Persian ...	Administers his State	...	...	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19). Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána ...	Do.	Do.	28	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khán, the Nawáb's uncle.
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal ...	Rája.	Rájpút	51	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has.	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Baghat ...	Rána.	Do.	34	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22). Padam Chand of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	31	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do.	43	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	51	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25). Ragnáth Chand of Mailog ...	Thákur.	Do.	31	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Rána.	Do.	31	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27). Fateh Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do.	40	Speaks English fairly well, and knows Urdu and Hindi also.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(28). Jai Chand of Kuthár	Do.	Do.	47	Knows English, Persian and Hindi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(29). Tegh Singh of Kunhiár ...	Thákur.	Do.	58	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	
(30). Tilok Singh of Mángal... ...	Rána.	Do.	41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31). Udai Chand of Bija	Thákur.	Do.	66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkóti ...	Rána.	Do.	49	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir apparent, aged 34.
(33). Kidár Singh of Tároch... ...	Thákur.	Do.	27	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34). Rái Hira Singh of Sángri ...	Mián.	Do.	41	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1892-93.*

SURVEY.				SETTLEMENT.				
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	Revenue demand in		Remarks.
						Settlements last expired.	Settlements now current.	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
				Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
				Settlements completed but not yet sanctioned.	11,505	54,89,818	67,28,525	
				Settlements in progress ...	12,315	57,95,243	...	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	604	...	Settlements completed and sanctioned.	12,493	82,75,502	83,26,905	
				Total ...	36,313	1,95,60,563	1,50,55,430	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1892.

No. 8.—Statement showing Incidence of

1	2	3	4	5
	Area in Acres.			
District.	Total area by survey less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	*Balance of area fully assessed.* Total.	*Balance of area fully assessed.* Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	122,991	3,215,889	2,497,648
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,771	1,138,309	916,123
Gurgaon	1,269,760	26,684	1,243,076	943,177
Delhi	825,600	9,723	815,877	529,516
Karnál	1,664,000	159,544	1,504,456	781,373
Umballa	1,625,600	91,029	1,534,571	917,760
Simla	49,536	18,808	30,728	10,285
Kángra	6,274,560	213,066	6,061,494	562,947
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	11,135	1,425,025	741,269
Jullundur	917,120	3,029	914,091	694,957
Ludhiána	929,920	130,895	799,025	651,053
Ferozepore	2,753,280	138,990	2,614,290	1,922,303
Mooltan	3,890,560	13,411	3,877,149	754,913
Jhang	3,743,360	2,169,702	1,573,658	355,613
Montgomery	3,682,560	50,135	3,632,425	431,282
Lahore	2,375,040	86,102	2,288,938	1,197,999
Amritsar	1,024,640	16,170	1,008,470	759,551
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	26,512	1,182,448	837,673
Siálkot	1,274,240	4,987	1,269,253	930,603
Gujrát	1,312,640	9,020	1,303,620	790,651
Gujránwála	1,944,960	255,144	1,689,816	762,028
Shahpur	3,097,600	774,169	2,323,431	647,815
Jhelum	2,556,800	17,774	2,539,026	1,082,026
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	100,433	3,003,567	1,238,393
Hazára	2,170,240	473,660	1,696,580	404,172
Pesháwar	1,564,160	536,168	1,027,992	640,025
Kohát	1,773,440	1,104,622	668,818	154,792
Bannu	2,580,480	393,096	2,187,384	672,744
Dera Ismail Khan	6,260,480	25,968	6,234,512	683,557
Dera Gházi Khan	3,452,160	1,039,988	2,412,172	438,353
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	461,073	1,864,687	434,577
Total	71,576,576	8,495,799	63,080,777	24,385,178

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1892.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District (column 2).			Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
7,64,636	25,813	7,90,449	776,006	1 0 4	7,60,193	0 3 9	0 4 10	4	83,946
9,37,579	26,171	9,63,750	590,475	1 10 1	9,51,344	0 13 4	1 0 7	2	28,583
11,82,340	40,503	12,22,843	668,929	1 13 3	11,87,571	0 15 3	1 4 2	2	39,161
7,95,123	62,600	8,57,723	638,689	1 5 6	8,41,826	1 0 6	1 9 5	2	205,190
6,58,711	1,82,313	8,41,024	633,718	1 3 8	7,60,240	0 8 1	0 15 7	3	65,278
8,64,316	5,19,285	13,83,601	1,033,427	1 5 5	13,23,887	0 13 10	1 7 1	4	114,241
16,146	1,537	17,683	44,642	0 6 4	16,146	0 8 5	1 9 1	1	13,279
7,01,927	2,15,993	9,17,920	763,030	1 3 3	8,61,477	0 2 3	1 8 6	...	...
13,50,836	1,17,672	14,68,508	1,011,659	1 7 3	14,55,348	1 0 4	1 15 5	2	33,184
13,82,103	1,11,523	14,93,626	907,583	1 10 4	14,88,700	1 10 1	2 2 3	3	87,310
9,02,924	2,07,522	11,10,446	648,722	1 11 5	9,76,372	1 3 7	1 8 0	2	64,450
8,34,359	1,78,701	10,13,060	886,676	1 2 3	9,55,614	0 5 10	0 7 11	1	50,437
9,32,348	32,092	9,64,440	631,434	1 8 5	9,57,245	0 3 11	1 4 3	1	74,562
3,74,975	16,529	3,91,504	436,841	0 14 4	3,83,998	0 3 11	1 1 3	2	36,766
3,24,449	16,747	3,41,196	499,521	0 10 11	3,33,407	0 1 6	0 12 4	...	...
7,04,071	1,24,549	8,28,620	1,075,379	0 12 4	7,97,418	0 5 7	0 10 8	3	207,483
9,16,526	2,05,686	11,22,212	992,697	1 2 1	10,99,455	1 1 5	1 7 2	1	136,766
14,04,833	1,38,575	15,43,408	943,922	1 10 2	15,28,852	1 4 8	1 13 2	1	27,223
12,01,300	93,004	12,94,304	1,119,847	1 2 6	12,88,222	1 0 3	1 6 2	1	55,087
6,70,348	47,847	7,18,195	760,875	0 15 1	7,13,281	0 8 9	0 14 5	2	29,115
5,28,167	1,20,247	6,48,414	690,169	0 15 0	6,35,179	0 6 0	0 13 4	2	42,571
4,81,022	36,301	5,17,323	493,588	1 0 9	5,13,663	0 3 6	0 12 8	1	17,428
6,99,642	38,379	7,38,021	609,056	1 3 5	7,32,651	0 4 7	0 10 10	2	27,933
9,08,238	68,121	9,76,359	887,194	1 1 7	9,56,117	0 5 1	0 12 4	1	73,795
2,26,884	81,182	3,08,066	516,288	0 9 7	2,61,150	0 2 6	0 10 4	1	10,163
7,05,460	1,80,150	8,85,610	703,768	1 4 2	6,45,928	0 10 1	1 0 2	3	107,137
1,01,230	51,322	1,52,552	203,175	0 12 0	60,587	0 1 5	0 6 3	1	27,003
4,20,110	33,847	4,53,957	372,276	1 3 6	4,04,118	0 2 11	0 9 7	...	...
4,31,123	1,47,617	5,78,740	486,201	1 3 0	5,74,266	0 1 7	0 13 5	1	26,884
3,52,150	76,184	4,28,334	404,031	1 1 0	3,54,450	0 2 4	0 13 0	1	27,886
5,90,080	11,814	6,01,894	381,095	1 9 3	5,99,369	0 5 2	1 6 1	...	...
2,23,63,956	32,09,826	2,55,73,782	20,860,913	1 3 7	2,44,18,074	0 6 2	1 0 0	50	1,712,861

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.			
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*				*Area transferred.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.					
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	287	976	69,584	51,787	11,507	2,512	82,323	65,685	21,047
	Right of occupancy ...	67	154	1,442	1,416	447	1,421	17,205	16,546	6,151
	Total ...	354	1,130	71,026	53,203	11,954	3,933	99,528	82,231	27,199
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	58	211	3,437	2,892	2,184	2,292	20,633	19,360	21,676
	Right of occupancy ...	1	2	16	16	14	416	1,381	1,357	1,426
	Total ...	59	213	3,453	2,908	2,198	2,708	22,014	20,717	23,101
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	496	1,524	12,735	11,757	15,707	4,160	37,086	32,194	46,220
	Right of occupancy ...	70	139	448	435	602	965	3,610	3,496	6,082
	Total ...	566	1,663	13,183	12,195	16,309	5,125	40,696	35,690	52,302
DELHI.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	435	356	31
	Ownership ...	153	379	6,743	3,904	5,116	3,262	23,654	21,364	33,779
	Right of occupancy ...	13	30	81	81	156	974	3,619	3,542	7,016
	Total ...	166	409	6,824	3,985	5,272	4,239	27,708	25,262	40,826
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	102	569	12,250	7,740	6,246	4,349	49,584	37,123	43,264
	Right of occupancy ...	2	5	22	22	14	562	1,577	1,868	2,717
	Total ...	104	574	12,27[illegible]	7,762	6,260	4,911	51,161	38,991	45,981
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	237	1,641	1,301	468
	Ownership ...	690	2,461	9,586	7,633	10,491	7,306	59,406	48,781	72,814
	Right of occupancy ...	88	189	416	380	697	1,115	3,978	3,780	6,185
	Total ...	778	2,650	10,002	8,013	11,188	8,658	65,025	53,852	79,467
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	9	20	67	36	46	160	818	428	785
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	10	25
	Total ...	9	20	67	36	46	164	833	438	810
KANGRA.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	109	66	89
	Ownership ...	932	2,686	8,005	3,765	5,002	19,610	134,825	26,711	66,211
	Right of occupancy ...	31	63	112	97	148	887	4,884	1,448	813
	Total ...	963	2,749	8,117	3,862	5,150	20,534	139,818	28,225	67,113
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	24	146
	Ownership ...	519	2,254	7,817	3,960	7,735	10,722	40,515	27,050	55,961
	Right of occupancy ...	253	493	513	454	1,274	7,838	8,648	7,226	17,236
	Total ...	772	2,747	8,330	4,414	9,009	18,577	49,187	34,300	73,363
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	933	4,194	9,647	6,633	11,603	3,890	25,760	23,190	49,036
	Right of occupancy ...	54	95	137	135	286	738	2,452	2,405	6,017
	Total ...	987	4,289	9,784	6,768	11,889	4,628	28,212	25,595	55,053
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4
	Ownership ...	1,409	4,613	13,113	12,243	16,522	3,769	28,548	27,125	45,193
	Right of occupancy ...	66	137	214	211	293	383	1,228	1,200	1,715
	Total ...	1,475	4,750	13,327	12,454	16,815	4,157	29,776	28,325	46,911

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1892.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
... 233 101	... 3,637 1,813	... 2,992 1,392	... 966 450	... 832 631	... 9,887 5,105	... 8,911 5,083	... 3,010 1,843	... 98,365 81,198
334	5,450	4,384	1,416	1,463	14,992	13,994	4,853	1,79,563
... 97 6	... 1,044 85	... 995 79	... 1,054 111	... 944 13	... 6,864 67	... 6,671 67	... 6,431 79	... 1,89,702 1,201
103	1,129	1,074	1,165	957	6,931	6,738	6,510	1,90,903
... 415 50	... 1,795 195	... 1,588 183	... 2,109 255	... 4,374 443	... 11,814 1,136	... 11,426 1,120	... 16,124 2,042	... 3,31,330 29,193
465	1,990	1,771	2,364	4,817	12,950	12,546	18,166	3,60,523
... 70 11	... 314 48	... 295 48	... 505 82	... 1,522 174	... 4,617 428	... 4,432 423	... 7,485 960	... 2,71,188 13,715
81	362	343	587	1,696	5,045	4,855	8,445	2,84,903
... 128 11	... 1,619 47	... 871 44	... 998 33	... 702 33	... 3,720 107	... 2,968 97	... 3,741 119	... 1,27,451 3,065
139	1,666	915	1,031	735	3,827	3,065	3,860	1,30,516
... 1,085 29	... 1,216 37	... 1,135 35	... 1,689 47	2 3,378 126	... 7,375 210	... 6,979 200	3 10,454 435	40 4,00,083 10,917
1,114	1,253	1,170	1,736	3,506	7,585	7,179	10,892	4,11,040
... 16 ...	... 3 ...	... 3 ...	... 3 ...	... 62 1	... 52 ...	... 26 ...	... 59 ...	... 3,526 3
16	3	3	3	63	52	26	59	3,529
... 1,317 110	... 1,899 184	... 1,309 166	... 1,724 66	... 4,638 173	... 10,432 198	... 6,038 171	... 12,483 204	... 2,73,952 6,107
1,427	2,083	1,475	1,790	4,811	10,630	6,209	12,687	2,80,059
... 1,817 324	... 1,515 167	... 1,235 140	... 2,867 365	7 6,739 2,371	376 11,450 2,433	356 9,355 2,166	559 19,122 6,117	1,540 9,82,070 1,89,023
2,141	1,682	1,375	3,232	9,117	14,259	11,877	25,798	11,72,633
... 4,836 204	... 5,772 239	... 5,558 238	... 12,365 413	... 5,944 757	... 10,084 890	... 9,764 882	... 23,106 2,598	... 10,09,837 95,471
5,040	6,011	5,796	12,778	6,701	10,974	10,646	25,704	11,05,308
... 1,602 23	... 2,105 23	... 2,026 23	... 2,855 42	... 5,976 271	... 12,412 537	... 12,057 537	... 19,723 709	... 9,08,490 34,007
1,625	2,128	2,049	2,897	6,247	12,949	12,594	20,432	9,42,497

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redemp

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	362	7,723	6,903	3,269	70,613
	Right of occupancy	148	1,370	1,363	491	10,644
	Total ...	510	9,093	8,266	3,760	81,257
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	578	4,655	4,532	4,058	75,107
	Right of occupancy	4	25	21	45	407
	Total ...	582	4,680	4,553	4,103	75,514
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,977	9,215	8,807	12,697	1,65,705
	Right of occupancy	195	449	442	999	11,373
	Total ...	3,172	9,664	9,249	13,696	1,77,078
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	634	2,832	2,473	4,175	1,08,725
	Right of occupancy	39	98	98	230	2,328
	Total ...	673	2,930	2,571	4,405	1,11,053
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	438	2,745	2,294	4,018	67,397
	Right of occupancy	5	10	10	7	351
	Total ...	443	2,755	2,304	4,025	67,748
Umballa.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	1	85	85	12	50
	Ownership	1,985	5,260	5,004	7,482	1,85,677
	Right of occupancy	89	217	186	371	6,432
	Total ...	2,075	5,562	5,275	7,865	1,92,159
Simla.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	47	57	29	48	1,872
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	47	57	29	48	1,872
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,410	6,236	4,008	7,189	1,34,256
	Right of occupancy	80	84	71	88	1,593
	Total ...	2,490	6,320	4,079	7,277	1,35,849
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	1	...	...	63	717
	Ownership	4,875	11,678	8,727	17,746	6,32,596
	Right of occupancy	1,466	1,691	1,573	4,536	92,544
	Total ...	6,342	13,369	10,300	22,345	7,25,857
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,247	8,942	8,417	18,455	5,29,598
	Right of occupancy	439	665	632	2,163	37,580
	Total ...	4,686	9,607	9,049	20,618	5,67,178
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,928	9,776	9,501	13,561	4,15,906
	Right of occupancy	102	316	316	401	9,744
	Total ...	4,030	10,092	9,817	13,962	4,25,650

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1892—continued.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
	Area transferred.					Area transferred.		
Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue rent or considera-tion of transfers.
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
... 299 98	... 19,559 1,227	... 15,954 1,202	... 3,225 444	... 3,78,460 11,483	... 131 631	... 9,446 10,680	... 7,491 9,523	... 2,768 16,190
397	20,786	17,156	3,669	3,89,952	762	20,126	17,014	18,958
... 233 2	... 1,594 7	... 1,498 7	... 1,410 4	... 63,587 1,164	... 60 7	... 593 41	... 536 41	... 526 45
235	1,601	1,505	1,414	64,751	67	634	577	571
... 254 37	... 3,925 100	... 3,315 98	... 4,603 164	... 1,02,590 4,023	... 911 143	... 8,638 433	... 7,184 419	... 13,851 660
291	4,025	3,413	4,767	1,06,613	1,054	9,071	7,603	14,511
... 239 10	... 2,254 24	... 1,526 22	... 2,611 44	... 1,48,655 1,910	... 195 40	... 872 199	... 822 190	... 2,299 506
249	2,278	1,548	2,655	1,50,565	235	1,071	1,012	2,805
... 331 3	... 10,809 28	... 5,043 27	... 12,076 27	... 1,89,331 1,209	... 269 33	... 9,425 203	... 4,115 132	... 3,839 196
334	10,837	5,070	12,103	1,90,540	302	9,628	4,247	4,035
3 849 33	17 3,423 74	15 2,987 73	71 4,590 135	1,671 2,55,957 4,329	11 1,177 142	179 4,728 382	158 3,688 370	214 5,586 799
885	3,514	3,075	4,796	2,61,957	1,330	5,289	4,216	6,599
... 55 ...	... 72 ...	... 40 ...	... 68 ...	... 4,535 ...	... 1 ...	... 1 ...	... ...	... ...
55	72	40	68	4,535	1	1	...	...
... 2,353 104	... 6,891 152	... 4,219 136	... 5,495 197	... 3,48,778 1,310	2 20,385 216	88 124,461 410	62 9,799 318	36 6,909 184
2,457	7,043	4,355	5,692	3,50,088	20,603	124,959	10,179	7,129
1 2,431 1,055	... 3,686 1,229	... 2,782 421	13 5,512 1,195	200 3,95,443 45,596	... 3,141 4,793	... 7,935 2,254	... 4,938 1,891	... 11,509 16,798
3,487	4,915	3,203	6,720	4,41,239	7,934	10,189	6,829	28,307
... 3,195 85	... 4,442 182	... 4,118 161	... 9,186 373	... 6,33,514 15,999	... 620 64	... 1,802 100	... 1,604 92	... 5,291 469
3,280	4,624	4,279	9,559	6,49,513	684	1,902	1,696	5,760
... 1,310 49	... 3,614 78	... 3,465 77	... 6,128 113	... 3,89,090 4,959	... 662 56	... 1,223 169	... 961 168	... 1,657 198
1,359	3,692	3,542	6,241	3,94,049	718	1,392	1,129	1,855

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Partitions.					Transferred by Inheritance.			
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	*Area transferred.*		Revenue in rupees.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3,641	3,161	1,515
	Ownership ...	688	2,317	58,889	42,995	15,960	8,998	123,130	93,671	51,734
	Right of occupancy...	166	369	2,342	2,288	1,207	2,919	18,844	18,188	10,513
	Total ...	854	2,686	61,231	45,283	17,167	11,985	145,615	115,020	63,762
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	131	133	587	411	...	160	17,669	8,575	...
	Ownership ...	371	717	12,914	5,894	10,163	3,063	92,320	33,346	43,995
	Right of occupancy...	4	4	6	5	...	238	5,862	2,330	...
	Total ...	506	854	13,507	6,310	10,163	3,461	115,851	44,251	43,995
JHANG.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	3,873	819	122
	Ownership ...	134	184	1,410	641	716	2,135	60,375	18,577	20,136
	Right of occupancy...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,096	431	300
	Total ...	134	184	1,410	641	716	2,261	65,344	19,827	20,558
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	97	285	27,948	10,305	5,972	1,311	63,858	18,005	13,620
	Right of occupancy...	3	11	30	30	...	248	2,126	905	414
	Total ...	100	296	27,978	10,335	5,972	1,559	65,984	18,910	14,034
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	2	11	4	4	3	8	3,419	2,438	1,651
	Ownership ...	3,240	11,364	127,570	88,084	48,784	5,875	101,455	72,781	50,175
	Right of occupancy...	331	1,012	5,191	4,739	3,273	1,152	19,746	7,185	4,888
	Total ...	3,573	12,387	132,765	92,827	52,060	7,035	124,620	82,404	56,715
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
	Ownership ...	750	2,221	13,528	9,737	10,814	5,640	36,029	31,569	48,595
	Right of occupancy...	177	350	625	614	1,189	1,300	3,567	3,392	5,955
	Total ...	927	2,571	14,153	10,351	12,003	6,942	39,596	34,961	54,554
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	198	182	357
	Ownership ...	148	877	5,629	2,839	4,866	8,826	31,916	27,846	58,220
	Right of occupancy...	11	30	220	220	120	1,737	3,039	2,819	5,523
	Total ...	159	907	5,849	3,059	4,986	10,584	35,153	30,847	64,100
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	303	177	259
	Ownership ...	3,996	9,585	34,534	28,162	36,790	6,920	47,303	42,510	67,107
	Right of occupancy...	601	2,871	1,391	1,386	2,475	1,644	3,756	3,682	6,661
	Total ...	4,597	12,456	35,925	29,548	39,265	8,566	51,362	46,369	74,027
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	2,021	4,192	25,042	18,839	15,194	6,066	110,321	52,269	62,336
	Right of occupancy...	133	252	506	467	479	1,166	4,571	4,222	4,703
	Total ...	2,154	4,444	25,548	19,306	15,673	7,232	114,892	56,491	67,039
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	630	147	5
	Ownership ...	2,096	6,417	89,777	43,668	35,308	3,179	58,715	40,209	38,597
	Right of occupancy...	149	307	1,415	1,324	1,666	689	2,702	2,472	2,934
	Total ...	2,245	6,724	91,192	44,992	36,974	3,872	62,047	42,828	41,536
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	34	...
	Ownership ...	1,193	3,807	34,949	17,549	13,038	1,738	41,107	21,166	21,545
	Right of occupancy...	47	124	659	424	375	169	1,157	677	971
	Total ...	1,240	3,931	35,608	17,973	13,413	1,909	42,299	21,877	22,516

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1892—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gifts and Exchanges.				Mortgages with possession, including transfer for debt by order of Court.				
	Area transferred.				Area transferred.			
Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	101
1,165	6,284	4,964	2,034	6,196	22,625	20,242	13,417	8,94,568
203	1,433	1,402	695	1,973	6,161	6,132	4,055	2,24,611
1,368	7,717	6,366	2,729	8,170	28,790	26,378	17,476	11,19,280
2	377	112	...	18	1,489	933	...	7,967
217	3,170	1,477	3,104	782	19,909	7,614	10,179	4,37,033
5	165	17	...	24	264	131	...	5,019
224	3,712	1,606	3,104	824	21,662	8,678	10,179	4,50,019
1	2	2	...	12	346	127	88	819
91	1,115	415	371	1,129	11,505	4,745	4,995	2,80,221
...	...	...	...	15	212	92	61	3,935
92	1,117	417	371	1,156	12,063	4,964	5,144	2,84,975
...	...	...	...	1	698	461	282	934
93	1,419	361	355	263	8,065	2,795	1,983	79,003
...	...	...	...	12	78	43	295	1,244
93	1,419	361	355	276	8,841	3,299	2,560	81,181
1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	71
2,559	8,800	6,678	3,772	6,406	31,619	23,669	19,724	7,13,634
144	446	402	219	378	1,180	1,118	803	32,547
2,704	9,247	7,080	3,992	6,787	32,800	24,787	20,527	7,46,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,304	2,637	2,366	3,076	7,054	13,526	13,009	19,914	10,12,149
76	91	90	164	737	1,095	1,092	1,959	70,118
2,380	2,728	2,456	3,240	7,791	14,621	14,101	21,873	10,82,267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
382	1,934	1,259	2,412	4,429	9,537	9,014	16,859	5,98,515
13	20	18	42	201	360	345	684	19,123
395	1,954	1,277	2,454	4,630	9,897	9,359	17,543	6,17,638
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,699	3,429	3,038	4,851	10,986	21,753	21,045	36,706	12,12,515
301	493	485	749	877	1,306	1,298	2,316	76,160
3,000	3,922	3,523	5,600	11,863	23,059	22,343	39,022	12,88,675
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,510	4,174	3,401	2,860	9,098	18,467	17,553	21,907	6,54,320
89	183	178	194	1,039	1,402	1,396	3,356	60,688
2,599	4,357	3,579	3,054	10,137	19,869	18,949	25,263	7,15,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,172	5,976	3,683	2,069	1,749	26,168	15,089	15,238	2,44,509
60	154	149	231	85	554	512	778	11,812
1,232	6,130	3,832	2,300	1,834	26,722	15,601	16,016	2,56,321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
436	3,403	1,917	1,214	1,836	14,937	8,092	7,373	2,56,454
16	103	89	74	61	389	229	246	6,745
452	3,506	2,006	1,288	1,897	15,326	8,321	7,619	2,63,199

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redemp

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,164	12,782	11,845	7,838	2,99,279
	Right of occupancy...	789	2,390	2,376	1,590	68,169
	Total ...	3,953	15,172	14,221	9,428	3,67,448
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	3	266	182	...	710
	Ownership	493	17,866	6,585	8,543	3,39,067
	Right of occupancy...	8	115	89	...	1,000
	Total ...	504	18,247	6,856	8,543	3,40,777
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	11	123	77	...	383
	Ownership	791	8,953	3,940	4,258	1,41,702
	Right of occupancy...	4	37	20	28	343
	Total ...	806	9,113	4,037	4,286	1,42,428
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	1	698	461	282	734
	Ownership	152	9,061	4,015	2,247	42,905
	Right of occupancy...	9	61	38	43	660
	Total ...	162	9,820	4,514	2,572	44,299
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,829	19,075	15,380	11,636	3,66,784
	Right of occupancy...	134	722	707	411	12,550
	Total ...	2,963	19,797	16,087	12,047	3,79,334
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,053	10,081	9,872	15,122	4,89,827
	Right of occupancy...	367	581	566	959	22,304
	Total ...	4,420	10,662	10,438	16,081	5,12,131
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,231	6,334	5,856	12,605	2,14,459
	Right of occupancy...	209	420	396	878	13,489
	Total ...	2,440	6,754	6,252	13,483	2,27,948
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,193	12,194	11,758	23,537	4,64,467
	Right of occupancy...	196	446	441	877	16,550
	Total ...	4,389	12,640	12,199	24,414	4,81,017
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,855	7,003	6,332	7,313	1,57,830
	Right of occupancy...	302	448	445	732	18,107
	Total ...	4,157	7,451	6,777	8,045	1,75,937
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	665	12,353	7,631	7,528	1,27,788
	Right of occupancy...	19	154	153	183	1,624
	Total ...	684	12,507	7,784	7,711	1,29,412
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	684	6,934	3,762	4,052	77,103
	Right of occupancy...	8	89	60	66	1,781
	Total ...	692	7,023	3,822	4,118	78,848

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1892—continued.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	*Area transferred.* Total area.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue rent or consideration of transfers.
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,423	22,082	15,368	6,283	5,18,187	721	22,769	12,782	8,585
321	3,367	3,317	1,589	52,131	606	5,660	5,483	3,609
1,744	25,449	18,685	7,872	5,70,318	1,327	28,429	20,265	12,194
25	3,333	1,247	...	3,836	24	3,250	2,144	...
1,159	18,712	5,892	7,877	5,66,126	258	10,703	1,816	3,551
34	454	216	...	2,300	131	8,322	1,942	...
1,218	22,499	7,355	7,877	5,72,262	413	22,275	5,902	3,551
13	31	17	...	2,596	3	179	43	22
678	6,549	1,926	2,272	2,33,270	351	4,369	1,488	1,773
2	30	15	11	275	57	881	234	181
693	6,610	1,958	2,283	2,36,141	411	5,429	1,765	1,976
...	...	...	...	...	4	813	95	360
170	6,538	1,544	1,755	64,881	363	15,432	5,242	3,667
8	15	3	4	111	100	2,441	1,021	385
178	6,553	1,547	1,759	64,992	467	18,686	6,358	4,412
1	344	233	260	...	...	...	...	...
1,525	13,999	9,335	7,382	6,68,889	6,422	40,227	24,729	16,019
30	226	179	162	5,978	574	4,714	4,062	2,236
1,556	14,569	9,747	7,804	6,74,867	6,996	44,941	28,791	18,255
...	...	...	...	...	5	233	173	410
923	3,373	2,948	4,369	4,18,513	14,975	52,467	33,517	33,668
31	69	68	114	5,048	2,558	9,110	8,751	19,682
954	3,442	3,016	4,483	4,23,561	17,538	61,810	42,441	53,760
1	17	16	78	6,000	...	...	...	...
567	2,457	1,991	3,869	2,28,714	570	1,957	1,819	4,601
14	37	36	88	1,816	173	672	651	1,740
582	2,511	2,043	4,035	2,36,530	743	2,629	2,470	6,341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
827	3,984	3,517	4,966	2,15,261	5,542	34,799	22,065	26,387
24	96	93	163	6,523	837	2,416	2,246	2,979
851	4,080	3,610	5,129	2,21,784	6,379	37,215	24,311	29,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,851	4,704	3,920	4,005	1,97,934	11,974	32,428	19,369	10,281
66	109	108	160	8,177	327	835	743	741
1,917	4,813	4,028	4,165	2,06,111	12,301	33,263	20,112	11,022
...	...	...	...	...	1	78	60	1
1,041	13,277	7,667	7,576	2,29,569	13,070	51,744	20,428	9,551
25	175	171	295	4,845	301	2,923	2,697	3,576
1,066	13,452	7,838	7,871	2,34,414	13,372	54,745	23,185	13,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	8,613	3,123	2,519	1,94,705	2,376	22,738	5,277	5,742
15	68	51	66	1,819	58	269	181	211
901	8,681	3,174	2,585	1,96,524	2,434	23,007	5,458	5,953

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
JHELUM.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	218	974	19,158	8,704	5,483	3,230	60,988	36,813	28,866
	Right of occupancy ...	39	104	269	240	240	900	8,227	6,152	3,331
	Total ...	257	1,078	19,427	8,944	5,723	4,130	69,215	42,965	32,197
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	1	2	1	1	1	25	10,225	2,972	1,228
	Ownership	1,091	2,534	28,273	12,223	9,572	10,051	110,758	62,405	52,520
	Right of occupancy ...	345	743	1,593	1,447	1,570	3,351	16,974	15,147	13,588
	Total ...	1,437	3,279	29,867	13,671	11,143	13,427	1,37,957	80,524	67,336
HAZARA.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	425	779	9,039	3,311	2,438	1,470	52,822	18,804	18,296
	Right of occupancy ...	158	292	1,479	817	934	1,079	8,226	5,125	5,898
	Total ...	583	1,071	10,518	4,128	3,372	2,549	61,048	23,929	24,194
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...	11	125	121	25
	Ownership	1,222	2,910	26,735	22,316	25,639	6,618	59,996	50,527	88,950
	Right of occupancy ...	73	132	1,076	956	1,035	504	3,813	3,376	5,244
	Total ...	1,295	3,042	27,811	23,272	26,674	7,133	63,934	54,024	94,219
KOHAT.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	265	648	3,360	1,828	1,445	1,939	28,985	18,970	15,319
	Right of occupancy ...	34	87	335	260	67	124	1,338	1,068	586
	Total ...	299	735	3,695	2,088	1,512	2,063	30,323	20,038	15,905
BANNU.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...	37	5,932	678	62
	Ownership	692	1,385	6,884	4,110	3,544	3,469	71,408	34,173	20,429
	Right of occupancy ...	16	34	75	70	54	249	3,296	1,925	944
	Total ...	708	1,419	6,959	4,180	3,598	3,755	80,636	36,776	21,435
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	3	6	4,181	351	5	296	46,283	14,650	1,044
	Ownership	349	1,106	8,968	4,305	2,503	2,598	119,551	33,847	22,075
	Right of occupancy ...	76	153	1,287	634	1,001	645	42,209	9,178	8,855
	Total ...	428	1,265	14,436	5,290	3,509	3,539	208,043	57,675	31,974
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	189	476	6,990	5,032	3,178	2,795	56,557	35,646	16,942
	Right of occupancy ...	1	2	9	9	10	121	2,535	972	605
	Total ...	190	478	6,999	5,041	3,188	2,916	59,092	36,618	17,547
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	3	12	55	30	47	339	19,732	8,244	8,094
	Ownership	238	487	7,747	2,502	2,778	3,448	51,439	20,283	27,197
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	157	1,383	808	886
	Total ...	241	499	7,802	2,532	2,825	3,944	72,554	29,335	36,177
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	140	164	4,828	797	56	1,340	114,274	43,945	15,105
	Ownership	25,011	73,152	702,328	445,394	3,46,344	151,401	1,882,185	1,092,428	12,22,660
	Right of occupancy ...	3,009	8,184	21,909	19,180	19,626	33,755	203,064	132,932	1,38,183
	Total ...	28,160	81,500	729,065	465,371	3,66,026	186,496	2,199,523	1,269,305	13,75,948

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1892—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.				MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
	Area transferred.				Area transferred.			
Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
... 338 25	... 4,011 177	... 2,038 174	... 1,384 90	... 2,117 143	... 8,516 456	... 7,155 398	... 5,509 441	... 2,47,453 14,717
363	4,198	2,212	1,474	2,260	8,972	7,553	5,950	2,62,170
2 1,182 253	12 4,853 399	7 2,695 360	7 2,238 525	... 4,673 1,123	... 17,474 1,761	... 12,602 1,605	... 11,297 3,300	... 4,77,216 1,01,240
1,437	5,264	3,062	2,770	5,796	19,235	14,207	14,597	5,78,486
... 491 102	... 4,985 234	... 2,384 178	... 1,249 395	... 3,353 1,087	... 7,776 2,072	... 5,184 1,623	... 5,320 4,701	... 2,99,379 85,444
593	5,219	2,562	1,644	4,440	9,848	6,807	10,021	3,84,823
... 1,204 72	... 11,121 98	... 3,487 95	... 5,200 135	... 4,978 337	... 17,462 926	... 14,340 884	... 34,231 1,844	... 5,53,831 36,472
1,276	11,219	3,582	5,335	5,315	18,388	15,224	36,075	5,90,303
... 292 24	... 498 66	... 355 65	... 348 12	... 2,216 13	... 9,883 90	... 8,236 45	... 3,556 6	... 1,36,268 820
316	564	420	360	2,229	9,973	8,281	3,562	1,37,088
... 404 4	... 2,842 2	... 1,459 2	... 1,123 ...	12 5,937 229	2,273 33,683 1,921	701 18,793 1,153	180 17,130 651	6,151 6,41,558 25,578
408	2,844	1,461	1,123	6,178	37,877	20,647	17,961	6,73,287
2 376 71	912 3,470 640	290 1,625 329	105 1,177 237	22 1,686 242	6,154 23,254 3,852	1,788 9,701 1,608	231 6,566 1,154	11,471 2,18,846 27,275
449	5,022	2,214	1,519	1,950	33,260	13,097	7,951	2,57,592
... 244 ...	... 16,265 ...	... 2,015 ...	... 1,681 ...	... 2,371 23	... 22,119 249	... 13,964 199	... 7,277 46	... 4,27,881 6,075
244	16,265	2,015	1,681	2,397	22,368	14,163	7,323	4,33,956
9 288 2	149 4,202 3	54 1,470 1	75 2,026 4	43 798 69	2,133 10,210 473	979 5,073 277	1,103 6,993 360	9,192 2,71,905 8,380
299	4,354	1,525	2,105	910	12,816	6,329	8,456	2,89,477
17 30,063 2,329	1,453 115,517 7,545	465 65,094 6,382	188 69,679 5,630	121 113,171 13,661	13,474 437,195 35,912	5,349 316,542 30,925	2,450 3,87,912 42,162	38,286 1,42,53,282 12,81,903
32,409	124,515	71,941	75,497	126,953	486,581	352,817	4,32,524	1,55,73,471

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redemp

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	730	3,823	2,654	2,472	66,500
	Right of occupancy	65	273	261	247	6,603
	Total ...	795	4,096	2,915	2,719	73,103
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,839	7,478	5,220	5,137	1,86,018
	Right of occupancy	401	614	584	1,335	32,367
	Total ...	2,240	8,092	5,804	6,472	2,18,385
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,299	3,429	2,401	2,385	1,05,382
	Right of occupancy	363	789	589	1,070	27,257
	Total ...	1,662	4,218	2,990	3,455	1,32,639
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,785	12,882	11,490	21,544	3,22,948
	Right of occupancy	201	574	566	1,163	27,359
	Total ...	3,986	13,456	12,056	22,707	3,50,307
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	667	2,308	1,887	1,410	45,480
	Right of occupancy	7	30	29	15	615
	Total ...	674	2,338	1,916	1,425	46,095
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	2	5	3	1	19
	Ownership	3,539	19,931	13,882	8,900	3,57,533
	Right of occupancy	40	342	159	93	1,439
	Total ...	3,581	20,278	14,044	8,994	3,58,991
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	14	4,957	1,553	149	5,666
	Ownership	842	20,105	6,796	4,884	1,11,974
	Right of occupancy	70	1,522	651	376	4,559
	Total ...	926	26,584	9,000	5,409	1,22,199
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,002	9,551	6,564	4,448	1,67,537
	Right of occupancy	10	98	91	11	645
	Total ...	1,012	9,649	6,655	4,459	1,68,182
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	25	812	132	172	1,512
	Ownership	747	6,180	3,186	5,022	72,248
	Right of occupancy	12	98	71	93	766
	Total ...	784	7,090	3,389	5,287	74,526
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Superior ownership and Tálúkdári	58	6,946	2,493	679	9,791
	Ownership	60,041	277,442	201,751	2,53,579	65,44,283
	Right of occupancy	5,781	14,728	13,004	19,501	4,31,183
	Total ...	65,880	299,116	217,248	2,73,759	69,85,257

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1892—concluded.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
	Area transferred.					*Area transferred.*		
Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue rent or consideration of transfers.
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,058	6,227	4,973	3,989	3,00,447	113	1,857	1,062	1,493
133	326	303	255	21,348	39	1,482	924	422
3,191	6,553	5,276	4,244	3,21,795	152	3,339	1,986	1,915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,940	13,062	8,556	8,665	6,25,007	366	3,323	1,824	2,341
853	1,509	1,280	1,760	85,180	407	3,571	3,392	2,330
6,793	14,571	9,836	10,425	7,10,187	773	6,894	5,216	4,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,075	3,396	1,934	2,197	1,38,435	...	...	...	...
358	1,204	555	992	28,459	...	...	...	...
1,433	4,600	2,489	3,189	1,66,894	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,397	16,137	13,050	23,173	4,03,009	2,862	17,332	15,557	22,770
115	303	299	474	12,860	183	1,005	684	1,835
3,512	16,440	13,349	23,647	4,15,869	3,045	18,337	16,241	24,605
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
854	3,735	2,481	2,343	1,13,827	722	6,314	3,736	5,456
20	92	91	13	1,610	86	406	337	434
874	3,827	2,572	2,356	1,15,437	808	6,720	4,073	5,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,479	12,856	5,619	4,180	3,52,904	...	...	...	...
339	1,303	900	826	5,403	...	...	...	...
2,818	14,159	6,519	5,006	3,58,307	...	...	...	...
35	8,814	1,806	222	9,146	...	...	...	...
1,747	18,392	5,209	4,022	2,22,281	...	...	...	...
205	3,879	993	714	22,599	...	...	...	...
1,987	31,085	8,008	4,958	2,54,026	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,663	11,587	6,721	4,410	2,64,601	314	6,080	2,743	2,404
48	297	223	207	2,074	84	1,845	367	465
1,711	11,884	6,944	4,617	2,66,675	398	7,925	3,110	2,869
64	10,393	2,344	2,170	2,720	...	...	...	...
1,560	12,821	4,433	6,168	3,06,696	164	2,132	736	1,053
28	162	110	166	3,702	65	368	96	369
1,652	23,376	6,892	8,504	3,13,118	229	2,500	832	1,422
143	22,949	5,678	2,814	26,169	50	4,820	2,735	1,043
43,372	262,770	155,159	1,66,924	91,73,205	88,715	495,795	217,323	213,577
4,145	16,822	11,235	10,755	3,64,240	12,712	61,791	46,955	77,240
47,660	302,541	172,072	1,80,493	95,63,614	101,476	562,406	2,67,018	291,860

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural Year ending 30th September 1892.

Description of Revenue.	1890-91. Assessed.	1890-91. Realized.	1891-92. Assessed.	1891-92. Realized.	1891-92. Realizations of balances of previous years.	1891-92. Total realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1891-92.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Revenue as in past year...	2,02,79,682	2,04,68,585	2,05,81,158	2,04,62,695	86,084	2,05,48,779	...	...	6,10,713	...	...
Added to roll during the year.	3,99,826	...	3,71,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off	98,350	...	76,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,77,508	2,76,107	2,77,508	2,77,508	...	2,77,508	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	23,72,379	23,88,498	27,82,392	26,44,821	28,081	26,72,902	...	...	1,46,047	...	...
Total ...	2,34,27,745	2,31,33,190	2,39,36,646	2,33,85,024	1,14,165	2,34,99,189	...	...	7,56,760	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1892.

Total of all Grades during the Year. Remaining on 1st January 1892 from last year.	Recruited in 1892.	Total for 1892.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1892.	Detail of Number at End of Year. Officers. European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Officers. Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Men. Mounted.	Men. Foot.	Arms provided. Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Average Annual Pay of Officers. Each European.	Officers. Each Native.	Men. Each mounted man.	Men. Each foot man.	Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies. Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
20,132	1,973	22,105	551	1,659	* 19,895	84	643	348	18,820	10,077	10,088	103	Rs. 5,010	Rs. 834	Rs. 108	Rs. 84	Rs. 28,40,947	Rs. 5,44,884	Rs. 33,85,831

*Includes 1,102 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &C, OF THE ORGANIZED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of all Grades.	REMARKS.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians	92	Christians	0·46
Muhammadans	12,121	Muhammadans	60·09
Brahmins	1,538	Brahmins	7·73
Rájpúts	1,192	Rájpúts	5·99
Sikhs	2,317	Sikhs	11·13
Gurkhas	5	Gurkhas	0·02
Kúkas	4	Kúkas	0·02
Mazbís	51	Mazbís	0·25
Hindús of all other castes	2,575	Other denominations ...	12·90
Other religions	...		
TOTAL ...	19,895		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans	76	Europeans	0·38
Eurasians	10	Eurasians	0·05
Natives	19,809	Natives	99·56
TOTAL ...	19,895		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in column 7. a. Ending in conviction.	b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 a	15 b	15 c	16	17	18	18a	18a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	147	...	2	6	140	80	...	...	139	4	...	76	60	2	53	...	1	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	38	...	...	3	33	14	...	...	36	...	...	14	15	7	39	...	1	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	145	...	23	5	128	108	...	...	150	3	...	99	18	6	64	...	4	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	811	1	13	43	690	403	...	...	424	79	...	354	89	24	61	...	18	22	10
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	42	...	2	3	37	31	...	...	36	2	...	28	6	4	73	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,183	1	40	60	1,028	636	71	61	785	88	...	571	188	43	65	75	24	22	10

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*

8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits ...	2	...	3	5	8	7	...	...	6	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers ...	44	...	2	14	40	24	...	...	44	...	...	23	16	6	66	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison ...	39	...	2	10	29	12	...	...	37	...	...	12	14	11	52	...	7	...	...
12		Other murders	385	...	26	66	327	196	...	...	394	3	...	191	116	54	48	...	17	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	72	...	7	10	53	26	...	...	77	1	...	25	24	8	32	...	10	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	171	...	5	16	131	102	...	...	168	1	...	99	25	30	58	...	10	...	...
15	376	Rape	113	2	4	7	74	31	...	...	83	4	...	28	32	2	32	...	17	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence	103	2	...	4	78	47	...	...	94	1	...	46	29	...	48	...	26	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	59	...	2	2	34	20	...	...	53	1	...	20	13	...	37	...	4	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	154	...	...	5	130	97	...	...	149	2	...	97	32	3	64	...	8	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	11	...	3	...	13	11	...	...	14	...	...	10	3	...	71	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,335	1	51	66	1,115	753	...	...	1,094	60	...	697	255	46	60	...	85	4	7
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	53	...	2	3	35	13	...	...	51	...	...	13	20	2	25	...	22	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	34	...	...	1	18	14	...	...	24	2	...	13	4	2	50	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	220	1	8	8	185	95	...	...	205	7	...	93	82	9	43	...	4	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	302	...	11	16	194	96	...	...	177	33	...	88	49	17	42	...	24	1	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	31	...	...	...	26	6	...	...	13	2	...	5	6	...	33	...	2	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	7	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	835	2	14	28	727	427	...	...	553	56	...	346	168	26	56	...	45	6	10
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	65	...	2	4	62	43	...	...	63	...	...	41	18	2	65	...	4	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only.*) Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	183	...	1	15	188	82	...	...	43	98	...	63	71	2	44	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	4,218	8	143	280	3,471	2,103	86	60	3,346	274	...	1,914	983	220	52	66	285	11	18

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year. *Before appearance before a Magistrate.* In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year. *Before appearance before a Magistrate.* On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
																											Rs.	Rs.	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government notes.	10	...	167	14	191	...	6	...	183	75	2	99	2	91	34	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	...	67	9	79	...	...	...	78	36	...	32	...	32	47	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	5	3	176	28	212	1	3	...	208	50	3	140	...	130	73	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	474	...	3,653	1,736	5,863	3	136	...	5,716	2,255	19	3,152	4	2,650	72	...	4	8	...	254	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	...	41	5	49	1	3	...	45	11	...	30	...	25	61	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	495	3	4,104	1,792	6,394	5	148	3	6,230	2,427	24	3,453	6	2,938	71	66	4	10	1	288	28	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*

8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dakaits ...	20	3	...	...	23	...	3	...	20	1	...	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	264	...	...
10		" robbers ...	32	...	69	5	106	...	5	...	101	27	20	11	25	35	50	...	2	...	...	6	10	34	20	...	4,700	2,457	...
11		" poison ...	15	...	53	9	77	...	2	...	75	23	12	10	8	13	24	...	1	...	...	14	7	2	2	...	81	38	...
12		Other murders	140	3	689	71	903	3	21	...	871	322	156	109	171	275	39	...	12	8	...	50	51	9	5	...	233	147	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	17	...	105	3	125	2	5	...	117	56	4	24	22	46	44	...	1	1	...	10	...	1	1	...	86	86	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	45	...	318	16	379	...	9	...	368	131	27	99	58	186	49	...	1	1	1	48	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	9	...	70	23	102	...	...	...	102	59	...	35	6	35	50	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence	5	...	92	5	102	...	1	...	100	44	...	52	4	54	58	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	...	38	3	46	...	3	...	43	18	1	23	1	23	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	5	...	145	1	151	6	6	...	138	38	...	97	...	97	67	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	31	7	...	24	...	24	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	148	...	1,540	531	2,219	1	46	...	2,167	818	14	1,179	21	1,052	68	...	...	...	5	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	...	57	1	61	1	2	...	58	31	5	11	8	19	33	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	8	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	...	45	8	56	...	1	...	55	17	3	31	...	23	51	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	18	...	263	23	304	...	9	...	295	142	...	136	...	116	44	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	52	3	321	226	602	10	10	...	577	269	14	178	17	165	51	...	6	5	...	93	...	17	6	...	461	251	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	18	49	67	...	...	...	67	48	...	19	...	10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	15	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	44	...	953	491	1,488	4	25	...	1,458	619	19	735	...	567	59	...	...	...	1	85	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	...	73	6	85	...	3	...	82	21	4	54	...	49	67	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	44	...	85	217	346	...	...	...	344	238	...	99	...	49	57	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	611	9	4,974	1,694	7,288	27	151	3	7,084	2,028	279	2,947	342	2,827	56	52	26	16	10	480	82	66	34	51	5,897	2,969	48

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			Cases.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																				
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	67	...	7	3	31	16	...	...	66	...	...	15	14	6	22	...	10	...	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	12	...	1	1	5	2	...	...	9	1	...	2	3	...	20	...	...	1	...
34	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By other means...	52	...	4	2	30	20	...	...	51	2	...	20	7	2	37	...	3	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... — In dwelling-house	34	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	18	12	...	6	4	...	20	...	5	...	...
36	392, 393	Robbery ... — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	85	...	4	1	34	14	...	...	72	4	...	14	18	1	18	...	20	...	...
37	392, 393	Robbery ... — Other robberies ...	218	...	9	4	116	44	...	...	138	9	...	42	38	5	28	...	40	1	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	779	11	35	17	370	147	...	...	455	110	1	95	137	11	16	...	32	15	24
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	617	17	18	8	279	188	...	...	477	36	1	171	142	12	33	...	44	2	3

40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14,089	1,884	205	131	3,171	2,313	...	...	12,620	21	...	2,278	845	148	18	...	534	...	...
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	162	1	3	2	126	78	...	...	115	4	...	75	26	3	63	...	5	...	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	16,720	1,893	336	189	4,178	2,830	83	67	14,025	199	2	2,720	1,234	189	19	68	683	19	27
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																			
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	620	...	2	5	511	105	...	...	85	58	...	52	63	2	36	...	19	14	83
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	38	...	...	...	36	14	...	...	22	2	...	13	10	...	54	...	...	...	1
46	574	Compulsory labour	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	660	...	2	5	549	120	25	21	107	60	...	65	73	2	38	47	19	14	84
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																			
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	313	99	3	10	150	105	...	...	188	6	...	94	28	4	48	...	6	...	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle ...	3,899	6	129	86	2,087	1,408	...	...	3,417	110	...	1,347	539	90	38	...	170	7	1
49		Theft ... Ordinary ...	10,641	347	168	174	6,126	4,582	...	...	9,056	407	1	4,421	1,191	140	46	...	513	24	5
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	945	4	18	13	652	243	...	...	363	74	...	184	126	14	42	...	33	11	21
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2,643	3	118	103	2,207	1,533	...	...	2,574	53	...	1,506	650	104	57	...	139	2	2
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3,098	4	2	19	2,596	545	...	...	280	219	...	221	437	11	44	...	83	137	166
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	8	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	8	...	...	2	2	1	25	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	21,547	463	438	405	13,823	8,418	76	60	15,886	869	1	7,775	2,973	364	46	72	944	181	195
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...	44,328	2,365	959	939	23,049	14,107	78	61	34,149	1,490	3	13,045	5,451	818	36	70	1,955	217	334

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																										Rs.	Rs.	
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	15	...	161	11	187	2	3	...	180	61	5	65	6	53	32	...	3	2	...	40	...	53	27	...	13,501	2,837	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	5	...	3	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1	...	4	8	13	...	1	...	12	10	...	2	...	2	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	2	...	2,315	653	...
34	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By other means	6	...	64	17	87	...	11	...	75	28	1	34	5	39	61	...	2	1	...	5	...	39	15	...	6,188	2,590	...
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling-house.	...	...	25	5	30	...	...	...	30	17	...	13	...	13	52	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	9	...	1,138	643	...
36	392, 393 ...	Robbery. On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	...	74	10	86	...	4	...	82	48	3	24	...	24	32	...	...	...	...	7	...	59	23	...	4,550	1,288	...
37	392, 393 ...	Robbery. Other robberies	10	...	146	120	276	...	2	...	274	162	1	71	1	59	40	...	3	...	...	36	...	114	48	...	11,003	4,255	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	29	...	346	592	967	2	5	...	954	580	2	325	1	151	43	...	1	1	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	13	...	444	190	647	1	12	...	632	338	3	262	...	226	50	...	...	1	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

40	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	274	7	5,068	171	5,518	11	79	...	5,383	1,842	37	3,237	10	3,188	62	...	3	33	10	255	1	8,034	3,108	...	5,64,628	1,37,489	...
41	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	...	131	105	239	...	1	...	238	126	1	95	...	90	68	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	7	...	92	28	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4,278	...
43	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	353	7	6,481	1,231	8,072	16	118	1	7,882	3,220	53	4,132	23	3,849	59	57	12	40	16	441	1	8,332	3,240	39	6,03,415	1,54,061	24
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																												
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	27	...	152	1,203	1,382	...	2	...	1,380	1,007	2	301	...	105	69	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	31	39	70	...	...	...	70	54	...	16	...	13	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	27	...	183	1,246	1,456	...	2	1	1,454	1,064	2	318	...	118	64	56	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																												
47	453 to 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	14	...	146	46	206	...	2	...	201	67	1	126	...	110	75	...	...	2	1	7	...	13	3	...	242	5	...
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle	149	5	2,854	519	3,527	5	40	...	3,471	1,244	18	1,889	...	1,811	63	...	3	6	5	317	...	3,376	2,094	...	1,54,724	92,484	...
49		Theft ... Ordinary	299	1	7,662	1,283	9,245	9	97	...	9,104	2,847	17	5,805	11	5,583	72	...	9	23	12	415	...	8,686	5,482	...	1,88,658	66,247	...
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	30	1	319	492	842	...	6	...	834	475	...	289	...	205	64	...	...	...	2	70	...	303	150	...	26,374	8,533	...
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	183	6	3,225	139	3,553	20	68	...	3,439	1,359	31	1,974	2	1,938	60	...	25	12	14	148	...	1,762	2,177	...	60,412	75,830	...
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	110	...	372	5,846	6,328	...	23	...	6,305	5,063	...	1,015	...	275	74	...	...	...	...	227	...	3	3	...	39	39	...
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	6	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	11	7	1	2	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	40	1	...
		TOTAL ...	791	13	14,583	8,325	23,712	54	236	1	23,363	10,962	68	11,100	13	9,924	68	66	37	43	34	1,185	...	14,147	9,910	63	4,30,489	2,43,139	56
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...		2,277	32	30,325	14,288	46,922	82	655	2	46,015	20,601	426	21,950	384	19,656	64	62	79	109	61	2,464	111	22,514	13,184	58	10,39,801	4,00,169	38

No. 13—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	71	...	1	1	62	15	...	...	14	5	...	8	10	...	73	...	1	...	2
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	8,377	...	8	63	8,286	6,960	...	...	1,180	4,008	...	4,246	719	73	81	...	19	3	20
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	143	...	1	6	144	98	...	...	117	18	...	96	41	6	71	...	...	...	...
57	„	„ „ Excise Laws...	301	...	1	4	279	207	...	...	197	12	...	161	51	6	77	...	8	...	...
58	„	„ „ Opium Act ...	397	...	1	10	387	289	...	...	132	4	...	120	40	10	88	...	3	2	...
59	„	„ „ Railway Laws	105	1	1	1	93	70	...	...	60	6	...	49	11	1	74	...	2	...	1
60	„	„ „ Salt and Customs Laws.	51	...	...	...	50	49	...	...	17	3	...	20	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
61	„	„ „ Arms Act ...	280	...	3	16	279	231	...	...	267	12	...	228	47	7	81	...	2	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	16,898	...	9	69	16,906	14,750	...	...	15,366	57	...	13,345	3,138	30	85	...	...	...	4

63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	2,710	...	...	4	2,713	2,305	...	...	2,191	...	...	1,867	320	6	84	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	13	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	50	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	731	...	3	6	696	522	...	...	266	3	...	207	36	10	77	...	1	1	9
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	28	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	1	24	...	25	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	8	...	...	1	7	3	...	...	7	...	...	2	4	1	28	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act...	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	624	...	82	14	515	478	...	...	678	...	...	479	25	33	70	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act...	217	...	...	1	214	193	...	...	43	30	...	65	4	4	89	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25.	Telegraph Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	66	...	...	...	...
79	Act XXXVI of 1858, Section 4.	Lunatic Asylum Act	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	6	...	...	2	4	...	33	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	30,974	1	110	197	30,692	26,221	79	85	20,564	4,182	...	20,928	4,463	188	85	82	36	6	35
		GRAND TOTAL ...	75,302	2,366	1,069	1,036	53,741	40,328	79	75	54,713	5,672	3	34,076	9,914	1,006	56	77	1,991	253	370

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court. (29)
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
54	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	13	...	36	147	196	...	4	...	192	159	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	100	1	1,149	7,771	9,021	10	6	...	8,987	1,410	5
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	29	...	642	230	901	...	20	...	881	320	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws...	6	...	272	143	421	1	1	...	417	128	1
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	27	...	169	316	512	...	...	...	512	139	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws	1	...	68	53	122	...	...	...	122	31	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	34	43	77	...	...	...	77	3	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	20	...	302	24	346	3	7	...	332	77	1
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	78	...	15,896	1,859	17,833	2	2	...	17,823	2,169	...

Serial No. (1)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted: By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43) Rs.	Amount of property recovered. (44) Rs.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
54	23	...	11	30	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	7,435	6	997	86	...	4	4	14	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	499	...	394	61	...	2	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	279	3	202	74	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	350	...	128	75	...	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	89	...	59	86	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	74	...	34	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	246	...	231	76	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	15,602	...	13,971	87	...	1	...	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	4	...	2,823	858	3,685	...	...	...	3,685	517	...	3,162	...	2,425	86	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	22	...	8	6	36	...	...	...	36	28	...	7	...	7	87	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	17	...	555	1,361	1,933	...	...	...	1,933	594	...	1,303	...	458	82	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	...	...	1	28	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	1	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	3	...	2	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	62	50	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	17	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	14	68	484	1	567	...	2	...	565	34	...	492	...	433	89	...	5	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act...	1	...	53	595	649	...	...	...	649	106	...	539	...	46	86	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25.	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	5	...	5	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Act XXXVI of 1858, Section 4.	Lunatic Asylum Act	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	2	...	2	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	333	69	22,524	13,453	36,379	16	42	1	36,291	5,729	7	30,164	9	19,419	86	85	14	10	20	368	...	2	1	...	62	50	80
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,610	101	52,849	27,741	83,301	98	697	1	82,306	26,330	433	52,114	393	39,075	74	71	93	119	81	2,832	111	22,516	13,185	58	10,39,863	4,00,219	38

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1892—concluded.

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate.	Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	2	7	...	7	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	7	...	7	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	2	3	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	1,047	797	236	1,033	179	778	1,515	1,743	352	392	1	909	4	85
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	262	257	21	278	47	212	343	359	144	85	...	107	...	23
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	670	564	232	796	85	617	926	1,010	373	168	5	405	...	59
7	465 to 477... ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	353	269	17	286	35	99	201	205	107	31	...	43	2	22
8	264 to 267... ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	88	60	8	68	16	45	62	66	16	16	...	34	...	...
9	482 to 489... ...	Making or using false trade-marks	101	26	1	27	3	18	26	33	12	19	...	2	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	145	87	37	124	54	79	548	643	83	91	...	463	...	4
		Total ...	2,668	2,063	552	2,615	420	1,850	3,622	4,060	1,088	802	6	1,965	6	193

		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	312 to 316...	Causing miscarriage ...	45	29	5	34	24	11	27	32	10	9	...	8	...	5
12	379...	Buying or disposing of slaves	12	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	57	40	5	45	25	11	27	32	10	9	...	8	...	5
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.														
13	384 to 389...	Extortion ...	578	634	56	690	79	284	710	710	394	216	...	46	...	45
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	14	109	...	109	1	103	204	204	128	37	...	32	...	7
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ..	18,819	18,978	629	19,607	522	12,091	28,648	27,855	14,199	10,098	...	3,069	...	489
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	498	196	2	198	2	140	289	328	175	99	...	53	...	1
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	9,754	15,751	1,596	17,347	788	10,885	29,729	29,778	12,664	12,712	5	3,606	8	783
		Total ...	29,085	35,034	2,227	37,261	1,313	23,219	58,870	58,165	27,166	22,946	5	6,760	8	1,280
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
18	417 to 420...	Cheating...	1,653	1,709	87	1,796	145	749	1,274	1,376	559	498	16	239	...	64
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	720	775	95	870	89	435	816	981	332	270	14	333	...	32
20	409...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	79	58	3	61	13	32	43	48	15	7	...	18	2	6
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	2,665	3,524	294	3,818	113	2,394	6,293	6,405	2,682	1,957	...	1,569	...	197
		Total ...	5,117	6,066	479	6,545	360	3,610	8,426	8,810	3,588	2,732	30	2,159	2	299
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	90	118	2	120	7	83	223	220	96	104	...	10	...	10
23	490 to 492...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	30	201	...	201	1	181	349	359	174	139	...	43	...	3
24	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage ...	4,517	5,268	371	5,639	135	3,207	5,533	5,752	2,534	2,500	...	510	...	208
25	500 to 502...	Defamation ...	392	534	43	577	15	324	832	784	468	200	22	57	...	37
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	1,034	1,384	317	1,701	44	888	1,615	1,985	691	995	1	246	...	52
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	372	430	62	492	64	369	1,538	1,716	354	216	24	1,096	...	26
28	291 A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	3	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	5,481	4,686	1,185	5,871	1,824	3,763	13,562	13,998	3,725	2,470	...	7,411	...	392
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	341	507	8	515	58	296	693	702	269	166	...	204	...	63
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	149	299	67	366	25	247	811	821	217	146	...	451	...	7
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,588	1,769	365	2,134	16	1,755	2,677	2,760	910	445	23	1,317	...	65
33	*Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.*		4,075	6,231	741	6,972	348	5,771	12,999	13,417	3,947	3,181	1	6,111	...	177
		Total ...	18,072	21,430	3,161	24,591	2,537	16,887	40,835	42,517	13,386	10,562	71	17,458	...	1,040
		GRAND TOTAL ...	55,579	65,274	6,480	71,754	4,734	45,868	111,497	113,592	45,632	37,267	112	28,403	16	2,862

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1892, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Province and Class of Court.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil	110,667 miles.	20,860,913	14	31	124	5	14	31	131	294	251,854	48,063	17,101	1,679	Rs 28,48,584	Rs 30,28,464
Punjab. Criminal ...			13	31	124	5	13	*36	127	525	95,677	76,199	13,923	154		
Punjab. Revenue ...			...	...	...	2	6	32	83	293	25.473	4,862	4,000	944		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373,004	129,124	35,024	2,777	28,48,584	30,28,464

18. Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	Chief Court Judges	5	...
	Divisional Judges	14	...
	District Judges	23	8
	Subordinate Judges	2	15
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners ...	29	4
	Extra Assistant Commissioners	10	102
	Small Cause Court Judges ...	11	4
	Munsifs	...	84
	Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.	...	133
	Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges.	1	217
	Special Magistrates... ...	20	18

* Includes Additional District Magistrates at Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghází Khan, Bannu, Peshâwar and Hazára.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	5	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	3	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,503	816	796	6,162	2,409	3,584	13	156	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	325	179	164	255	178	70	1	6	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P C. ...	1,049	905	905	1,778	783	933	4	58	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,750	1,383	1,386	2,077	1,042	923	6	106	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	164	151	150	187	72	111	...	4	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	76	63	63	78	32	46	...	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	957	763	745	2,384	668	1,710	...	6	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	295	148	134	391	347	29	...	15	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C.: Offences affecting life	1,063	885	910	1,909	869	779	20	241	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	96	62	47	69	37	31	...	1	
Hurt	22,390	14,199	12,066	31,740	26,513	4,802	8	417	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,811	729	582	1,713	1,431	243	...	39	
Criminal force and assault	24,644	15,318	12,304	31,030	26,666	4,117	11	236	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	687	260	235	599	343	205	7	44	
Rape	206	93	89	119	70	46	...	3	
Unnatural offence	114	81	80	95	33	62	...	...	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C.: Theft ...	19,254	12,573	8,592	12,424	4,390	7,804	23	207	
Extortion ...	1,016	309	232	568	496	59	...	13	
Robbery and dacoity ...	1,036	350	238	618	357	240	8	13	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	954	531	510	840	459	356	1	24	
Criminal breach of trust ...	2,117	890	734	992	621	341	4	26	
Receiving of stolen property ...	2,868	2,480	2,166	3,227	1,260	1,867	18	82	
Cheating ...	2,263	851	776	1,355	1,061	249	6	39	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	49	17	16	61	20	40	1	...	
Mischief ...	6,455	3,657	3,084	7,824	5,564	2,128	8	124	
Criminal trespass ...	22,123	17,242	6,379	13,245	8,307	4,634	23	281	
Offences relating to documents, to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	472	159	157	287	194	56	7	30	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	55	34	32	79	59	18	...	2	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	7,463	4,050	3,506	6,443	5,632	647	23	141	
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	612	260	237	441	368	51	2	20	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	2,376	1,438	1,237	2,275	1,908	348	2	17	
Offences under Special and Local Laws ...	43,891	37,751	36,840	68,505	21,124	46,982	43	356	
Grand Total ...	170,142	118,630	95,395	199,775	113,316	83,512	239	2,708	

No. 16.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	79	79	15	43	
2. Do. under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	4,095	15,424	6,925	8,390	
3. Do. do. VIII, security for good behaviour ...	8,428	9,747	1,814	7,861	
4. Do. against local nuisances, Chapter X	190	480	406	17	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	260	879	639	235	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 650.	1,110	1,283	59	1,224	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,636	1,636	1,309	312	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	421	587	190	391	
TOTAL ...	16,219	30,115	11,357	18,473	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.									
				Convicted.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14...	3,753	6	1,957	1,772	3	3	12	1,442	7	3,715	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	16,817	34	12,168	4,268	...	79	268	7,708	9	25,040	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly...	155,248	164	88,604	58,937	4,553	1,054	1,936	73,696	8	219,156	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	15,087	6	7,298	4,566	3,102	7	108	7,985	4	14,191	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	398	...	61	329	...	7	1	299	3	225	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	8,457	59	2,793	4,539	573	238	255	3,790	14	15,670	
Courts of Session*	1,258	8	288	618	...	214	130	647	65	6,042	
Chief Court†	180	...	42	110	...	...	28	110	42	3	
Total	201,198	277	113,211	75,139	8,231	1,602	2,738	95,677	8	284,042	

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Ditto ditto by the Chief Court on reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.																	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							*Fine.*									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipping*			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	138	28	...	1,703	14	18	...	1,474	227	2	...	...	...	10,213	8,964	73	79	77	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...		1,178	54	...	3,373	80	350	111	2,552	750	48	23	...	...	37,083	29,554	2,926	192	768	382	1	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	14,314	600	...	43,697	1,494	13,534	2,153	33,689	9,080	769	154	5	...	4,07,629	3,03,955	21,215	2,204	9,588	5,260	15	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	340	26	...	7,397	74	...	...	7,182	211	4	...	...	...	14,016	12,621	659	94	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...		187	...	...	50	150	...	...	16	31	3	...	...	...	1,162	811	95	5	27	148	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	1,573	42	...	1,741	222	2,349	154	708	617	210	176	22	8	1,14,156	75,809	17,020	45	379	592	751	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session ...	...	133	...	378	3	...	148	11	96	93	7	94	23	21	3	...	12,284	4,861	846	6	15	94	331	28	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	82	19	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	82	152	...	18,117	753	...	58,111	2,045	16,347	2,511	45,628	11,010	1,061	374	30	8	5,96,743	4,36,575	42,834	2,625	11,126	6,486	1,114	30	...	...	...	...

Note.—A detail of columns 26, 27 and 28 cannot be furnished.

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals of the Punjab during the year 1892.

Part I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under.		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I.P.C.	50	...	179	...	280	3	150	5	72	4	99	7	762	87
" 380, "	9	...	63	...	93	...	54	2	24	...	39	3	254	33
" 381, "	1	...	16	...	21	...	10	...	4	...	8	...	51	9
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	2	...	30	...	40	1	24	4	17	6	17	...	129	12
" 412, "	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	1	...	3	...	7	1	7	1	1	...	4	...	23	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I.P.C.	...	...	4	...	9	...	15	...	5	...	9	...	37	5
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	3	...	11	...	18	...	8	...	5	3	9	...	42	15
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 346, I. P. C.	5	...	26	1	28	...	19	...	9	...	29	...	92	25
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	2	2	2	16	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.	2	...	12	...	17	...	12	2	2	...	6	...	47	6
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
11. Offences under Section 30, Act IX of 1890.	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12. Offences under Section 163, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Offences under Section 326, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14. Offences under Section 474, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15. Offences under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	9	...
16. Offences under Section 406, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Offences under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18. Offences under Section 325, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Offences under Section 408, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	76	...	350	2	525	5	305	15	148	16	226	12	1,477	203

No. 18 A.—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL.
In addition to other punishments.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	3	11	33	34	7	59	147
" 380, "	...	...	3	8	2	8	21
" 381, "	...	...	3	1	...	1	5
" 382, "	...	1	...	1	...	2	4
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, I. P. C.	...	...	4	...	5	6	15
" 412, "	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I.P.C. ...	...	1	5	5	4	7	22
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	2	2	7	2	5	18
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	3	4	4	26	37
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...	...	11	11	3	...	25
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" 194, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 325, I. P. C.	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 326, "	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 467, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	1	3	...	1	5
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ...	3	15	69	80	28	122	317

No. 18 A.—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
House-breaking by night, Sec. 446, I.P.C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence, Section 377, I.P.C. ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	13
Section 126, Act IX of 1890	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dishonest misappropriation of property, Section 103, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Criminal breach of trust, Sec. 407, I P.C.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Section 224, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 376, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 304, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 429, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Theft, Section 379, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " 380, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, Section 411, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lurking house-trespass, Sec. 457, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section, 352, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 325, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	2	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	37

PART IV.—*Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,034	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	13,799	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of heading 1 and 2).	15,833	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	12	

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												
TRIBUNALS.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	12,132	1	4,088	3,552	...	1,536	2,431	9	159	...	356	12	
To Courts of Session	7,516	17	2,971	2,088	4	858	1,295	3	77	...	203	10	
To Chief Court — By persons convicted	847	...	277	215	...	123	122	...	7	...	103	44	
To Chief Court — By Government from judgments of acquittal.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	
Total	20,496	19	7,336	5,855	4	2,517	3,848	12	243	...	662	16	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,918	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	287	28	71	13	
By Courts of Session	1,285	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	146	136	27	15	
By Chief Court	3,773	18	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	35	...	297	27	
Total	6,976	18	4,788	384	6	260	493	...	468	164	395	13	
GRAND TOTAL	27,472	37	12,124	6,239	10	2,777	4,341	12	711	164	1,057	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Punjab in the year 1892.

Suits for Money or Moveable Property.

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Contract in writing. (2)	Contract not in writing. (3)	On account stated. (4)	Money had and received. (5)	Goods sold. (6)	Wages, work and materials. (7)	Rent not falling under the Rent Law. (8)	Moveable property or value thereof. (9)	Damages. (10)	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned. (11)
Courts in the Interior.										
I.—Civil Courts.										
Unpaid Tribunals	3,897	1,989	3,529	8	171	58	79	604	61	62
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	68,500	22,866	38,520	235	2,296	1,427	1,715	10,496	1,125	975
Small Cause Courts	15,820	6,671	6,542	133	3,592	1,554	2,164	1,239	105	78
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,853	1,034	2,523	28	70	77	78	434	151	180
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	91,070	32,560	51,120	404	6,129	3,116	4,036	12,773	1,442	1,295
Courts at the seat of Government.										
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	91,070	32,560	51,120	404	6,129	3,116	4,036	12,773	1,442	1,295

Suits under the Rent Law.

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease. (12)	Enhancement or abatement of rent. (13)	Relating to distraint. (14)	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other causes. (15)	For Pattahs or Kabuliyats. (16)	For ejection or recovery of possession. (17)	For recovery of money or accounts from agents. (18)	All other suits under the Rent Law not included in the above. (19)
Courts in the Interior.								
I.—Civil Courts.								
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the seat of Government.								
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.								
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	16,175	1,137	...	...	...	6,101	1,048	...
District Courts	5	1,740	...	...	...	11	1	...
Total ...	16,180	2,877	...	...	...	6,112	1,049	...
Grand Total ...	16,180	2,877	...	...	...	6,112	1,049	...

Other Suits.

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Suits for immoveable property. (20)	Suits for declaratory decrees. (21)	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act. (22)	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c. (23)	Suits to declare and establish personal rights. (24)	Suits for an account. (25)	Suits relating to religious endowments. (26)	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud. (27)	Suits for dissolution of marriage. (28)	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights. (29)	Suits for partition. (30)	Suits relating to shipping. (31)	Suits relating to religion and caste. (32)	Administration suits. (33)	Interpleader suits. (34)	Dissolution of partnership. (35)	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act). (36)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads. (37)	Grand Total. (38)
Courts in the Interior.																			
I.—Civil Courts.																			
Unpaid Tribunals	965	31	...	36	15	...	...	3	2	100	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	11,635
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	13,603	626	43	223	259	7	...	82	7	3,589	138	...	2	...	...	9	...	136	166,880
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,898
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,832	902	70	766	537	22	7	96	40	1,618	101	1	...	3	4	46	3	118	22,595
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Total ...	25,400	1,559	113	1,025	811	29	7	181	52	5,307	256	1	2	3	4	55	8	261	239,024
Courts at the seat of Government.																			
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
II.—Revenue Courts.																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	25,400	1,559	113	1,025	811	29	7	181	56	5,307	256	1	2	3	4	55	8	261	239,028

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.										
Class of Courts.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	2,774	5,634	2,004	1,129	51	...	...	...	43	5,90,953	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	31,911	77,808	33,972	22,321	431	...	...	...	446	91,89,202	
Small Cause Courts	9,826	21,747	3,878	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	14,24,224	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,031	3,986	2,985	6,244	2,531	393	...	...	1,463	43,64,736	
Chief Courts of Districts	26	141	270	730	858	1,154	86	75	622	67,25,925	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Total	45,568	109,316	43,109	32,871	3,871	1,547	86	75	2,581	2,22,95,040	
Courts at the Seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	7,832	10,350	3,243	1,937	279	47	2	...	771	11,62,446	
Collectors' Courts	1,447	273	18	7	...	1	...	...	11	16,657	
Total	9,279	10,623	3,261	1,944	279	48	2	...	782	1,17,91,093	
Grand Total	54,847	119,939	46,370	34,815	4,150	1,595	88	75	3,367	3,40,86,133	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

Part I—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts															
Unpaid Tribunals	12,865	...	2,367	1,936	2,803	1,570	128	78	10	2,325	628	1,020	46	37	20
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	188,190	...	37,444	32,188	30,982	23,416	3,178	674	190	37,883	10,641	11,594	512	32	22
Small Cause Courts	40,891	...	7,288	5,867	8,060	6,711	454	71	24	8,095	1,972	2,349	95	20	16
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	22,755	...	4,053	2,433	2,119	1,693	451	173	40	6,499	3,038	2,256	247	56	36
Chief Courts of Districts... ...	5,035	5	680	398	330	309	64	76	16	1,613	871	673	151	67	49
Divisional Courts	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	55	14
Total ...	269,743	5	51,833	42,823	44,294	33,699	4,276	1,072	280	56,417	17,151	17,893	1,051	33	22
Courts at the Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	205	268
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	27,491	3	5,014	3,019	2,947	2,022	630	239	36	7,751	3,209	2,621	89	52	28
District Courts	1,789	...	39	11	18	66	3	...	...	444	22	1,186	554	52	45
Total ...	29,280	3	5,053	3,030	2,965	2,088	633	239	36	8,195	3,231	3,807	643	52	28
Grand Total ...	299,031	8	56,886	45,854	47,259	35,788	4,909	1,311	316	64,613	20,383	21,704	1,696	35	22

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of cases disposed of.												Average duration of cases.	
				Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	1,357	...	326	92	70	123	21	...	...	463	187	75	...	19	12
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	29,940	...	8,065	1,584	1,364	1,294	406	15	7	9,740	5,311	2,154	14	19	15
Small Cause Courts	2,948	...	935	222	217	150	32	1	...	882	365	144	...	17	14
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	4,935	...	1,711	112	117	143	44	...	...	1,608	890	310	5	24	13
Chief Courts of Districts ...	9,715	...	1,845	164	598	467	39	...	...	4,815	995	792	30	27	21
Divisional Courts	2,661	6	958	1	...	57	778	...	...	281	545	35	4	45	8
Total ...	51,556	6	13,840	2,175	2,366	2,234	1,320	16	7	17,789	8,293	3,510	53	26	17
Courts at the Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	20	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	19
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	3,766	...	1,414	181	88	88	40	16	...	1,303	394	242	3	18	12
District Courts	1,425	...	994	...	...	...	5	...	...	224	115	87	...	18	11
Total ...	5,191	...	2,408	181	88	88	45	16	...	1,527	509	329	3	18	12
Grand Total ...	56,767	6	16,249	2,356	2,454	2,338	1,365	32	7	19,316	8,802	3,842	56	22	17

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Court.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,206	...	254	56	58	5	14	5	323	116	201	145	29	3	28	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	7,716	28	1,369	388	74	8	48	19	2,630	630	1,339	639	544	29	30	48
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees	8,726	97	1,670	340	179	7	32	6	2,575	531	1,483	486	1,320	365	76	146
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Ditto Appellate do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,648	125	3,293	784	311	20	94	30	5,528	1,277	3,023	1,270	1,893	397	33	194
Courts at the Seat of Government.																
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from Original decrees	166	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	33	7	15	5	90	72	449	1
Chief Court { Ditto Appellate do.	2,286	5	480	30	...	...	1	...	361	70	243	80	1,016	800	300	7
Total ...	2,452	11	486	34	...	...	1	...	3,4	77	258	85	1,106	872	374	8
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,572	2	439	134	449	5	8	10	1,147	176	526	289	367	155	39	...
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Commissioners' Courts	815	2	173	29	8	...	3	...	243	151	95	22	97	34	72	1
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government	77	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	62	...	2	4	...	...	84	...
Total ...	4,464	4	620	164	457	5	11	10	1,452	327	623	315	464	189	46	1
Grand Total ...	24,564	140	4,399	982	768	25	106	40	7,384	1,681	3,904	1,670	3,463	1,458	69	203

No. 23 A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Court.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	117	...	33	3	3	...	1	...	30	2	18	27	...	...	24	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	721	2	134	50	20	...	7	10	159	10	109	154	66	2	24	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from Original orders	796	12	197	42	27	1	12	4	177	16	120	99	89	14	45	1
Ditto Appellate do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,634	14	364	95	50	1	20	14	366	28	247	280	155	16	31	1
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court... ... ... { Appeals from Original orders	138	1	59	5	...	...	...	...	12	2	9	10	40	19	124	...
Ditto Appellate do.	135	...	45	3	...	...	...	...	18	2	25	9	33	16	160	...
Total	273	1	104	8	...	...	...	...	30	4	34	19	73	35	142	...
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	480	...	99	17	41	3	7	3	147	8	107	24	24	1	47	...
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other officers with Appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	480	...	99	17	41	3	7	3	147	8	107	24	24	1	47	...
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government	508	...	443	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	10	17	20	...	28	...
Grand Total	2,895	15	1,010	120	91	4	27	17	561	40	398	340	272	52	248	1

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Applications disposed of.						Amount realized		Number of Applications.											
												On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given				
Class of Court.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.																					
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs.	Rs.												
Unpaid Tribunals	6,067	2	1,595	1,266	2,487	717	52	67,606	15,953	11	176	331	1,741	107	2	278	2	123	1	...	5
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	151,004	282	34,625	29,013	69,539	17,545	1,557	17,40,013	5,75,160	226	2,056	7,674	30,650	2,173	172	4,928	239	3,758	31	16	2
Small Cause Courts	22,640	937	6,434	6,090	7,491	1,688	61	1,63,505	1,12,229	51	498	1,014	2,372	...	...	32	46	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18,995	74	5,653	3,179	7,435	2,654	419	4,79,541	1,44,002	59	318	1,061	3,337	310	15	85	43	2,537	44	33	1
Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,555	72	1,527	797	2,248	911	205	6,37,853	2,26,163	31	69	408	709	151	9	227	48	576	12	16	6
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	204,261	1,367	49,834	40,345	89,200	23,515	2,294	30,88,518	10,73,507	378	3,117	10,488	38,809	2,741	198	6,316	378	6,994	88	65	14
Courts at the Seat of Government.																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	10,366	1	4,556	1,380	3,290	1,139	54	96,426	10,741	6	25	902	2,511	115	19	149	106	1,027	5	...	102
District Courts	49	...	13	...	35	1	...	164	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,415	1	4,569	1,380	3,325	1,140	54	96,590	10,741	6	25	902	2,522	115	19	149	106	1,027	5	..	102
Grand Total ...	214,676	1,368	52,403	41,725	92,525	24,655	2,348	31,85,108	10,84,548	384	3,142	11,390	41,331	2,856	217	6,465	484	8,021	93	65	116

No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND RESULT OF APPLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER XX, ACT XIV OF 1882, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
Class of Court.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	200	...	18	24	31	...	...	47	13	22	35,160	2,512	8,943	3,469
Chief Courts of Districts	243	...	31	15	78	2	...	63	39	17	24,571	31,154	7,844	7,411
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	443	...	49	39	109	2	...	110	52	39	59,731	33,666	16,787	10,880

No. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in tue Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.			Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	One Assessor.	Two or more Assessors.	Remarks.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870 } Assessors ...	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	8	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. } Jurors ...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... { Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... { Assessors ...	3	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	306	24	47	
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... } Jurors ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	2	418	2	...	...	...	...	331	32	55	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	166	4	170	709	13	722	875	17	892	680	14	694	195	3	198	257	2	259			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	376	3	379	387	3	390	372	3	375	15	...	15	19	...	19	278	2	280
			Civil	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	294	11	305	300	11	311	288	11	299	12	...	12	6	...	6	6	...	6
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	144	...	144	366	10	376	510	10	520	393	7	400	117	3	120	152	1	153			
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	267	6	273	288	6	294	284	6	290	4	...	4	11	1	12	163	2	165
			Civil	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...			
	Gurgaon	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	333	6	339	337	6	343	333	6	339	4	...	4	36	...	36			
			Under-trial ...	24	1	25	440	10	450	464	11	475	450	11	461	14	...	14	23	1	24	59	1	60
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Delhi	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	493	10	503	813	36	849	1,306	46	1,352	851	40	891	455	6	461	453	14	467			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	39	1	40	40	1	41	40	1	41	...	...	...	4	...	4	458	14	472
			Civil	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	558	21	579	564	21	585	548	21	569	16	...	16	19	...	19	19	...	19
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Karnál	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	134	4	138	418	8	426	552	12	564	417	11	428	135	1	136	113	3	116			
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	414	10	424	431	10	441	427	10	437	4	...	4	16	...	16	129	3	132
			Civil	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...			
5	Umballa	Do. ...	Convicted ...	769	8	777	1,111	28	1,139	1,880	36	1,916	1,181	24	1,205	699	12	711	741	11	752			
			Under-trial ...	27	2	29	351	15	366	378	17	395	341	14	355	37	3	40	18	2	20	762	13	775
			Civil	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	3	...	3			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	6	1	7	93	5	98	99	6	105	87	5	92	12	1	13	11	...	11			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	97	4	101	98	4	102	93	4	97	5	...	5	3	...	3	15	...	15
			Civil	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	11	...	11	2	...	2	1	...	1			
	Kasauli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	92	9	101	93	9	102	90	8	98	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dharmsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	100	3	103	352	47	399	452	50	502	347	36	383	105	14	119	99	10	109			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	155	18	173	157	18	175	142	17	159	15	1	16	5	1	6	104	11	115
			Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	8	...	8	66	3	69	74	3	77	67	3	70	7	...	7	8	...	8			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	9
			Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	25	3	28	432	30	462	457	33	490	417	33	450	40	...	40	48	3	51			
			Under-trial ...	15	1	16	313	22	335	328	23	351	311	23	334	17	...	17	14	1	15	62	4	66
			Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...			
9	Jullundur	Do. ...	Convicted ...	272	12	284	806	36	842	1,078	48	1,126	809	36	845	269	12	281	286	11	297			
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	41	16	57	53	17	70	49	17	66	4	...	4	4	1	5	290	12	302
			Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	413	...	413	427	...	427	420	...	420	7	...	7	9	...	9	9	...	9
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	209	17	226	611	41	652	820	58	878	624	42	666	196	16	212	203	14	217			
			Under-trial ...	23	1	24	412	20	432	435	21	456	409	18	427	26	3	29	18	1	19	223	15	238
			Civil	...	...	...	11	1	12	11	1	12	9	1	10	2	...	2	2	...	2			

11	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	311	1	312	1,100	22	1,122	1,411	23	1,434	1,051	17	1,068	360	6	366	363	6	369	385	7	392
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	326	15	341	329	15	344	315	10	325	14	5	19	17	1	18			
			Civil	7	...	7	31	...	31	38	...	38	34	...	34	4	...	4	5	...	5			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	464	15	479	472	15	487	456	15	471	16	...	16	16	...	16			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	435	5	440	447	5	452	443	5	448	4	...	4	11	...	11			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Mooltan	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	983	...	983	588	...	588	1,571	...	1,571	709	...	709	862	...	862	895	...	895	895	...	895
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Do.	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	561	16	577	1,595	30	1,625	2,156	46	2,202	1,426	33	1,459	730	13	743	667	14	681	681	15	696
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	291	16	307	304	17	321	287	16	303	17	1	18	12	1	13			
			Civil	3	1	4	36	2	38	39	3	42	37	3	40	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	32	...	32	35	...	35	32	...	32	3	...	3	3	...	3	23	...	23
			Under-trial ...	34	1	35	885	19	904	919	20	939	893	20	913	26	...	26	23	...	23			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Jhang	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	199	1	200	654	18	672	853	19	872	564	14	578	289	5	294	225	3	228	245	3	248
			Under-trial ...	21	1	22	429	11	440	450	12	462	422	11	433	28	1	29	19	...	19			
			Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
15	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	697	4	701	1,066	6	1,072	1,763	10	1,773	1,025	7	1,032	738	3	741	734	1	735	748	1	749
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	412	11	423	425	12	437	409	12	421	16	...	16	13	...	13			
			Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1			
16	Lahore	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,235	...	1,235	586	...	586	1,821	...	1,821	476	...	476	1,345	...	1,345	1,280	...	1,280	1,281	...	1,281
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Do.	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	125	125	...	118	118	...	243	243	...	96	96	...	147	147	...	124	124	...	124	124
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Do.	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	469	...	469	1,547	...	1,547	2,016	...	2,016	1,451	...	1,451	565	...	565	531	...	531	537	...	537
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	46	...	46	48	...	48	41	...	41	7	...	7	3	...	3			
			Civil	5	...	5	14	...	14	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	3	...	3			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	1	19	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
			Under-trial ...	34	1	35	1,623	53	1,676	1,657	54	1,711	1,593	47	1,640	64	7	71	38	1	39			
			Civil	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	17	...	17	5	...	5	...	...	...			
	Kasúr	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	66	...	66	66	...	66	65	...	65	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	1	26
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	770	22	792	792	22	814	773	20	793	19	2	21	25	1	26			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	253	5	258	1,068	41	1,109	1,321	46	1,367	1,077	39	1,116	244	7	251	290	8	298	302	8	310
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	154	6	160	159	6	165	153	5	158	6	1	7	9	...	9			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	23	...	23	26	...	26	23	...	23	3	...	3	3	...	3			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	1,246	56	1,302	1,267	56	1,323	1,238	56	1,294	29	...	29	31	1	32			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	220	5	225	733	38	771	953	43	996	747	39	786	206	4	210	209	8	217	228	9	237
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	465	24	489	474	25	499	461	25	486	13	...	13	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	9	1	10	12	1	13	11	1	12	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	352	10	362	1,257	56	1,331	1,627	66	1,693	1,213	58	1,271	414	8	422	413	15	428	452	17	469
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	78[illegible]	43	832	812	43	855	778	42	820	34	1	35	32	2	34			
			Civil ...	7	...	7	51	...	51	58	...	58	56	...	56	2	...	2	7	...	7			
22	Gujrát ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	143	2	145	801	24	825	944	26	970	810	24	834	134	2	136	177	5	182	199	6	205
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	775	31	806	794	32	826	767	30	797	27	2	29	22	1	23			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	345	7	352	1,385	31	1,416	1,730	38	1,768	1,339	28	1,367	391	10	401	379	8	387	404	9	413
			Under-trial ...	24	2	26	693	18	711	717	20	737	691	20	711	26	...	26	23	1	24			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17	15	...	15	2	...	2	2	...	2			
24	Chenawán ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	912	...	912	670	...	670	1,582	...	1,582	723	...	723	859	...	859	730	...	730	730	...	730
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

25	Shahpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	211	6	217	841	26	867	1,052	32	1,084	835	23	858	217	9	226	247	9	256			
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	464	24	488	488	24	512	472	23	495	16	1	17	16	1	17	264	10	274
			Civil	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	7	...	7	3	...	3	1	...	1			
26	Jhelum ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	252	20	272	1,517	45	1,562	1,769	65	1,834	1,487	48	1,535	282	17	299	307	9	316			
			Under-trial ...	33	1	34	388	14	402	421	15	436	407	15	422	14	...	14	18	1	19	325	10	335
			Civil	2	...	2	5	...	5	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	231	8	239	239	9	248	238	9	247	1	...	1	7	...	7	7	...	7
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	617	30	647	1,739	59	1,798	2,356	89	2,445	1,688	72	1,760	668	17	685	656	32	688			
			Under-trial ...	67	5	72	743	48	791	810	53	863	754	49	803	56	4	60	48	3	51	708	35	743
			Civil	3	...	3	27	2	29	30	2	32	28	2	30	2	...	2	4	...	4			
	Attock ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	273	10	283	280	10	290	269	10	279	11	...	11	6	...	6	6	...	6
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	67	2	69	67	2	69	67	2	69	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Abbott-abad ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	43	...	43	450	11	461	493	11	504	456	9	465	37	2	39	63	1	64			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	384	14	398	389	14	403	383	14	397	6	...	6	25	1	26	89	2	91
			Civil	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1			
29	Peshávar ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	412	7	419	1,024	25	1,049	1,436	32	1,468	1,094	30	1,124	342	2	344	385	8	393			
			Under-trial ...	57	3	60	1,011	43	1,054	1,068	46	1,114	1,041	44	1,085	27	2	29	66	2	68	454	10	464
			Civil	...	...	...	21	2	23	21	2	23	19	2	21	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	208	5	213	208	5	213	208	5	213	...	...	...	5	...	5			
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	359	9	368	378	10	388	358	9	367	20	1	21	14	...	14	19	...	19
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	142	12	154	572	24	596	714	26	750	632	33	665	82	3	85	83	5	88			
			Under-trial ...	81	...	81	513	22	535	594	22	616	532	19	551	62	3	65	32	1	33	115	6	121
			Civil	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Teri ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	108	1	109	111	1	112	111	1	112	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Bannu ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	79	5	84	684	40	724	763	45	808	703	42	745	60	3	63	77	6	83			
			Under-trial ...	32	4	36	578	33	611	610	37	647	583	34	617	27	3	30	31	2	33	111	8	119
			Civil	2	...	2	28	1	29	30	1	31	26	1	27	4	...	4	3	...	3			
	Míanwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	352	12	364	353	12	365	353	12	365	...	...	...	6	...	6			
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	218	3	221	229	4	233	226	4	230	3	...	3	7	...	7	13	...	13
			Civil	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1892—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32	Dera Ismail Khan.	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	328	20	348	1,150	47	1,197	1,478	67	1,545	1,055	40	1,095	423	27	450	352	19	371			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	291	18	309	297	18	315	279	16	295	18	2	20	14	1	15	367	20	387
			Civil	2	...	2	4	1	5	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Bhakkar	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	159	2	161	160	2	162	160	2	162	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	262	4	266	269	4	273	266	4	270	3	...	3	9	...	9	10	...	10
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	229	1	230	604	20	624	833	21	854	586	15	601	247	6	253	260	3	263			
			Under-trial ..	27	1	28	551	33	584	578	34	612	568	33	601	10	1	11	25	2	27	286	6	292
			Civil	1	...	1	15	3	18	16	3	19	15	3	18	1	...	1	1	1	2			
	Râjanpur	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	26	...	26	242	8	250	268	8	276	242	8	250	26	...	26	28	...	28			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	274	13	287	275	13	288	264	12	276	11	1	12	15	...	15	43	...	43
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	8	...	8	694	11	705	702	11	713	699	11	710	3	...	3	7	...	7			
			Under-trial ...	15	3	18	672	27	699	687	30	717	660	30	690	27	...	27	31	2	33	38	2	40
			Civil	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Grand Total	Convicted ...	11,362	339	11,701	29,571	983	30,554	40,933	1,322	42,255	29,171	963	30,134	11,762	359	12,121	11,780	353	12,133			
			Under-trial ...	849	35	884	21,513	838	22,351	22,362	873	23,235	21,525	827	22,352	837	46	883	851	34	885	12,680	388	13,068
			Civil	50	1	51	465	16	481	515	17	532	475	17	492	40	...	40	49	1	50			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6									
								Received by Transfer.									
								A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other jails			
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar ...	166	4	658	13	824	17	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak ...	144	...	365	10	509	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi ...	493	10	771	35	1,264	45	35	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
4	Karnál ...	134	4	407	8	541	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa ...	769	8	878	28	1,647	36	216	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	...	...
6	Simla ...	6	1	91	5	97	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála ...	100	3	349	46	449	49	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur ...	25	3	429	30	454	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur ...	272	12	653	21	925	33	153	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána ...	209	17	606	41	815	58	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore ...	311	1	1,091	22	1,402	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	983	...	...	...	983	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	561	16	1,536	30	2,097	46	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jhang... ...	199	1	638	18	837	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery...	697	4	606	5	1,303	9	458	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	1,235	...	17	...	1,252	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	125	...	32	...	157	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
18	Do. District	469	...	1,330	...	1,799	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Amritsar ...	253	5	1,041	41	1,294	46	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gurdáspur ...	220	5	724	38	944	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Siálkot ...	352	10	1,228	56	1,580	66	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gujrát ...	143	2	780	23	923	25	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála ...	345	7	742	24	1,087	31	102	7	...	...	...	...	541	...	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central.	912	...	...	...	912	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	211	6	818	26	1,029	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum ...	252	20	1,507	45	1,759	65	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi ...	617	30	1,276	39	1,893	69	453	19	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...
28	Abbott-abad...	43	...	443	11	486	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar ...	412	7	995	25	1,407	32	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	Kohát ...	142	12	563	24	705	36	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	79	5	679	40	758	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	D. I. Khan ...	328	20	842	28	1,170	48	291	19	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
33	D. G. Khan ...	229	1	582	20	811	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,311	339	22,645	784	33,956	1,123	4,026	138	...	...	15	...	674	13	...	...

1	2	7			8				9									
					Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.									
					A		B		A		B		C		D. By order of Government.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		A. On account of sickness.		B. On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar ...	875	17	892	147	1	3	...	75	3	424	10	21	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak ...	510	10	520	33	...	1	...	81	...	258	6	18	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi ...	1,306	46	1,352	63	7	...	...	62	1	634	31	65	1	...	...	...	...
4	Karnál ...	552	12	564	21	1	...	...	49	1	317	9	11	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa ...	1,880	36	1,916	97	2	1	...	47	2	897	19	120	1	...	...	...	...
6	Simla ...	99	6	105	10	...	...	...	5	1	70	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála ...	452	50	502	25	3	...	...	46	1	261	31	13	1	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur ...	457	33	490	130	15	...	...	75	2	211	16	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur ...	1,078	48	1,126	105	...	8	2	113	3	345	31	31	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána ...	820	58	878	37	1	6	1	84	1	473	36	13	2	...	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore ...	1,411	23	1,434	92	4	7	1	108	1	793	10	30	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	1,571	...	1,571	145	...	...	...	2	...	192	...	322	...	2	...	...	...
13	Do. District	2,156	46	2,202	106	...	...	...	115	3	1,114	28	67	2	...	...	...	...
14	Jhang... ...	853	19	872	49	1	2	1	45	...	435	12	27	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery...	1,763	10	1,773	206	2	3	...	69	2	601	3	121	...	...	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	1,821	...	1,821	192	...	...	...	17	...	60	...	110	...	3	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	243	243	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	51	...	20	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District	2,016	...	2,016	196	...	2	...	262	...	891	...	76	...	1	...	...	...
19	Amritsar ...	1,321	46	1,367	210	6	2	...	89	5	725	28	28	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gurdáspur ...	953	43	996	93	3	3	1	72	2	536	33	30	...	2	...	...	...
21	Siálkot ...	1,627	66	1,693	56	9	...	...	165	7	931	41	49	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gujrát ...	944	26	970	191	9	5	1	95	2	494	11	17	1	1	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála ...	1,730	38	1,768	691	6	...	...	107	...	482	22	51	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central.	1,582	...	1,582	53	...	...	...	2	...	299	...	359	...	...	...	1	...
25	Shahpur ...	1,052	32	1,084	91	1	...	1	101	1	606	19	31	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum ...	1,769	65	1,834	189	13	10	...	100	3	1,154	31	20	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi ...	2,356	89	2,445	226	6	10	3	174	6	1,218	53	42	3	...	...	...	...
28	Abbott-abad...	493	11	504	151	3	2	...	15	...	283	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar ...	1,436	32	1,468	240	9	16	...	104	3	675	17	49	...	...	...	...	...
30	Kohát ...	714	36	750	262	16	5	1	12	2	340	14	5	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	763	45	808	253	18	16	...	11	2	413	21	2	...	1	...	...	...
32	D. I. Khan ...	1,478	67	1,545	193	1	21	...	67	3	714	35	33	...	1	...	...	...
33	D. G. Khan ...	833	21	854	73	...	15	...	56	2	395	13	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	38,671	1,274	39,945	4,626	139	138	12	2,425	63	17,454	641	1,802	38	11	...	1	...

1	2	10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Serial No.	Jails.	Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	195	3	257	2	259
2	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	117	3	152	1	153
3	Delhi ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	455	6	453	14	467
4	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	135	1	113	3	116
5	Umballa ...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	11	...	699	12	741	11	752
6	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	11	...	11
7	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	105	14	90	10	100
8	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	48	3	51
9	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	269	12	286	11	297
10	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	190	16	203	14	217
11	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	17	1	360	6	363	6	369
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	41	...	862	...	895	...	895
13	Do. District	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	20	...	730	13	667	14	681
14	Jhang... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	289	5	225	3	228
15	Montgomery...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	23	...	738	3	732	1	733
16	Lahore Central	38	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	48	...	1,345	...	1,280	...	1,280
17	Do. Female	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	147	...	124	124
18	Do. District	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	565	...	531	...	531
19	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	244	7	290	8	298
20	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	206	4	209	8	217
21	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	1	414	8	413	15	428
22	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	134	2	177	5	182
23	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	391	10	379	8	387
24	Chenáwán Central.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	859	...	730	...	730
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	217	9	247	9	256
26	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	282	17	307	9	316
27	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	10	1	668	17	656	32	688
28	Abbott-abad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	37	2	63	1	64
29	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	342	2	385	8	393
30	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	82	3	83	5	88
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	60	3	77	6	83
32	D. I. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	1	423	27	352	19	371
33	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	247	6	260	3	263
	Total ...	45	6	16	1	14	...	65	2	357	13	11,718	359	11,686	353	12,039

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892.

1	2	3														4							
		Religion.														Age.							
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		A		B		C																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	...	...	1	1	...	...	211	2	446	16	...	...	...	...	7	1	529	10	107	2	15	...
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	288	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	283	10	56	...	14	...
3	Delhi	...	...	1	1	...	...	320	4	450	30	...	...	...	...	42	2	466	18	221	10	42	5
4	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	1	238	7	...	...	6	...	24	...	333	6	46	2	4	...
5	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	118	373	8	...	...	97	2	7	...	770	24	78	4	17	...
6	Simla	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	66	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	4	8	1	1	...
7	Dharmsála	...	...	...	.	3	...	33	8	313	38	...	...	...	...	12	2	266	38	62	5	9	1
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	17	274	13	...	...	...	...	10	...	351	21	61	8	7	1
9	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	12	389	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	535	17	102	3	12	...
10	Ludhiána	1	...	...	...	...	...	270	33	297	8	...	...	38	...	12	...	450	34	111	7	33	...
11	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	10	609	12	...	...	...	...	14	...	951	22	112	...	14	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	25	236	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,260	25	227	5	36	...
14	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	18	25	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	556	16	75	2	3	...
15	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	5	64	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	489	5	84	...	10	...
16	Lahore Central	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	28	...	2	...	1
18	Do. District	...	...	...	...	3	...	797	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,141	...	155	...	21	...
19	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	1	...	469	24	571	17	...	...	...	...	14	...	849	35	158	6	20	...
20	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	13	306	12	...	...	138	13	6	...	601	36	110	2	7	...
21	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	10	1	757	43	459	13	2	...	...	...	15	...	993	50	195	6	25	...
22	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	22	59	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	642	18	121	5	9	...
23	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	18	235	6	...	...	...	...	13	...	626	24	90	...	13	...
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	23	72	2	...	...	4	1	7	...	688	21	106	5	17	...
26	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	42	86	3	...	...	...	...	24	...	1,160	38	268	4	55	3
27	Ráwalpindi	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	35	131	4	...	...	...	...	8	1	1,034	32	217	6	17	...
28	Abbott-abad	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	9	23	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	400	9	37	2	5	...
29	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	22	64	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	852	25	111	...	19	...
30	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	501	22	48	2	7	...
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	39	26	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	597	29	74	10	5	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	26	69	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	746	20	84	7	8	...
33	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	19	38	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	527	20	48	...	3	...
	Total	3	...	6	2	18	1	15,580	538	6,753	221	2	...	283	22	324	10	18,697	657	3,176	106	448	11

1	2	5											6		
		Previous Occupation.											Total.		
		Males.							Females.						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
Serial No.	Jails.	Persons employed under Government, or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	11	...	40	445	18	35	109	7	2	4	...	658	13	671
2	Rohtak	8	8	...	247	20	16	72	8	...	1	1	365	10	375
3	Delhi	2	1	48	538	...	2	180	18	2	15	...	771	35	806
4	Karnál	10	12	38	264	17	5	61	6	1	1	...	407	8	415
5	Umballa	4	2	24	510	7	13	318	15	2	7	4	878	28	906
6	Simla	5	...	50	20	7	8	1	5	...	...	...	91	5	96
7	Dharmsála	5	4	32	215	2	...	91	33	3	10	...	349	46	395
8	Hoshiárpur	7	1	120	252	1	5	37	17	...	13	...	429	30	459
9	Jullundur	17	6	37	352	31	12	198	16	...	2	3	653	21	674
10	Ludhiána	16	6	73	263	36	54	158	30	1	7	3	606	41	647
11	Ferozepore	11	2	95	761	31	30	161	17	2	2	1	1,091	22	1,113
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Do. District	33	1	126	1,171	118	23	64	29	...	1	...	1,536	30	1,566
14	Jhang	16	9	7	416	13	3	174	13	2	3	...	638	18	656
15	Montgomery	6	...	117	223	40	168	52	4	...	1	...	606	5	611
16	Lahore Central	5	...	2	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	13	3	...	32	32
18	Do. District	44	10	31	728	67	32	418	...	...	...	...	1,330	...	1,330
19	Amritsar	17	...	48	410	54	64	448	36	...	2	3	1,041	41	1,082
20	Gurdáspur	15	2	44	326	43	25	269	27	...	11	...	724	38	762
21	Siálkot	25	7	111	550	71	91	373	48	1	7	...	1,228	56	1,284
22	Gujrát	15	...	68	544	15	44	94	19	2	2	...	780	23	803
23	Gujránwála	13	...	5	344	23	2	355	18	...	6	...	742	24	766
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	3	...	2	646	48	13	106	25	...	1	...	818	26	844
26	Jhelum	17	2	32	1,156	52	151	97	32	3	9	1	1,507	45	1,552
27	Ráwalpindi	70	10	90	718	91	128	169	31	1	7	...	1,276	39	1,315
28	Abbott-abad	4	1	1	341	...	...	96	8	...	3	...	442	11	454
29	Pesháwar	43	...	144	568	75	86	79	21	...	4	...	995	25	1,020
30	Kohát	14	...	1	507	7	6	28	22	2	...	...	563	24	587
31	Bannu	15	...	3	596	3	...	62	28	2	9	1	679	40	719
32	Dera Ismail Khan	25	11	14	625	38	33	96	17	2	9	...	842	28	870
33	Dera Gházi Khan	13	...	5	502	...	12	50	17	...	1	2	582	20	602
	Total	489	95	1,414	14,242	928	1,056	4,421	582	29	151	22	22,645	784	23,429

Note.—Column 3 E includes Sweepers, Chamárs, Kori, Harnis and Bawarias.

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1	2	3	4																								5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Number according to Length of Sentence.																								Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			A For life.		B For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	A ...	21	3	15	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	51
		B ...	57	2	45	1	53	...	75	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	241	3	244
		C ...	10	1	51	2	69	1	86	1	80	1	55	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	6	368
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	88	6	111	3	134	2	162	1	86	1	59	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	658	13	671
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	...	4	...	38	1	68	1	35	1	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	195	3	198
2	Rohtak	A ...	6	...	5	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19
		B ...	34	...	85	1	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	152	2	154
		C ...	...	...	41	1	37	2	54	1	47	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	4	202
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	40	...	131	5	53	2	67	2	47	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	365	10	375
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	1	...	2	...	18	1	36	...	28	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	117	3	120
3	Delhi	A ...	16	5	3	1	6	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	40
		B ...	172	4	70	10	33	3	57	3	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	355	22	377
		C ...	...	...	57	...	49	...	91	3	81	...	69	2	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	5	366
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Total of admissions ...	...	188	9	130	11	89	4	152	7	107	...	82	2	13	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	771	35	806
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	7	...	47	2	71	1	61	3	53	...	123	...	57	...	12	...	8	...	16	...	...	...	455	6	461

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
4	Karnál	A ...	17	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25
		B ...	70	...	33	2	27	...	52	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	195	2	197
		C ...	6	...	19	1	38	2	29	...	31	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	4	139
		D ...	35	...	4	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
	Total of admissions ...	...	128	...	60	5	76	2	85	...	42	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	407	8	415
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	...	5	1	24	...	43	...	30	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	135	1	136
5	Umballa	A ...	24	3	3	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	42
		B ...	195	3	95	6	53	2	187	8	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	4	1	555	23	578
		C ...	11	...	35	...	80	...	90	1	41	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	1	281
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	230	6	134	6	136	3	287	9	50	...	26	...	6	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	4	1	878	28	906
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	17	...	15	2	174	2	159	5	188	1	133	...	5	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	699	12	711
6	Simla	A ...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
		B ...	39	2	12	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	4	60
		C ...	2	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	50	3	21	1	11	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	5	96
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13

7	Dharmsála	A ...	12	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
		B ...	101	9	48	12	14	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	170	27	197
		C ...	3	1	24	2	29	2	30	3	10	4	24	4	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	16	155
		D ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total of admissions ...	...	132	10	77	17	46	6	44	5	11	4	25	4	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	349	46	395
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	41	4	21	5	36	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	105	14	119
8	Hoshiárpur	A ...	21	7	3	1	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	43
		B ...	95	4	73	6	50	1	25	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	252	14	266
		C ...	15	...	41	1	29	2	24	3	18	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	6	147
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	131	11	117	8	84	5	54	4	21	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	429	30	459
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	...	11	...	9	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	40
9	Jullundur	A ...	57	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	2	61
		B ...	143	7	51	3	58	2	41	3	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	...	314	16	330
		C ...	11	...	34	...	71	2	43	...	41	...	37	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	3	246
		D ...	31	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Total of admissions ...	...	242	8	85	3	131	5	87	3	43	...	44	1	7	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	...	653	21	674
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	8	...	15	1	76	2	79	8	65	...	12	1	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	269	12	281
10	Ludhiána	A ...	5	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
		B ...	124	10	84	10	65	8	72	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	359	31	390
		C ...	4	...	41	...	35	...	55	4	33	1	43	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	5	224
		D ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions ...	...	133	10	130	13	102	10	136	5	43	1	47	...	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	606	41	647
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	1	1	8	4	25	4	54	5	45	2	55	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	196	16	212
11	Ferozepore	A ...	41	2	5	...	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	65
		B ...	180	4	85	5	127	3	131	2	4	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	1	551	18	569
		C ...	50	1	70	...	127	...	102	...	71	...	32	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	459	1	460
		D ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions ...	...	271	7	160	5	261	4	246	2	79	3	48	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	1	1,091	22	1,113
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	6	1	16	2	81	2	148	1	90	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	360	6	366

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
12	Mooltan Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	343	...	315	...	92	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	862	...	862
13	Mooltan District	A ...	30	3	10	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	52
		B ...	169	4	65	3	50	3	171	3	5	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	477	14	491
		C ...	56	...	149	2	314	4	196	3	123	1	71	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	10	931
		D ...	49	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92
	Total of admissions ...	...	304	7	225	6	372	9	375	6	157	2	79	...	14	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	1,536	30	1,566
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	16	1	20	2	62	1	157	1	193	5	162	2	63	...	2	...	36	1	18	...	1	...	730	13	743
14	Jhang	A ...	10	5	2	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34
		B ...	34	1	47	4	33	3	138	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	268	8	276
		C ...	3	...	34	...	86	2	111	1	55	1	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	4	328
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Total of admissions ...	...	47	6	83	5	120	5	270	1	69	1	42	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	638	18	656
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	8	...	15	...	35	3	151	1	63	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	5	294

15 Montgomery	A	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	B	...	137	1	17	...	42	3	46	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	248	4	252
	C	...	19	...	58	...	102	...	83	1	56	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	1	330
	D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total of admissions ...		...	176	1	76	...	145	3	130	1	65	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	606	5	611
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	12	...	28	1	32	1	227	1	254	...	125	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	738	3	741
16 Lahore Central	A	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	B	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	12
	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of admissions ...		...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	17
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	...	...	2	...	2	...	13	...	22	...	530	...	482	...	82	...	127	...	85	...	...	...	1,345	...	1,345
17 Lahore Female	A	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	B	...	...	8	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	20
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of admissions ...		...	...	10	...	11	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	32
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	14	..	35	...	23	...	37	...	...	...	21	...	12	...	...	...	147	147
18 Lahore District	A	...	30	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
	B	...	319	...	110	...	100	...	79	...	19	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	646	...	646
	C	...	11	...	88	...	150	...	169	...	165	...	18	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	...	611
	D	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
Total of admissions ...		...	360	...	204	...	265	...	251	...	200	...	33	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1,330	...	1,330
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	29	...	37	...	95	...	138	...	258	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	565	...	565
19 Amritsar	A	...	42	6	2	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	10	64
	B	...	209	8	43	5	60	2	33	3	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	361	20	381
	C	...	40	...	85	2	109	4	90	2	164	3	29	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	11	548
	D	...	73	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	89
Total of admissions ...		...	364	14	130	9	180	7	126	6	173	3	38	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1,041	41	1,062
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	3	1	30	2	65	1	59	2	72	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	244	7	251

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Gurdáspur	A ...	13	1	2	3	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33
		B ...	97	13	61	3	44	7	91	3	7	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	312	28	340
		C ...	17	1	55	...	70	2	71	1	62	2	31	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	6	318
		D ...	56	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
	Total of admissions ...	...	183	15	118	6	121	9	174	4	73	2	38	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	724	38	762
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	4	1	7	1	30	1	77	...	68	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	206	4	210
21	Siálkot	A ...	26	4	8	2	9	...	43	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	6	99
		B ...	232	13	73	8	75	7	111	3	4	4	13	...	2	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	517	38	555
		C ...	21	...	113	2	177	5	97	4	103	1	35	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	12	561
		D ...	56	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69
	Total of admissions ...	...	335	17	195	12	264	12	253	7	119	5	50	...	5	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1,228	56	1,284
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	9	1	24	2	105	2	105	1	112	...	45	...	13	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	414	8	422
22	Gujrát	A ...	33	...	7	...	4	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	55
		B ...	157	4	69	1	41	3	58	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	5	...	336	10	346
		C ...	17	1	30	3	126	5	101	2	85	1	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	385	12	397
		D ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	207	5	108	4	172	8	168	3	88	1	23	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	5	...	780	23	803
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	13	...	6	...	37	2	36	...	36	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	134	2	136

23	Gujránwála	A ...	45	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	40	6	55
		B ...	117	4	54	6	31	4	11	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	230	15	235
		C ...	6	...	53	...	98	2	176	1	83	...	34	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	3	468
		D ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	168	6	109	9	135	7	187	2	88	...	35	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	742	24	766
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	10	1	7	2	55	4	133	3	82	...	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	391	10	401
24	Chenáwán Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	166	...	508	...	117	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859	...	859
25	Shahpur	A ...	2	...	2	1	1	...	60	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	70
		B ...	80	...	108	6	20	7	124	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	343	14	357
		C ...	1	...	99	1	140	4	65	2	70	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	9	407
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	83	...	209	8	161	11	252	3	79	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	818	26	844
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	4	...	1	1	67	7	71	1	69	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	217	9	226
26	Jhelum	A ...	22	2	12	1	15	1	543	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	8	600
		B ...	119	5	127	11	111	8	105	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	20	1	502	27	529
		C ...	10	...	45	5	94	2	82	2	88	1	82	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	10	419
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	151	7	184	17	220	11	731	8	98	1	86	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	20	1	1,507	45	1,552
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	11	2	17	8	51	5	95	2	49	...	41	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	282	17	299
27	Ráwalpindi	A ...	38	4	12	1	2	1	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	7	89
		B ...	237	11	149	4	86	2	262	3	11	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	12	...	771	24	795
		C ...	28	...	88	3	125	2	67	2	70	...	27	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	8	424
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	303	15	249	8	214	5	361	6	83	...	31	1	16	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	12	...	1,276	39	1,315
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	1	92	...	66	6	120	1	151	3	181	...	37	2	...	...	10	4	4	...	5	...	668	17	685

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—concluded.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
28	Abbott-abad	A	10	2	1	...	6	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2	55
		B	83	3	51	2	20	1	38	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	204	6	210
		C	17	...	33	...	44	...	24	1	25	2	27	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	3	187
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	110	5	85	2	71	1	99	1	27	2	34	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	443	11	454
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	10	1	9	...	13	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	39
29	Peshâwar	A	9	1	6	1	9	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	4	47
		B	137	1	89	3	58	...	68	4	14	...	22	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	402	9	411
		C	46	...	107	3	130	1	73	2	76	3	52	2	59	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	12	556
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	192	2	202	7	197	1	162	8	94	3	74	3	62	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	995	25	1,020
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	...	19	...	92	...	94	1	61	...	43	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	342	2	344
30	Kohât	A	4	1	4	1	...	...	54	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	65
		B	35	1	55	3	37	5	81	2	8	4	75	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	310	20	330
		C	...	...	14	...	25	...	36	1	29	1	15	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	2	143
		D	34	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
	Total of admissions ...	...	73	2	73	4	64	5	171	3	49	5	92	4	31	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	563	24	587
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	...	12	1	13	1	24	...	15	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	82	3	85

31 Bannu	A ...	24	1	4	1	3	...	80	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	13	124
	B ...	121	8	79	1	35	5	85	2	23	3	30	4	10	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	399	24	423
	C ...	4	...	25	...	41	...	33	1	36	1	17	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	167	3	170
	D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total of admissions ...	...	149	9	108	2	79	5	198	14	61	4	47	5	17	1	...	...	6	...	10	...	4	...	679	40	719
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	...	12	1	12	...	15	...	8	1	5	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	60	3	63
32 Dera Ismail Khan	A ...	15	2	2	2	3	...	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	42
	B ...	134	5	130	7	70	1	107	2	11	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	477	17	494
	C ...	...	...	18	...	72	...	76	3	90	2	51	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	5	318
	D ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Total of admissions ...	...	150	7	151	9	145	1	199	7	104	2	73	2	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	842	28	870
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	...	21	2	60	...	122	16	121	4	77	5	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	423	27	450
33 Dera Gházi Khan	A ...	7	2	4	...	3	...	26	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	4	52
	B ...	48	5	31	...	35	1	58	1	26	1	19	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	4	...	236	9	245
	C ...	2	...	21	2	61	...	86	5	80	...	37	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	7	300
	D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total of admissions ...	...	57	7	56	2	99	1	170	7	114	2	60	1	6	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	4	...	582	20	602
Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	...	5	...	11	3	101	3	71	...	46	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	247	6	253
TOTAL	A ...	610	60	134	38	122	16	975	26	24	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869	142	2,011
	B ...	3,675	140	2,041	130	1,447	89	2,323	50	210	19	228	17	49	1	...	...	99	17	30	1	131	5	10,233	469	10,702
	C ...	410	5	1,536	30	2,536	46	2,255	51	1,913	29	932	11	204	1	16	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9,871	173	10,044
	D ...	351	...	12	...	43	...	53	...	123	...	84	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	672
GRAND TOTAL { Of admissions	...	5,046	205	3,723	198	4,148	151	5,606	127	2,270	50	1,248	28	318	2	17	...	99	17	39	1	131	5	22,645	784	23,429
GRAND TOTAL { Remaining on 31st December 1892	...	194	12	495	41	1,443	56	2,716	74	3,116	60	2,327	33	940	40	98	...	208	31	133	12	48	...	11,718	359	12,077

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			A Once.		B Twice.		C More than twice.		D Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			A Number admitted during the year.			B Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	658	13	671	50	...	17	...	16	...	83	...	83	13	...	12	7	1	8	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	365	10	375	9	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	18	5	...	5	12	...	12	...	...	...
3	Delhi	771	35	806	94	12	23	...	31	...	148	12	160	19	34	20	42	2	44	10	...	10
4	Karnál	407	8	415	47	1	13	...	9	...	69	1	70	17	12	17	24	...	24	1	...	1
5	Umballa	878	28	906	19	...	28	...	15	1	62	1	63	7	4	7	7	...	7	1	...	1
6	Simla	91	5	96	4	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	9	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	349	46	395	19	2	2	...	2	...	23	2	25	7	4	6	12	2	14	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	429	30	459	33	1	13	1	17	2	63	4	67	15	13	15	10	...	10	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	653	21	674	76	...	24	...	17	...	117	...	117	18	...	17	4	1	5	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána	606	41	647	56	7	26	3	44	4	126	14	140	21	34	22	12	...	12	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore	1,091	22	1,113	29	...	13	...	21	...	63	...	63	6	...	6	14	...	14	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	1,536	30	1,566	225	1	60	...	30	...	315	1	316	21	3	20	13	...	13	...	...	...
14	Jhang	638	18	656	138	...	33	...	12	...	183	...	183	29	...	28	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	606	5	611	30	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	32	5	...	5	23	...	23	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	17	...	17	2	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	8	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	32	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Do. District	1,330	...	1,330	127	...	58	...	48	...	233	...	233	18	...	18	13	...	13	...	...	...
19	Amritsar	1,041	41	1,082	79	...	36	...	40	1	155	1	156	15	2	14	14	...	14	...	...	...
20	Gurdáspur	724	38	762	123	2	29	1	16	...	168	3	171	23	8	22	6	...	6	...	...	...
21	Siálkot	1,228	56	1,284	58	...	17	...	16	1	91	1	92	7	2	7	15	...	15	1	...	1
22	Gujrát	780	23	803	85	...	17	...	15	...	117	...	117	15	...	15	8	...	8	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	742	24	756	57	1	45	...	19	...	121	1	122	16	4	16	13	...	13	...	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	818	26	844	44	...	10	...	3	...	57	...	57	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	1,507	45	1,552	39	...	14	...	9	...	62	...	62	4	...	4	24	...	24	1	...	1
27	Ráwalpindi	1,276	39	1,315	150	...	52	...	54	...	256	...	256	20	...	19	8	1	9	...	...	...
28	Abbott-abad	443	11	454	28	...	6	...	9	...	43	...	43	10	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar	995	25	1,020	141	2	57	...	63	1	261	3	264	26	12	26	13	...	13	...	...	...
30	Kohát	563	24	587	52	...	11	...	5	...	68	...	68	12	...	12	7	...	7	...	...	...
31	Bannu	679	40	719	22	1	4	...	2	...	28	1	29	4	2	4	3	1	4	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	842	28	870	117	...	25	...	18	...	160	...	160	19	...	18	4	1	5	...	...	...
33	Dera Gházi Khan	582	20	602	33	...	17	...	3	...	53	...	53	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,645	784	23,429	1,986	33	665	5	541	10	3,192	48	3,240	14	6	14	324	10	334	14	...	14

No. 32—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5						6															7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted																
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.												C.		
														A.		B		C.		D.	E.		F.					
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Formal warnings by Supdt.		Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Hissar	257	2	1	...	32	...	557	...	38	...	1	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	1	295	...	118	...	628	242	...
2	Rohtak	152	1	1	...	13	...	283	...	68	...	2	...	35	...	11	...	50	...	3	239	...	25	...	365	239	1
3	Delhi	453	14	...	...	70	...	589	6	118	...	6	...	49	...	...	...	47	...	12	349	6	313	...	782	167	2
4	Karnál	113	3	3	...	23	...	319	2	35	...	3	...	149	...	4	...	2	...	5	176	2	41	...	382	329	1
5	Umballa	741	11	6	...	103	...	604	...	169	1	6	...	151	...	...	...	46	...	35	405	...	239	1	883	117	4
6	Simla	11	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	8	73	...
7	Dharmsála	99	10	...	...	11	...	125	2	33	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	4	...	3	69	2	27	...	171	157	2
8	Hoshiárpur	48	3	...	...	9	...	61	...	44	1	...	...	32	...	18	1	8	...	...	55	...	1	...	115	225	...
9	Jullundur	286	11	...	...	36	...	269	1	86	...	...	...	44	...	6	...	83	...	7	188	1	63	...	392	132	2
10	Ludhiána	203	14	...	...	68	...	459	11	79	5	...	...	216	6	...	...	67	...	3	208	10	112	...	622	287	...
11	Ferozepore	363	6	3	...	64	...	663	...	132	...	3	...	77	...	120	...	27	...	8	550	...	77	...	862	234	1
12	Mooltan Central	895	...	16	...	211	...	983	...	601	...	17	...	375	...	...	...	38	...	25	192	...	1,163	...	1,810	202	1
13	Do. District	667	14	3	...	128	...	709	2	255	...	3	...	195	1	...	...	149	...	31	437	1	279	...	1,096	161	3
14	Jhang	225	3	1	...	63	...	332	3	114	...	2	...	98	...	1	...	65	...	6	225	3	113	...	513	225	1
15	Montgomery	734	1	6	...	374	...	1,117	...	305	...	9	...	586	...	...	...	10	...	15	647	...	535	...	1,802	245	1
16	Lahore Central	1,280	...	14	...	211	...	952	...	837	...	18	...	684	...	...	...	1	...	59	628	...	618	...	2,008	157	3
17	Do. Female	...	124	...	...	...	2	...	112	...	56	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	6	...	...	33	...	25	170	137	...
18	Do. District	531	...	4	...	162	...	560	...	277	...	3	...	622	...	...	...	1	...	14	164	...	198	...	1,003	189	1
19	Amritsar	290	8	5	...	56	...	303	...	115	...	5	...	145	...	113	...	8	...	12	153	...	43	...	479	161	3
20	Gurdáspur	209	8	1	...	10	...	393	...	67	1	...	...	119	...	27	...	50	...	6	206	...	62	1	471	217	1
21	Siálkot	413	15	5	...	24	...	605	3	551	5	43	...	690	6	5	...	38	1	17	265	...	124	1	1,190	278	2
22	Gujrát	177	5	2	...	54	...	275	...	37	...	3	...	79	...	21	...	25	...	13	165	...	64	...	370	203	4
23	Gujránwála	379	8	...	...	75	1	177	2	47	3	...	...	78	6	1	...	41	...	3	169	...	7	...	305	79	1
24	Chenáwán Central	730	...	7	...	239	...	725	...	803	...	7	...	325	...	...	...	249	...	13	475	...	704	...	1,773	243	1
25	Shahpur	247	9	2	...	100	...	706	...	55	4	3	...	203	...	71	4	28	...	3	482	...	74	...	868	339	...
26	Jhelum	307	9	2	...	31	...	497	...	56	...	2	...	216	...	...	...	44	...	9	245	...	70	...	586	185	2
27	Ráwalpindi	656	32	1	...	55	...	1,039	...	208	...	11	...	273	...	13	...	144	...	24	439	...	398	...	1,302	189	2
28	Abbott-abad	63	1	2	...	1	...	40	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	1	...	45	70	2
29	Peshåwar	385	8	3	...	109	...	1,561	1	175	1	23	...	674	...	...	...	96	...	10	559	1	486	1	1,850	471	1
30	Kohát	83	5	1	...	1	...	91	...	17	...	...	...	28	...	3	...	6	...	3	67	...	2	...	109	124	3
31	Bannu	77	6	...	...	15	...	201	...	16	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	53	...	3	157	1	1	...	233	281	1
32	Dera Ismail Khan	352	19	...	...	62	...	650	12	81	4	...	...	207	10	...	...	74	...	4	410	6	98	...	809	218	1
33	Dera Gházi Khan	260	3	2	...	33	...	572	1	90	...	1	...	261	1	...	...	14	...	9	335	...	76	...	697	265	1
	Total ...	11,686	353	92	...	2,445	3	16,419	159	5,515	82	173	...	6,913	136	414	5	1,468	7	357	8,996	67	6,133	29	24,698	205	1

Note.—The difference of 81 prisoners between columns 4 and 6 A is due—

1st. (a)—To 97 prisoners having been punished by Magistrate for breaches of Jail rules 97
(b)—To 7 prisoners who escaped in previous years being re-captured in 1892—*vide* column 5 A of Statement No. V 7
(c)—To 1 prisoner whose case was decided in 1892 instead of in 1891 ... ... 1—105

2nd. (a)—To 14 prisoners who escaped and were not re-captured before the close of the year—*vide* column 6 B of Statement No. V 14
(b)—To 6 prisoners who committed offences in the Lahore Central Jail (5) and Dera Ghází Khan Jail (1), and were acquitted by Magistrate 6
(c)—To 1 prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail whose case was not decided by Magistrate during the year 1
(d)—To 3 prisoners who committed suicide, 1 in the Simla, 1 in the Gurdáspur and 1 in the Kohát Jails ... ... 3—24

Balance 81

No. 33.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1892.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	658	13	652	12	2	...	4	1	257	2	10	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	3	...
2	Rohtak	365	10	361	10	2	...	2	...	152	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
3	Delhi	771	35	766	34	1	...	4	1	453	14	42	...	66	...	47	...	15	...	4	...	12	...	40	...	14	...
4	Karnál	407	8	391	8	14	...	2	...	113	3	10	...	20	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	2	...
5	Umballa	878	28	846	28	21	...	11	...	741	11	27	...	22	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	7	...	4	...
6	Simla	91	5	90	5	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	349	46	344	46	3	...	2	...	99	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	429	30	424	30	3	...	2	...	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	653	21	642	21	7	...	4	...	286	11	41	...	70	...	59	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	41	...	29	...
10	Ludhiána	606	41	566	41	25	...	15	...	203	14	31	...	17	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	5	...
11	Ferozepore	1,091	22	1,091	22	...	...	...	...	363	6	10	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	1	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	1,536	30	1,527	30	9	...	...	...	667	14	46	...	63	...	50	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	45	...	18	...
14	Jhang	638	18	622	18	5	...	11	...	225	3	51	...	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	42	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	606	5	598	5	6	...	2	...	734	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	17	...	12	...	3	...	2	...	1,280	...	93	...	70	...	69	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...
17	Do. Female	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District	1,330	...	1,318	...	7	...	5	...	531	...	17	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	31	...	5	...
19	Amritsar	1,041	41	1,028	41	6	...	7	...	290	8	30	...	59	...	55	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	45	...	14	...
20	Gurdáspur	724	38	711	38	8	...	5	...	209	8	26	...	26	...	22	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	12	...
21	Siálkot	1,228	56	1,197	56	20	...	11	...	413	15	22	...	30	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	3	...
22	Gujrát	780	23	773	23	4	...	3	...	177	5	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	742	24	738	24	4	...	...	...	379	8	26	...	39	...	36	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	14	...	13	...
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	818	26	818	26	...	...	...	...	247	9	34	...	31	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	4	...
26	Jhelum	1,507	45	1,481	45	16	...	10	...	307	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi	1,276	39	1,276	39	...	...	...	...	656	32	43	9	59	7	59	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7	6	...
28	Abbott-abad	443	11	438	11	4	...	1	...	63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshāwar	995	25	985	25	3	...	7	...	385	8	42	...	91	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	13	...
30	Kohát	563	24	562	24	1	...	...	...	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	679	40	666	40	9	...	4	...	77	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	842	28	836	28	2	...	4	...	352	19	40	...	24	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...
33	Dera Gházi Khan	582	20	575	20	4	...	3	...	200	3	24	...	31	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	11	...
	Total	22,645	784	22,334	782	189	...	122	2	11,686	353	677	15	893	7	824	7	53	...	16	...	135	...	593	7	165	...

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7							8				9				10	11		
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.				Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.							
						A	B			A	B			A	B			A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	259	19	2	280	5,763	20	11	8	6,238	22	4	5	1,980	7	1	2	358	1	4	5	29	13	4	796	2	13	6	1,230	4	6	3	16,365	58	9	5
2	Rohtak	153	12	...	165	3,582	21	11	3	5,067	30	11	4	828	5	0	3	202	1	3	6	101	0	0	514	3	1	10	886	5	5	10	11,079	67	2	0
3	Delhi	467	4	1	472	13,055	27	11	1	8,605	18	10	3	1,910	4	0	9	2,595	5	7	11	64	14	0	1,225	2	9	7	2,578	5	7	5	30,168	63	15	0
4	Karnál	116	16	...	132	2,769	20	15	8	4,486	33	15	9	1,194	9	0	9	330	2	8	0	55	0	0	326	2	7	6	381	2	14	2	9,486	71	13	10
5	Umballa	752	20	3	775	20,970	27	2	7	14,134	18	3	9	2,508	3	3	9	1,575	2	0	6	121	2	6	5,302	6	13	9	3,742	4	13	3	48,231	62	5	7
6	Simla	11	3	1	15	369	26	5	9	1,337	89	2	2	948	63	3	2	93	6	3	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	334	22	4	3	3,081	207	2	6
7	Dharmsála	109	6	...	115	3,361	29	3	7	4,822	41	14	11	1,632	14	3	1	74	0	10	4	37	0	0	372	3	3	9	529	4	9	7	10,790	93	13	3
8	Hoshiárpur	51	15	...	66	1,477	22	6	1	3,030	45	14	6	912	13	13	1	119	1	12	10	39	10	8	245	3	11	5	372	5	10	2	6,155	93	4	1
9	Jullundur	297	5	...	302	6,786	22	7	6	6,366	21	1	3	1,794	5	15	1	246	0	13	0	41	0	0	1,198	3	15	6	1,145	3	12	8	17,535	58	1	0
10	Ludhiana	217	19	2	238	4,800	20	5	5	5,985	25	2	4	1,890	7	15	1	602	2	8	6	40	2	2	1,840	7	12	9	1,239	5	3	4	16,356	68	15	5
11	Ferozepore	369	18	5	392	8,273	21	6	0	7,340	18	11	7	1,788	4	9	0	751	1	14	8	34	2	2	728	1	14	1	1,064	2	11	5	19,944	51	2	9
12	Mooltan Central ...	895	...	...	895	21,930	24	8	0	19,389	21	10	7	6,768	7	9	0	2,047	2	4	7	36	8	10	3,654	4	1	4	5,117	5	11	6	58,905	65	13	0
13	Do. District ...	681	13	2	696	16,366	23	9	4	10,698	15	5	11	2,820	4	0	10	1,078	1	8	9	32	10	8	1,972	2	13	6	2,127	3	0	11	35,061	50	7	3
14	Jhang	228	19	1	248	5,203	21	1	0	5,903	23	12	10	2,064	8	5	2	309	1	7	10	61	8	0	826	3	5	6	1,194	4	13	0	15,559	62	13	4
15	Montgomery	735	13	1	749	18,743	25	0	11	11,793	15	11	11	2,070	2	12	3	881	1	2	10	40	0	9	3,725	4	15	8	3,292	4	6	4	40,504	54	1	11
16	Lahore Central ...	1,280	1	...	1,281	37,280	29	1	7	34,278	26	12	1	5,089	3	15	7	4,625	3	9	10	40	9	1	4,694	3	10	8	12,351	9	10	3	98,317	76	12	0
17	Do. Female ...	124	...	...	124	3,268	26	5	9	4,494	36	3	10	...	...	...	...	428	3	7	3	47	8	10	324	2	9	10	1,132	9	2	1	9,646	77	12	9
18	Do. District ...	531	3	3	537	14,441	27	0	8	7,306	13	9	8	2,129	3	15	3	1,005	1	13	11	30	7	3	1,613	3	0	4	1,062	1	15	8	27,556	51	7	6
19	Amritsar	298	9	3	310	7,851	25	9	2	6,951	22	6	9	2,088	6	11	9	821	2	10	4	43	3	4	778	2	8	7	1,661	5	5	9	20,150	65	4	4
20	Gurdáspur	217	18	2	237	5,337	22	11	4	5,504	23	3	6	1,782	7	8	3	204	0	13	9	40	12	10	514	2	3	0	861	3	10	2	14,202	60	2	0
21	Siálkot	428	34	7	469	10,630	23	0	2	7,074	16	5	10	1,764	3	12	2	501	1	1	1	29	7	6	1,596	3	7	3	1,382	2	15	2	23,547	50	9	8
22	Gujrát	182	23	...	205	4,780	23	5	1	5,195	25	5	5	1,728	8	6	10	292	1	6	9	73	0	0	35	0	2	9	1,130	5	8	2	13,160	64	3	0
23	Gujránwála	387	24	2	413	9,491	23	1	6	7,740	18	11	10	1,908	4	9	11	501	1	3	5	55	10	8	1,041	2	8	6	1,218	2	15	2	21,899	53	2	4
24	Chenáwán Central ...	730	...	...	730	20,377	27	14	7	17,607	24	1	11	8,930	12	3	9	1,392	1	14	6	51	8	11	4,085	5	9	6	3,770	5	2	8	56,161	76	14	11
25	Shahpur	256	17	1	274	6,017	22	0	8	6,132	22	6	1	2,028	7	6	5	478	1	11	11	68	4	7	843	3	1	5	1,208	4	10	1	16,766	61	4	7
26	Jhelum	316	19	...	335	8,331	24	13	11	6,417	19	2	5	1,860	5	8	10	336	1	0	0	37	5	4	1,096	3	4	4	1,618	4	13	3	19,658	58	10	9
27	Ráwalpindi	688	51	4	743	20,311	27	7	9	10,988	14	12	7	2,700	3	10	2	1,233	1	10	7	36	4	3	2,693	3	10	4	3,061	4	1	11	40,986	55	5	4
28	Abbott-abad	64	26	1	91	3,089	34	5	2	3,059	33	9	10	1,501	16	7	11	121	1	5	3	30	4	0	594	6	4	2	498	5	7	7	8,832	97	7	11
29	Peshâwar	393	68	3	464	11,489	24	14	9	8,189	17	10	5	4,128	8	14	4	1,076	2	5	1	43	0	8	1,247	2	11	3	2,452	5	5	7	28,611	61	13	5
30	Kohát	88	33	...	121	2,928	24	3	2	4,637	38	5	2	3,165	26	2	11	250	2	1	1	41	10	8	253	2	1	5	1,244	10	4	6	12,480	103	2	3
31	Bannu	83	33	3	119	2,430	20	15	2	4,235	35	9	5	1,548	13	0	2	135	1	2	2	33	12	0	191	1	10	4	1,413	11	14	0	9,952	84	3	3
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	371	15	1	387	9,882	25	9	7	9,116	23	8	11	2,457	6	5	7	731	1	14	3	45	11	0	731	1	14	4	2,004	5	2	10	24,921	64	7	6
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	203	27	2	292	7,127	24	9	3	6,710	22	15	8	1,512	5	2	10	516	1	12	3	43	0	0	822	2	13	4	1,490	5	1	8	18,177	62	7	0
	TOTAL ...	12,039	583	50	12,672	3,18,596	25	3	9	2,71,625	21	7	0	77,426	6	1	9	25,965	2	0	9	43	13	9	45,843	3	10	1	64,875	5	1	11	8,04,240	63	9	3

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L					
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.					
												G	H	I	J		a	b				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of Prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Hissar	7	252	12	1	...	8	25	13	63	15	...	7	...	...	108	...	...	...	3	10	43
2	Rohtak	1	149	2	...	...	5	17	11	49	13	3	3	...	...	46	...	...	...	3	11	31
3	Delhi	10	467	40	259	...	34	46	25	135	5	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	7	10	39
4	Karnál	3	115	5	...	...	3	11	8	32	4	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	3	10	45
5	Umballa	4	748	13	106	...	45	65	28	65	10	...	...	...	403	120	...	...	...	6	9	16
6	Simla	...	11	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	18
7	Dharmsála	1	108	2	13	...	1	9	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	1	8	62
8	Hoshiárpur	3	48	3	7	...	...	7	10	4	1	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	31
9	Jullundur...	8	289	6	16	...	22	30	12	96	7	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	8	10	41
10	Ludhiána...	2	215	14	33	...	3	23	19	68	...	...	4	...	...	85	...	...	...	1	11	40
11	Ferozepore	6	362	21	60	...	6	34	10	77	15	...	4	...	...	195	...	...	...	2	9	54
12	Mooltan Central	1	894	56	548	...	71	105	106	381	...	98	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	8	12	7
13	Do. District	5	674	32	95	...	36	67	40	179	...	...	4	...	...	316	...	...	...	5	10	47
14	Jhang	3	225	6	42	...	9	31	6	45	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	4	14	56
15	Montgomery	2	733	22	42	...	60	64	40	112	...	331	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...
16	Lahore Central	1	1,279	114	212	...	53	173	1	266	43	29	...	...	...	695	...	...	...	4	14	54
17	Do. Female	1	123	9	47	...	7	12	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	6	10	63
18	Do. District	7	524	32	165	...	26	70	56	92	16	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	5	13	44
19	Amritsar	6	290	19	47	...	23	33	16	43	16	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	8	11	48
20	Gurdáspur	1	2:6	5	33	...	3	19	15	44	...	...	1	...	...	126	...	...	...	1	9	58
21	Siálkot	...	436	17	62	...	15	41	25	74	3	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	3	9	41
22	Gujrát	3	180	4	25	...	...	17	9	27	6	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	9	65
23	Gujránwála	4	388	9	49	...	17	42	22	56	17	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	4	11	62
24	Chenáwán Central	...	730	27	26	...	77	70	48	72	159	15	...	...	...	98	138	...	...	11	10	13
25	Shahpur	2	254	7	9	...	9	27	5	51	13	...	3	...	...	139	...	...	...	4	11	55
26	Jhelum	33	279	9	...	...	7	22	12	75	19	...	3	...	...	131	...	...	...	3	8	47
27	Ráwalpindi	11	674	33	55	...	21	68	21	235	6	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	...	3	10	44
28	Abbott-abad	3	55	3	...	...	5	6	11	4	3	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	9	11	...
29	Peshávar	9	385	24	119	...	15	38	12	117	29	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	4	10	34
30	Kohát	5	83	5	6	...	...	11	9	11	5	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	13	51
31	Bannu	6	77	3	1	...	2	13	10	12	2	...	...	...	...	34	1	...	...	3	17	44
32	Dera Ismail Khan	5	366	16	28	...	7	40	14	84	7	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	2	11	54
33	Dera Ghází Khan	3	260	11	34	...	10	31	15	55	7	4	10	...	...	116	...	...	...	4	12	45
	Total ...	156	11,884	581	2,141	...	600	1,269	642	2,650	438	480	136	...	427	4,482	139	...	...	5	11	38

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET COST OF THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	JAILS.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Hissar	16,365	58	9	1,167	11	4	2	15,197	5	54	7
2	Rohtak	11,079	67	2	566	15	3	6	10,512	1	63	12
3	Delhi	30,168	63	15	1,034	1	2	3	29,133	15	61	12
4	Karnál	9,486	71	14	1,759	4	13	5	7,726	12	58	9
5	Umballa	48,231	62	5	13,187	3	17	0	35,043	13	45	5
6	Simla	3,081	207	3	234	13	15	10	2,846	3	191	9
7	Dharmsála	10,790	93	13	1,694	13	14	12	9,095	3	79	1
8	Hoshiárpur	6,155	93	4	311	13	4	12	5,843	3	88	8
9	Jullundur	17,535	58	1	4,935	13	16	5	12,599	3	41	12
10	Ludhiána	16,356	68	15	1,855	4	7	13	14,500	12	61	2
11	Ferozepore	19,944	51	3	1,985	1	5	1	17,958	15	46	2
12	Mooltan Central ...	58,905	65	13	2,940	0	3	5	55,965	0	62	8
13	Do. District ...	35,061	50	7	4,303	12	6	3	30,757	4	44	4
14	Jhang	15,559	62	13	3,067	13	12	6	12,491	3	50	7
15	Montgomery	40,504	54	2	22,072	9	29	7	18,431	7	24	11
16	Lahore Central ...	98,317	76	12	44,736	2	34	14	53,580	14	41	14
17	Do. Female ...	9,646	77	13	— 878	4	— 7	1	10,524	4	84	14
18	Do. District ...	27,556	51	8	4,532	10	8	7	23,023	6	43	1
19	Amritsar	20,150	65	4	2,809	1	9	1	17,340	15	56	3
20	Gurdáspur	14,202	60	2	3,269	0	13	13	10,933	0	46	5
21	Siálkot	23,547	50	10	6,491	9	13	13	17,055	7	36	13
22	Gujrát...	13,160	64	3	2,335	2	11	6	10,824	14	52	13
23	Gujránwála	21,899	53	2	3,298	11	8	0	18,600	5	45	2
24	Chenáwán Central ...	56,161	76	15	6,960	7	9	9	49,200	9	67	6
25	Shahpur	16,766	61	5	1,938	6	7	1	14,827	10	54	4
26	Jhelum	19,658	58	11	1,481	3	4	7	18,176	13	54	4
27	Ráwalpindi	40,986	55	5	1,923	5	2	9	39,062	11	52	12
28	Abbott-abad	8,832	97	8	1,069	0	11	12	7,763	0	85	12
29	Pesháwar	28,611	61	13	1,387	12	3	0	27,223	4	58	13
30	Kohát	12,480	103	2	626	10	5	3	11,853	6	97	15
31	Bannu...	9,952	84	3	1,376	11	11	9	8,575	5	72	10
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	24,921	64	7	5,240	14	13	9	19,680	2	50	14
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	18,177	62	7	2,996	14	10	4	15,180	2	52	3
	TOTAL ...	8,04,240	63	9	1,52,711	14	12	1	6,51,528	2	51	8

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	200	12	212	257	2	259
		Under-trials	21	...	21	19	...	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	2	...	2
		Total ...	228	12	240	278	2	280
2	Rohtak	Convicts	180	13	193	152	1	153
		Under-trials	15	4	19	11	1	12
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	199	17	216	163	2	165
3	Delhi	Convicts	471	27	498	453	14	467
		Under-trials	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	3	13	1	...	1
		Total ...	481	30	511	458	14	472
4	Karnal	Convicts	144	6	150	113	3	116
		Under-trials	13	...	13	16	...	16
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	162	6	168	129	3	132
5	Umballa	Convicts	707	27	734	741	11	752
		Under-trials	105	...	105	18	2	20
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
		Total ...	819	27	846	762	13	775
6	Simla	Convicts	29	5	34	11	...	11
		Under-trials	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	2	6	1	...	1
		Total ...	33	7	40	15	...	15
7	Dharmsala	Convicts	108	15	123	99	10	109
		Under-trials	16	...	16	5	1	6
		Civil Prisoners ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	127	15	142	104	11	115
8	Hoshiarpur ...	Convicts	50	8	58	48	3	51
		Under-trials	28	8	36	14	1	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	12	...	12	...	...	...
		Total ...	90	16	106	62	4	66
9	Jullundur	Convicts	231	16	247	286	11	297
		Under-trials	17	...	17	4	1	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	248	16	264	290	12	302
10	Ludhiana	Convicts	229	24	253	203	14	217
		Under-trials	35	...	35	18	1	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	17	2	19	2	...	2
		Total ...	281	26	307	223	15	238
11	Ferozepore	Convicts	375	6	381	363	6	369
		Under-trials	11	...	11	17	1	18
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	5	...	5
		Total ...	392	6	398	385	7	392
12	Mooltan Central...	Convicts	1,154	...	1,154	895	...	895
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,154	...	1,154	895	...	895

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1892.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
345	3	348	713	7	720	12	...	12	6	...	6
37	...	37	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386	3	389	719	8	727	12	...	12	6	...	6
214	3	217	256	1	257	2	...	2	1	1	2
34	3	37	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	6	256	261	1	262	2	...	2	1	1	2
540	26	566	1,512	41	1,553	38	2	40	15	...	15
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	26	566	1,519	41	1,560	38	2	40	15	...	15
129	5	134	224	7	231	5	...	5	9	...	9
34	...	34	16	...	16	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	5	168	241	7	248	6	...	6	10	...	10
855	8	863	584	18	602	13	...	13	11	...	11
6	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
861	8	869	584	19	603	13	...	13	11	...	11
16	1	17	13	2	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	2	28	14	2	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
111	22	133	63	3	66	2	...	2	...	...	...
18	2	20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	24	155	66	3	69	2	...	2	...	...	...
77	6	83	160	16	176	3	...	3	...	...	...
25	3	28	40	4	44	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	9	113	200	20	220	3	...	3	1	...	1
354	11	365	244	9	253	6	...	6	5	...	5
14	2	16	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	13	383	247	9	256	6	...	6	5	...	5
238	12	250	468	22	490	13	1	14	9	...	9
38	1	39	31	1	32	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	13	295	500	23	523	14	1	15	9	...	9
434	8	442	845	18	863	20	1	21	17	1	18
39	2	41	74	5	79	1	...	1	3	...	3
10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	10	493	923	23	946	21	1	22	20	1	21
895	...	895	2,179	...	2,179	56	...	56	41	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
895	...	895	2,179	...	2,179	56	...	56	41	...	41

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
4	Karnal ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
6	Simla ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsala ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiarpur	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Ludhiana ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore	Convicts ...	6	...	6	3	...	3	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	7	4	...	4	1	...	1
12	Mooltan Central...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	10	...	10
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	10	...	10

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1892—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,774	3,500	2,780	47	...	46	...	...	...	23·34	...	23·16	23·34	...	23·16
316	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
1,586	4,000	2,596	43	...	43	...	...	...	21·58	...	21·43	21·58	...	21·43
1,684	1,000	1,680	13	...	13	...	...	...	6·57	1,000·00	13·07	6·57	1,000·00	13·07
454	...	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,601	500	1,588	12	...	12	...	...	...	6·13	500·00	12·12	6·13	500·00	12·12
3,338	2,928	3,325	84	143	86	...	...	...	33·11	...	32·12	33·11	...	32·12
1,750	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,316	2,928	3,305	83	143	85	...	...	...	32·75	...	31·77	32·75	...	31·77
1,982	2,333	1 991	44	...	43	...	...	...	79·65	...	77·59	79·65	...	77·59
1,000	...	1,000	62	...	62	...	...	...	62·50	...	62·50	62·50	...	62·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,868	2,333	1,879	47	...	45	...	...	...	77·52	...	75·76	77·52	...	75·76
788	1,636	801	18	...	17	...	...	...	14·84	...	14·62	14·84	...	14·62
...	500	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
766	1,462	778	17	...	17	...	...	...	14·43	...	14·19	14·43	...	14·19
1,182	...	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·90	...	90·90	90·90	...	90·90
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
933	...	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·66	...	66·66	66·66	...	66·66
636	300	605	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
600	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	273	600	19	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,333	5,333	3,451	62	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,857	4,000	2,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·43	...	66·66	71·43	...	66·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,226	5,000	3,333	48	...	45	...	...	...	16·13	...	15·15	16·13	...	15·15
853	8:8	852	21	...	20	...	...	...	17·48	...	16·83	17·48	...	16·83
750	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
852	750	848	21	...	20	...	...	...	17·24	...	16·56	17·24	...	16·56
2,305	1,571	2,258	64	71	65	...	...	...	44·33	...	41·47	44·33	...	41·47
1,722	1,000	1,684	56	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,242	1,533	2,197	63	67	63	...	...	...	40·36	...	37·82	40·36	...	37·82
2,328	3,000	2,339	55	167	57	2·75	...	2·71	44·08	166·67	46·07	46·83	166·67	48·78
4,353	5,000	4,389	59	...	56	...	...	...	176·47	...	166·67	176·47	...	166·67
800	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,397	3,286	2,413	55	143	56	2·59	...	2·55	49·35	142·86	51·02	51·94	142·86	53·57
2,435	...	2,435	63	...	63	11·17	...	11·17	34·64	...	34·64	45·81	...	45·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,435	...	2,435	63	...	63	11·17	...	11·17	34·64	...	34·64	45·81	...	45·81

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District...	Convicts	664	32	696	667	14	681
		Under-trials	9	15	24	12	1	13
		Civil Prisoners ...	14	4	18	2	...	2
		Total ...	687	51	738	681	15	695
14	Jhang	Convicts	262	15	277	225	3	228
		Under-trials	24	...	24	19	...	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	286	15	301	245	3	248
15	Montgomery ...	Convicts	638	27	665	734	1	735
		Under-trials	...	...	...	13	...	13
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	1	...	1
		Total ...	642	27	669	748	1	749
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	1,654	...	1,654	1,280	...	1,280
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,654	...	1,654	1,281	...	1,281
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	272	272	...	124	124
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	272	272	...	124	124
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts	532	...	532	531	...	531
		Under-trials	20	...	20	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	...	15	3	...	3
		Total ...	567	...	567	537	...	537
19	Amritsar	Convicts	206	11	217	290	8	298
		Under-trials	9	...	9	9	...	9
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	215	11	226	302	8	310
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	200	13	213	209	8	217
		Under-trials	22	...	22	17	1	18
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	222	13	235	228	9	237
21	Sialkot	Convicts	404	14	418	413	15	428
		Under-trials	22	...	22	32	2	34
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Total ...	433	14	447	452	17	469
22	Gujrat	Convicts	136	3	139	177	5	182
		Under-trials	15	...	15	22	1	23
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	151	3	154	199	6	205
23	Gujranwala ...	Convicts	286	13	299	379	8	387
		Under-trials	40	...	40	23	1	24
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	...	10	2	...	2
		Total ...	336	13	349	404	9	413
24	Chenawan Central	Convicts	936	...	936	730	...	730
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	936	...	936	730	...	730

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1892—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
768	14	782	891	12	903	31	1	32	20	...	20
32	2	34	15	...	15	1	...	1	1	...	1
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
808	16	824	907	12	919	32	1	33	21	...	21
344	5	349	293	3	296	6	...	6	6	...	6
40	...	40	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
387	5	392	302	3	305	6	...	6	6	...	6
836	...	836	956	...	956	22	...	22	23	...	23
6	...	6	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
842	...	842	963	1	964	22	...	22	23	...	23
1,351	...	1,351	5,812	...	5,812	114	...	114	48	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,351	...	1,351	5,812	...	5,812	114	...	114	48	...	48
...	147	147	...	493	493	...	9	9	...	5	5
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	148	148	...	494	494	...	9	9	...	5	5
596	...	596	1,288	...	1,288	32	...	32	19	...	19
10	...	10	13	...	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
606	...	606	1,301	...	1,301	33	...	33	19	...	19
415	10	425	863	20	883	18	1	19	21	...	21
21	...	21	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
443	10	453	890	20	910	18	1	19	21	...	21
252	7	259	387	21	408	5	...	5	8	...	8
31	1	32	15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	8	297	402	22	424	5	...	5	8	...	8
494	24	518	646	20	666	16	1	17	9	1	10
32	2	34	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
527	26	553	663	21	684	16	1	17	9	1	10
235	10	245	321	12	333	4	...	4	6	...	6
39	3	42	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	13	287	340	12	352	4	...	4	6	...	6
503	9	512	398	6	404	9	...	9	5	...	5
57	1	58	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
566	10	576	404	6	410	9	...	9	5	...	5
1,019	...	1,019	1,940	...	1,940	27	...	27	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,019	...	1,019	1,940	...	1,940	27	...	27	6	...	6

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District...	Convicts	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
14	Jhang	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery ...	Convicts	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	5	...	5	1	...	1	12	...	12
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	1	...	1	12	...	12
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
19	Amritsar	Convicts	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
21	Sialkot	Convicts	1	...	1	7	1	8	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	7	1	8	...	...	...
22	Gujrat	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala ...	Convicts	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
24	Chenawan Central	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1892—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,336	857	1,326	46	71	47	...	...	...	29·98	...	29·37	29·98	...	29·37
1,250	...	1,154	83	...	77	...	...	...	83·33	...	76·92	83·33	...	76·92
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,332	800	1,320	47	67	47	...	...	...	30·84	...	30·17	30·84	...	30·17
1,302	1,000	1,298	27	...	26	...	...	...	26·66	...	26·31	26·66	...	26·31
474	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,233	1,000	1,229	24	...	24	...	...	...	24·49	...	24·19	24·49	...	24·19
1,302	...	1,301	30	...	30	...	...	...	31·34	...	31·29	31·34	...	31·29
538	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,287	1,000	1,287	29	...	29	...	...	...	30·75	...	30·71	30·75	...	30·71
4,541	...	4,541	89	...	89	9·37	...	9·37	28·13	...	28·13	37·50	...	37·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,541	...	4,541	89	...	89	9·37	...	9·37	28·10	...	28·10	37·47	...	37·47
...	3,976	3,976	...	73	73	...	24·19	24·19	...	16·13	16·13	...	40·32	40·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,984	3,984	...	73	73	...	24·19	24·19	...	16·13	16·13	...	40·32	40·32
2,425	...	2,425	60	...	60	1·88	...	1·88	33·90	...	33·90	35·78	...	35·78
4,333	...	4,333	333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,422	...	2,422	61	...	61	1·86	...	1·86	33·52	...	33·52	35·38	...	35·38
2,976	2,500	2,963	62	125	64	...	...	...	72·41	...	70·47	72·41	...	70·47
3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,947	2,500	2,935	60	125	61	...	...	...	69·54	...	67·74	69·54	...	67·74
1,852	2,625	1,880	23	...	23	...	...	...	38·28	...	36·87	38·28	...	36·87
882	1,000	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,763	2,444	1,789	22	...	21	...	...	...	35·09	...	33·76	35·09	...	33·76
1,564	1,333	1,556	39	67	40	...	...	...	21·78	66·66	23·36	21·78	66·66	23·36
531	500	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,467	1,235	1,458	35	59	36	...	...	...	19·91	58·82	21·32	19·91	58·82	21·32
1,814	2,400	1,830	23	...	22	...	...	...	33·89	...	32·96	33·89	...	32·96
864	...	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,708	2,000	1,717	20	...	19	...	...	...	30·15	...	29·27	30·15	...	29·27
1,050	750	1,044	24	...	23	...	...	...	13·19	...	12·92	13·19	...	12·92
261	...	250	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	667	993	22	...	22	...	...	...	12·38	...	12·11	12·38	...	12·11
2,657	...	2,657	37	...	37	...	...	...	8·22	...	8·22	8·22	...	8·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,657	...	2,657	37	...	37	...	...	...	8·22	...	8·22	8·22	...	8·22

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	240	9	249	247	9	256
		Under-trials ...	18	...	18	16	1	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Total ...	260	9	269	264	10	274
26	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	254	12	266	307	9	316
		Under-trials ...	33	2	35	18	1	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	293	14	307	325	10	335
27	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts ...	708	60	768	656	32	688
		Under-trials ...	28	3	31	48	3	51
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	4	...	4
		Total ...	743	63	806	708	35	743
28	Abbott-Abad ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	63	1	64
		Under-trials ...	16	2	18	25	1	26
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	18	2	20	89	2	91
29	Peshawar ...	Convicts ...	346	14	360	385	8	393
		Under-trials ...	96	12	108	66	2	68
		Civil Prisoners ...	12	3	15	3	...	3
		Total ...	454	29	483	454	10	464
30	Kohat ...	Convicts ...	73	15	88	83	5	88
		Under-trials ...	25	3	28	32	1	33
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	98	18	116	115	6	121
31	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	66	10	76	77	6	83
		Under-trials ...	20	...	20	31	2	33
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	86	10	96	111	8	119
32	Dera Ismail Khan...	Convicts ...	362	24	386	352	19	371
		Under-trials ...	32	...	32	14	1	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	2	9	1	...	1
		Total ...	401	26	427	367	20	387
33	Dera Ghazi Khan...	Convicts ...	280	14	294	260	3	263
		Under-trials ...	18	3	21	25	2	27
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	1	1	2
		Total ...	304	17	321	286	6	292
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	12,127	717	12,844	11,686	353	12,039
		Under-trials ...	708	52	760	555	28	583
		Civil Prisoners ...	165	16	181	49	1	50
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES ...		13,000	785	13,785	12,290	382	12,672

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1892—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
315	9	324	456	9	465	7	...	7	3	...	3
35	2	37	14	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	11	364	472	12	484	7	...	7	3	...	3
377	12	389	482	18	500	9	...	9	14	1	15
24	...	24	17	3	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401	12	413	499	21	520	9	...	9	15	1	16
776	34	810	1,218	68	1,286	31	2	33	10	1	11
87	7	94	43	6	49	1	...	1	1	...	1
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
871	41	912	1,262	74	1,336	32	2	34	11	1	12
121	4	125	124	1	125	3	...	3	...	...	...
36	2	38	24	2	26	1	...	1	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	6	164	148	3	151	4	...	4	1	...	1
465	6	471	1,074	21	1,095	23	1	24	7	1	8
110	1	111	55	3	58	1	...	1	1	...	1
6	1	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
581	8	589	1,134	24	1,158	24	1	25	8	1	9
157	3	160	296	9	305	5	...	5	4	...	4
81	...	81	43	1	44	1	...	1	5	...	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	3	242	339	10	349	6	...	6	9	...	9
159	7	166	87	11	98	3	...	3	3	1	4
55	1	56	24	5	29	1	...	1	2	...	2
6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	8	228	113	16	129	4	...	4	5	1	6
442	26	468	816	57	873	15	1	16	23	1	24
31	2	33	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	28	504	824	57	881	15	1	16	23	1	24
309	8	317	677	4	681	11	...	11	7	...	7
51	8	59	45	3	48	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	2	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
363	18	381	722	10	732	12	...	12	7	...	7
14,142	440	14,582	26,286	929	27,215	561	20	581	357	13	370
1,030	47	1,077	587	42	629	11	...	11	17	...	17
93	3	96	17	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,265	490	15,755	26,890	974	27,864	572	20	592	374	13	387

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum ...	... Convicts	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi	... Convicts	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2
28	Abbott-abad	... Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshawar ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
30	Kohat ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	... Convicts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan...	Convicts	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...
33	Dera Ghazi Khan...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts	29	2	31	67	3	70	26	3	29
		Under-trials	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES ...		32	2	34	70	3	73	26	3	29

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1892—concluded.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,846	1,000	1,816	28	...	27	...	...	...	12·15	...	11·72	12·15	...	11·72
875	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,788	1,200	1,766	27	...	26	...	...	...	11·36	...	10·95	11·36	...	10·95
1,570	2,000	1,582	29	...	28	...	...	...	45·61	111·11	47·46	45·61	111·11	47·46
944	3,000	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·55	...	52·63	55·55	...	52·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,535	2,100	1,552	28	...	27	...	...	...	46·15	100·00	47·76	46·15	100·00	47·76
1,857	2,125	1,869	47	62	48	3·05	...	2·91	12·19	31·25	13·08	15·24	31·25	15·99
896	2,000	961	21	...	20	...	...	...	20·83	...	19·61	20·83	...	19·61
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,782	2,114	1,798	45	57	46	2·82	...	2·69	12·71	28·57	13·46	15·53	28·57	16·15
1,968	1,000	1,953	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
960	2,000	1,000	40	...	39	...	...	...	40·00	...	38·46	40·00	...	38·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,663	1,500	1,659	44	...	43	...	...	...	11·23	...	10·98	11·23	...	10·98
2,790	2,625	2,786	60	125	61	...	...	...	18·18	125·00	20·37	18·18	125·00	20·37
833	1,500	853	15	...	15	...	...	...	15·15	...	14·71	15·15	...	14·71
1,666	...	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,498	2,400	2,496	53	100	54	...	...	...	17·62	100·00	19·39	17·62	100·00	19·39
3,566	1,800	3,465	60	...	57	...	...	...	48·19	...	45·45	48·19	...	45·45
1,344	1,000	1,333	31	...	30	...	...	...	156·25	...	151·52	156·25	...	151·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,948	1,666	2,884	52	...	50	...	...	...	78·26	...	74·38	78·26	...	74·38
1,130	1,833	1,181	39	...	36	...	...	...	8·96	166·66	48·19	38·96	166·65	48·19
774	2,500	879	32	...	30	...	...	...	64·52	...	60·60	64·52	...	60·60
667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,018	2,000	1,084	36	...	34	...	...	...	45·04	125·00	50·42	45·04	125·00	50·42
2,318	3,000	2,353	43	53	43	...	...	...	55·34	52·63	64·69	65·34	52·63	64·69
571	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,245	2,850	2,276	41	50	41	..	...	...	62·67	50·00	62·02	62·67	50·00	62·02
2,604	1,333	2,589	42	...	42	...	...	...	26·92	...	26·62	26·92	...	26·62
1,800	1,500	1,777	40	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,524	1,667	2,507	42	...	41	...	...	...	24·48	...	23·97	24·48	...	23·97
2,249	2,632	2,261	48	57	48	2·22	8·49	2·41	28·32	28·33	28·32	30·54	36·82	30·73
1,057	1,500	1,078	19	...	19	...	...	...	30·63	..	29·16	30·63	...	29·16
346	3,000	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,187	2,549	2,199	47	52	47	2·11	7·85	2·29	28·32	26·18	28·25	30·43	34·03	30·54

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS

Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
1	2	3		4		5			6		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	11	...	376	3	387	3	390	19	...	19
2	Rohtak	21	...	267	6	288	6	294	11	1	12
3	Delhi...	1	...	39	1	40	1	41	4	...	4
4	Karnál	17	...	414	10	431	10	441	16	...	16
5	Umballa	27	2	351	15	378	17	395	18	2	20
6	Simla...	1	...	97	4	98	4	102	3	...	3
7	Dharmsála	2	...	155	18	157	18	175	5	1	6
8	Hoshiárpur	15	1	313	22	328	23	351	14	1	15
9	Jullundur	12	1	41	16	53	17	70	4	1	5
10	Ludhiána	23	1	412	20	435	21	456	18	1	19
11	Ferozepore	3	...	326	15	3 9	15	344	17	1	18
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	13	1	291	16	304	17	321	12	1	13
14	Jhang	21	1	429	11	450	12	462	19	...	19
15	Montgomery	13	1	412	11	425	12	437	13	...	13
16	Lahore Central	2	...	16	...	18	...	18	1	...	1
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Do. District	2	...	46	...	48	...	48	3	...	3
19	Amritsar	5	...	154	6	159	6	165	9	...	9
20	Gurdáspur	9	1	465	24	474	25	499	17	1	18
21	Siálkot	23	...	789	43	812	43	855	32	2	34
22	Gujrát	19	1	775	31	794	32	826	22	1	23
23	Gujránwála	24	2	693	18	717	20	737	23	1	24
24	Chenawán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	24	...	464	24	488	24	512	16	1	17
26	Jhelum	33	1	388	14	421	15	436	18	1	19
27	Ráwalpindi	67	5	743	48	810	53	863	48	3	51
28	Abbott-abad...	5	...	384	14	389	14	403	25	1	26
29	Pesháwar	57	3	1,011	43	1,068	46	1,114	66	2	68
30	Kohát	81	...	513	22	594	22	616	32	1	33
31	Bannu	32	4	578	33	610	37	647	31	2	33
32	Dera Ismail Khan	6	...	291	18	297	18	315	14	1	15
33	Dera Gházi Khan	27	1	551	33	578	34	612	25	2	27
	Total ...	596	26	11,784	540	12,380	566	12,946	555	28	583

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1892.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
187	2	189	161	1	162	24	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
102	3	105	160	2	162	22	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
23	...	23	10	1	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	6	208	207	4	211	16	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4
216	8	224	123	6	129	2	...	..	...	...	...	37	3	40
45	3	48	44	1	45	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
75	7	82	62	10	72	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
176	10	186	132	13	145	2	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
24	11	35	25	6	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
188	8	196	179	9	188	42	1	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
258	9	267	54	1	55	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	5	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	12	267	31	4	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	1	18
191	7	198	230	4	234	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
228	7	235	123	2	125	58	3	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
3	...	3	13	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	30	7	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	7
63	...	63	71	3	74	19	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
258	12	270	198	12	210	5	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
400	26	426	378	16	394	...	..	...	...	...	...	34	1	35
365	14	379	338	13	351	64	3	...	...	...	...	27	2	29
275	10	285	389	10	399	27	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	8	234	163	10	173	83	5	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
245	10	255	161	5	166	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	14
493	36	529	260	13	273	...	...	...	...	1	...	56	4	60
203	9	212	179	5	184	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6
741	35	776	289	7	296	10	2	...	...	1	...	27	2	29
322	19	341	165	...	165	40	...	...	...	5	...	62	3	65
353	21	374	201	13	214	27	...	...	...	2	...	27	3	30
112	8	120	122	7	129	45	1	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
303	22	325	174	3	177	91	8	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
6,562	323	6,885	4,649	182	4,831	600	27	1	...	17	...	551	34	585

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration

1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8
		Registrations affecting						
		Compul						
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, Clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, Clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause (d).
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	10	53	558	...	936	43	26	70
Rohtak	8	61	464	...	1,398	41	...	8
Gurgaon	*11	29	326	...	521	12	3	14
Delhi...	7	83	1,040	...	1,617	57	11	97
Karnál	7	28	455	...	678	25	...	52
Umballa	15	73	1,293	...	1,889	39	1	45
Simla	4	1	87	...	62	10	1	2
Kángra	14	69	506	...	1,044	24	8	5
Hoshiárpur	†11	77	1,219	...	5,141	162	18	42
Jullundur	9	135	1,605	...	4,709	305	25	65
Ludhiána	8	126	1,092	...	3,481	75	3	25
Ferozepore	12	55	1,178	...	3,116	70	41	271
Mooltan	8	14	803	...	1,124	163	4	104
Jhang	6	10	599	...	1,085	58	3	33
Montgomery	6	2	151	...	229	30	...	...
Lahore	8	56	1,208	...	3,357	102	2	113
Amritsar	7	85	1,429	...	3,745	118	2	143
Gurdáspur	11	35	611	...	2,379	31	3	30
Siálkot	11	46	1,006	...	4,565	57	...	61
Gujrát	5	42	566	...	2,192	35	1	8
Gujránwála	7	29	1,170	...	2,352	61	...	36
Shahpur	7	33	641	...	1,104	63	...	25
Jhelum...	9	79	1,203	...	1,394	30	...	2
Ráwalpindi	11	44	1,621	...	1,690	82	11	12
Hazára...	5	16	284	...	453	8	2	1
Pesháwar	9	44	1,293	...	1,483	148	...	90
Kohát	5	1	126	...	109	...	...	4
Bannu	6	12	497	...	686	23	...	14
Dera Ismail Khan	7	2	627	...	1,517	60	...	10
Dera Gházi Khan	7	5	438	...	1,034	50	1	29
Muzaffargarh	7	16	410	...	756	56	...	...
Total ...	258	1,361	24,906	...	55,846	2,038	166	1,411

* Includes the office at Farukhnagar which was closed during the year.
† Ditto Mahilpur ditto ditto.

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892-93.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
...ory.				Optional.											
Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [Section 18, Clause (c)] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause 1)	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,686	4,215	0	0	200	815	4	9		4	...	1,032	520	0	0	9,10,467
1,972	4,930	0	0	86	348	6	7		...	...	447	223	8	0	8,66,526
905	2,262	8	0	139	226	1	15		...	...	381	190	8	0	4,30,245
2,905	7,260	0	0	223	580	5	37		...	17	862	431	0	0	25,87,840
1,238	3,092	8	0	111	156	14	15		...	2	298	149	0	0	6,25,373
3,340	8,355	0	0	257	325	9	6		1	...	598	299	8	0	17,79,006
163	407	8	0	4	1	5	...		...	...	10	5	0	0	9,59,301
1,656	4,139	0	0	128	217	2	...		...	...	347	173	8	0	7,04,693
6,659	16,662	8	0	597	2,440	30	13		...	1	3,081	1,541	0	0	28,71,411
6,844	17,107	8	0	1,232	3,781	126	11		6	...	5,156	2,578	0	0	31,36,550
4,802	12,004	8	0	411	1,183	19	4		...	...	1,617	809	8	0	26,14,261
4,731	11,827	8	0	252	639	22	4		...	..	917	458	8	0	26,82,476
2,212	5,527	8	0	53	124	6	10		...	11	204	102	8	0	21,83,368
1,788	4,467	8	0	174	391	20	...		...	...	585	293	8	0	9,21,832
412	1,032	8	0	4	1	...	...		...	...	5	2	8	0	2,78,421
4,838	12,103	8	0	66	196	19	11	Included in column 17.	...	5	297	148	8	0	33,72,237
5,522	13,807	8	0	281	578	37	17		...	...	913	456	8	0	31,44,681
3,089	7,747	8	0	102	247	5	5		...	2	361	180	0	0	15,63,642
5,735	14,334	0	0	322	1,893	21	5		...	...	2,241	1,122	0	0	24,18,310
3,244	8,110	0	0	358	1,037	6	1		...	...	1,402	699	0	0	12,41,334
3,648	9,123	8	0	571	1,829	22	...		...	...	2,422	1,210	0	0	17,39,935
1,866	4,657	8	0	177	385	6	6		...	...	574	286	0	0	10,20,872
2,708	6,770	0	0	676	1,030	6	1		...	...	1,713	856	0	0	10,59,879
3,460	8,647	8	0	659	975	12	6		...	...	1,652	825	0	0	30,78,134
764	1,917	8	0	23	30	3	...		...	...	56	28	0	0	3,33,769
3,058	7,640	0	0	134	113	2	12		...	...	261	130	8	0	20,14,452
240	600	0	0	9	17	4	...		...	...	30	16	8	0	1,50,700
1,232	3,077	8	0	44	59	1	1		...	...	105	52	8	0	6,09,212
2,216	5,535	0	0	187	876	12	6		...	1	1,082	542	0	0	10,01,963
1,557	3,892	8	0	34	55	2	8		1	...	100	50	0	0	8,12,639
1,238	3,098	0	0	9	17	...	...		1	1	28	14	0	0	6,71,930
85,728	2,14,352	8	0	7,523	20,564	427	210		13	40	28,777	14,394	0	0	4,77,85,459

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
	Registrations affecting Moveable Property, Book IV.										
	Compulsory.										
Districts.	Instruments of gift of moveable property [Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Clause (*d*), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money, [Section 18, Clause (*f*).]	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
						Rs.	A.	P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	...	34	219	212	465	465	0	0	...	13	1
Rohtak	...	31	159	173	363	363	0	0	...	12	...
Gurgaon	...	15	220	230	465	464	0	0	...	9	...
Delhi	...	134	279	305	718	718	0	0	...	46	...
Karnál	...	39	106	208	353	353	0	0	...	5	...
Umballa	...	38	145	505	688	689	8	0	...	42	...
Simla	...	3	19	52	74	75	0	0	2	...	...
Kángra	...	2	26	267	295	295	0	0	...	5	...
Hoshiárpur...	...	39	39	330	408	408	0	0	1	54	...
Jullundur	...	73	29	173	275	275	0	0	2	67	...
Ludhiána	...	9	56	364	429	429	0	0	...	46	...
Ferozepore	...	26	217	356	599	599	0	0	1	34	1
Mooltan	...	53	112	267	432	432	0	0	...	41	...
Jhang	...	21	34	184	239	239	0	0	...	14	...
Montgomery	...	1	15	105	121	121	0	0	...	10	...
Lahore	...	65	87	269	421	421	0	0	4	79	...
Amritsar	...	49	75	359	483	483	0	0	4	79	2
Gurdáspur	...	18	21	104	143	143	0	0	1	23	2
Siálkot	...	26	30	162	218	218	0	0	...	40	...
Gujrát	...	5	52	78	135	135	0	0	...	17	...
Gujránwála	...	50	15	127	192	192	0	0	2	29	...
Shahpur	...	7	28	55	90	89	0	0	1	21	...
Jhelum	...	6	44	307	357	357	0	0	...	29	...
Ráwalpindi	...	19	37	195	251	251	0	0	...	33	...
Hazára	...	1	8	13	22	22	0	0	...	3	...
Pesháwar	...	19	78	103	200	200	0	0	3	27	...
Kohát	...	4	8	45	57	60	0	0	...	11	...
Bannu	...	8	25	18	51	51	0	0	...	7	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	30	54	85	85	0	0	...	5	...
Dera Gházi Khan... ...	...	3	13	53	69	69	0	0	...	17	...
Muzaffargarh	...	7	19	62	88	88	0	0	...	5	...
Total ...	...	806	2,245	5,735	8,786	8,789	8	0	21	823	6

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YRAR 1892-93—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,290	12	9
...	...	10	45	226	5,256	0	0	2,123	8	0	2,423	5	2
...	...	7	7	275	5,564	8	0	1,659	4	0	2,305	0	9
...	...	5	9	176	2,953	0	0	1,166	1	6	1,751	3	10
1	1	8	76	579	8,593	0	0	4,132	8	0	5,576	6	2
1	1	3	12	203	3,614	8	0	1,512	12	0	2,126	15	0
7	10	28	24	410	9,512	0	0	3,397	4	0	5,444	2	11
...	...	2	24	37	487	8	0	253	12	0	778	15	3
...	3	17	8	198	4,627	8	0	1,427	12	0	1,863	15	4
1	9	78	8	819	18,831	8	0	6,262	11	0	6,164	0	6
1	6	59	6	675	20,229	0	0	7,335	0	0	5,127	13	0
2	5	22	4	545	13,427	0	0	4,287	8	0	5,424	9	6
...	...	12	8	440	13,025	0	0	4,114	12	0	3,923	0	11
4	10	22	14	3 7	6,226	0	0	2,429	0	0	2,659	0	0
1	...	5	4	112	5,056	0	0	1,560	14	6	728	11	6
...	...	5	1	75	1,196	0	0	493	8	0	483	3	11
3	...	13	27	609	12,990	0	0	4,497	11	0	5,654	15	9
1	1	6	6	369	15,071	0	0	4,852	8	0	5,810	15	1
3	3	29	4	270	8,170	8	0	2,503	11	0	3,531	6	9
2	2	44	5	393	15,834	0	0	4,841	3	0	4,191	11	11
5	4	19	5	202	9,012	0	0	2,763	5	0	2,260	9	0
2	4	71	3	193	10,641	8	0	3,713	8	0	4,110	2	2
1	4	30	...	285	5,116	8	0	1,556	0	0	1,925	11	1
6	2	18	2	208	8,099	0	0	2,849	0	0	3,635	7	0
...	9	35	23	250	9,855	8	0	3,291	12	0	2,989	12	9
...	...	9	1	40	1,979	8	0	519	0	0	906	12	11
1	1	25	8	316	8,078	8	0	3,535	8	0	3,603	2	8
...	2	...	8	11	720	8	0	279	8	0	237	14	0
...	4	4	3	69	3,209	0	0	815	8	0	704	3	9
12	40	52	7	75	6,182	0	0	2,236	12	0	1,407	6	1
...	4	6	7	99	4,079	8	0	1,135	4	0	2,209	11	0
2	22	6	1	29	3,220	0	0	994	6	6	1,318	5	6
56	147	650	360	8,495	2,40,857	8	0	82,540	11	6	1,11,569	7	11

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1892-93.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1892-93.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar.	Hissar	II	16,854	3,143	32,525	22,964	*13,004	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Sirsa	II	16,415	5,123	22,185	21,834	5,474	
	Hánsi	II	15,190	3,662	16,561	12,982	†7,241	† Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	27,258	52,492	56,422	23,328	
	Fatahabad ...	II	2,848	406	1,582	1,884	104	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	16,191	6,432	20,311	19,327	7,416	
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	7,757	13,063	10,815	10,005	
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	1,623	6,877	6,914	1,586	
	Gohána	II	7,690	1,965	9,945	8,535	3,375	
	Beri	II	9,825	5,853	9,399	9,126	6,126	
	Kharkhauda ...	II	3,579	746	2,546	2,758	534	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	27,934	15,636	57,559	38,913	34,282	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	861	6,284	3,952	3,193	
	Palwal	II	11,227	3,976	12,135	11,316	4,795	
	Firozpur	II	6,848	289	7,444	6,307	1,426	
	Sohna	II	5,990	1,966	5,740	4,815	2,891	
	Hodal	II	9,601	2,989	4,119	2,734	4,374	
Delhi.	Delhi	I	190,065	109,972	4,97,726	4,47,543	1,60,155	
	Sonepat	II	12,611	3,091	13,253	12,491	3,853	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	2,585	5,567	6,149	2,003	
	Faridabad ...	II	5,929	3,160	5,295	7,396	1,059	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	21,530	2,433	27,893	29,632	694	
	Pánipat	II	27,547	6,771	24,686	27,346	4,111	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	15,038	18,305	24,094	9,249	
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,856	38,823	36,282	74,936	169	
	Rúpar	II	8,693	594	15,600	15,981	213	
	Sadhaura	II	10,445	1,266	5,694	6,305	655	
	Jagádhri	II	13,029	5,734	20,916	22,097	4,553	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	2,323	9,007	9,502	1,828	
	Búriya	II	6,809	203	4,105	3,983	325	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	1,783	4,505	3,780	‡2,508	‡ Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 6,000.
	Thánesar ...	II	6,111	301	6,106	6,166	241	
Simla.	Simla	I	13,034	26,558	7,17,672	6,83,915	§60,315	§ Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 5,000.
	Kasumpti... ...	II	245	1,377	4,776	4,815	1,338	
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I	2,778	4	10,533	10,491	46	
	Kángra	II	5,234	312	4,596	4,779	129	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	993	10,054	10,531	516	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1892-93.—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1892-93.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	21,099	4,553	46,938	48,704	*2,787	*Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,632	3,146	4,865	5,315	2,696	
	Hariána ...	II	7,066	1,364	2,971	3,041	1,294	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	666	2,023	2,063	626	
	Una ...	II	4,483	1,227	2,543	2,860	910	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	776	2,498	2,964	310	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	1,769	2,804	3,302	1,271	
	Dasúya ...	II	7,047	688	2,624	2,488	824	
	Miáni ...	II	6,649	934	1,721	1,610	1,045	
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II	50,375	2,401	56,876	57,827	1,450	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	1,142	7,345	8,075	412	
	Alawalpur ...	II	4,380	805	2,855	2,934	726	
	Phillour ...	II	6,697	3,138	7,588	8,110	2,616	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	1,131	6,599	6,971	759	
	Rahon ...	II	10,667	568	12,547	12,662	453	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	2,244	4,768	4,879	2,133	
	Banga ...	II	5,010	1,170	5,621	5,800	991	
	Nakodar ...	II	9,740	374	7,316	7,149	541	
Ludhiána.	Ludhiána ...	II	46,024	3,554	1,14,055	1,11,553	6,056	
	Jagraon ...	II	18,119	1,430	11,543	12,351	622	
	Khanna ...	II	3,977	2,321	5,658	5,755	2,224	
	Raekot ...	II	9,381	1,196	5,558	5,812	942	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,341	2,068	4,220	4,435	1,853	
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	2,543	41,112	42,846	809	
	Fázilka ...	II	7,563	17,226	19,007	17,705	18,528	
	Muktsar ...	II	5,271	5,362	5,910	4,297	6,975	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	996	3,528	3,379	1,145	
	Zira ...	II	4,356	2,254	3,173	3,997	1,430	
	Makhu ...	II	1,619	1,731	1,904	1,934	1,701	
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	I	64,265	6,914	1,36,406	1,42,897	423	
	Shujabad ...	II	6,329	1,812	10,522	9,313	3,021	
	Kahror ...	II	5,498	471	3,771	3,748	494	
	Talamba ...	II	2,792	2,653	1,697	1,870	2,480	
	Jalálpur ...	II	3,884	4,935	5,116	7,039	3,012	
Jhang.	Jhang ...	II	23,290	867	41,015	39,393	2,489	
	Chiniot ...	II	13,476	1,316	14,750	12,905	3,161	
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	328	9,095	8,289	1,134	
	Kamália ...	II	7,490	1,517	7,451	8,210	758	
	Pakpattan ...	II	6,522	1,048	5,570	6,431	187	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1892-93.—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1892-93.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lahore.	Lahore	I	159,597	77,165	3,82,647	4,21,013	38,799	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	15,810	36,825	34,863	17,772	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	854	3,889	4,266	477	
	Patti	II	7,495	1 507	4,172	4,458	1,221	
	Chunián	II	10,339	22,034	13,141	12,979	22,196	
	Khudián	II	2,921	1,824	1,742	1,626	1,940	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	1,583	4,591	4,759	1,415	
Amritsar.	Amritsar	I	135,401	13,264	4,33,781	4,19,201	27,844	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	5,314	6,467	8,310	3,471	
	Majitha	II	6,417	691	2,696	2,640	747	
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	696	6,053	6,466	283	
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie ...	I	807	1,251	48,373	49,399	225	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5 189	3,525	23,561	26,777	309	
	Batála	II	27,223	14,185	28,186	30 286	12,085	
	Dinánagar ...	II	5,454	282	8,371	8,592	61	
	Kalanaur	II	5,286	411	4,504	4,490	425	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	716	9,828	8,840	1,704	
	Sujánpur	II	5,796	621	4,839	5 273	187	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	113	6,517	6,605	25	
	Srigovindpur ...	II	4,359	1,131	4,596	5,694	33	
Sialkot.	Siálkot	II	33,965	3,030	87,949	83,739	7,240	
	Daska	II	6,478	311	4,071	4 194	188	
	Jamki	II	4,629	...	4,602	4,468	134	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	412	8,232	8,099	545	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	1,158	3,318	4,051	425	
	Zaffarwál	II	5,536	32	5,974	5,954	52	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	1,269	3,905	4,075	1,099	
Gujrat.	Gujrát	II	17,671	5,315	31,052	30,271	6,096	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	962	8,104	7,595	1,471	
	Kunjáh	II	5,474	736	2,064	1,877	923	
	Dinga	II	5,424	3,669	4,392	4,726	3,335	
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	12,978	64,478	63,390	14,066	
	Wazirábad ...	II	15,786	13,064	19,444	20,754	11,754	
	Ramnaggar ...	II	6 592	1,698	5,727	6,904	521	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	1,587	2,540	2,593	1,534	
	Eminabad ...	II	5 841	2,006	3,554	3 345	2,215	
	Kila Didár Singh	II	2,843	2,013	2,994	3,938	1,069	
Shahpur.	Shahpur	II	6,337	925	1,862	2,499	288	
	Miáni	II	7,149	688	7,644	7,914	418	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	2,305	6,718	7,662	1,361	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	2,308	8,798	9,618	1,488	
	Bhera	II	17,428	2,469	18,801	18,260	3,010	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1892-93—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1892-93.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	9,711	1,901	29,638	25,626	5,913	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	14 289	21,818	25,763	10,344	
Rawalpindi.	Murree	I	1,459	1,054	23,273	23,769	558	
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	38,430	27,779	1,78 668	1,84,216	22,231	
	Hazro	II	9,261	3,351	16,168	11,684	7,835	
	Attock	II	2,654	696	2,605	2,738	563	
	Pindigheb ...	II	8,464	1,836	3,714	3,118	2,432	
Hazara.	Haripur	II	5,419	9,322	12,359	10,716	10,965	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	2,242	5,397	12,691	14,760	3,328	
	Baffa	II	7,437	2,324	4,114	4,025	2,413	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,298	1,363	2,114	1,806	1,671	
Peshawar.	Peshâwar ...	II	63,079	51,341	2,00,791	2,32,822	19,310	
Kohat.	Kohát	II	14,347	5,116	45,756	43,550	7,322	
Bannu.	Edwardes-abad ...	II	6,095	987	29,667	30,645	9	
	Laki	II	4,488	986	4,004	3,923	1,067	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	616	3,792	4,199	209	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,702	2,331	5,692	5,203	2,820	
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	23,638	45,824	64,289	5,173	
	Kuláchi	II	9,447	3,648	5,296	6,162	2,782	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	7,297	4,580	10 834	1,043	
	Leiah	II	7,437	3,373	8,541	7,642	4,272	
	Kahror	II	2,833	4,254	2,754	2,958	4,050	
D. G. Khan.	D. G. Khan ...	II	23,899	25,560	62,308	67,465	20,403	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	67	8,906	8 260	713	
	Rajanpur ...	II	4,064	1,865	6,077	5,572	2,370	
	Dajal	II	6,085	3,682	7,362	5,769	5,275	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	2,300	3,579	3,295	2,584	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	2,863	6,125	7,656	1,332	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	4,894	6,014	5,071	5,837	
	Alipur	II	2,552	7,985	4,700	5,302	7,383	
	Khairpur	II	2,424	4,371	2,735	2,227	4,879	
	Grand Total ...	...	2,014,833	8,52,342	44,67,568	44,97,971	*8,21,939	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 25,000.
			Notified area.					
Amritsar.	Rámdás ...	...	4,958	...	171	7	164	

No. 41.—Statement showing in Acres the Crops cultivated for the year Kharif 1892 and Rabi 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa	Maize	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Múng and Másh	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	3	12,136	1,051	12,618	782	...	346	22,045	7	896	511	50,395	...	97	1,889	318	90	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	6,725	70,244	152,079	449,595	703,386	...	12	245,312	2	133,082	371,864	2,132,301	...	12,882	76,848	2	178	...	...
	Total ...	6,728	82,380	153,130	462,213	704,168	...	358	267,357	9	133,978	372,375	2,182,696	...	12,979	78,737	320	268	...	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	1,469	20,349	13,599	330	19	...	16	1,944	2	47	362	38,137	...	26	937	42	54	...	7
	Unirrigated ...	40	87,076	28,093	297,749	156,660	...	137	247,348	19	54,351	82,642	954,115	...	860	19,805	1	25	...	38
	Total ...	1,509	107,425	41,692	298,079	156,679	...	153	249,292	21	54,398	83,004	992,252	...	886	20,742	43	79	...	45
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	12	23,074	51,802	1,015	37	...	40	8,912	5	138	198	85,233	...	111	2,124	161	530	...	43
	Unirrigated ...	2,010	52,012	83,258	135,141	209,080	...	1,065	168,055	222	54,966	171,803	877,612	...	3,799	24,056	25	2	...	172
	Total ...	2,022	75,086	135,060	136,156	209,117	...	1,105	176,967	227	55,104	172,001	962,845	...	3,910	26,180	186	532	...	215
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	5,514	41,954	4,177	683	53	...	750	3,429	262	37	267	57,126	...	...	2,269	1,750	641	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	345	94,220	31,430	98,714	50,933	...	6,452	95,054	530	15,101	50,710	443,489	...	...	11,926	123	151	...	...
	Total ...	5,859	136,174	35,607	99,397	50,986	...	7,202	98,483	792	15,138	50,977	500,615	...	...	14,195	1,873	792	...	...
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	17,990	67,357	3,357	1,156	26	683	1,026	2,822	190	84	1,293	95,984	...	77	1,182	763	412	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	14,840	98,590	16,046	205,587	18,761	2,080	17 093	219,372	403	16,737	9,960	619,469	93	2,419	46,483	17	16	1	...
	Total ...	32 830	165,947	19,403	206,743	18,787	2,763	18,119	222,194	593	16,821	11,253	715,453	93	2,496	47,665	780	428	1	...
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	4,623	12,410	900	66	1	...	428	2 254	474	38	171	21,365	35	12	1,595	440	281	7	...
	Unirrigated ...	74,078	251,557	21,711	147 638	10,609	...	114,861	197,483	17,305	46,169	44,574	925,985	6,987	3,776	46,435	98	187	4	...
	Total ...	78,701	263,967	22,611	147,704	10 610	...	115,289	199,737	17,779	46,207	44,745	947,350	7,022	3,788	48,030	538	468	11	...

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	428	365	42	...	...	42	156	...	8	7	6	1,054	...	...	1	...	27	1	...
	Unirrigated ...	329	3,574	1,797	...	...	1,099	1,680	33	2,989	318	538	12,357	...	3	9	2	10	1	...
	Total ...	757	3,939	1,839	...	...	1,141	1,836	33	2,997	325	544	13,411	...	3	10	2	37	2	...
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	75,180	37,345	7,113	32	...	...	8,598	555	1,612	2,382	2,096	134,913	8,818	216	804	42	34	405	13
	Unirrigated ...	39,964	131,833	47,930	381	...	...	113,650	22,833	42,977	17,351	31,307	448,226	331	5,065	4,486	76	8	545	8
	Total ...	115,144	169,178	55,043	413	...	...	122,248	23,388	44,589	19,733	33,403	583,139	9,149	5,281	5,290	118	42	950	21
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	8,868	4,402	682	137	3	...	587	845	75	63	160	15,822	101	5	363	178	39	59	...
	Unirrigated ...	19,259	319,534	27,349	62,599	7,169	...	140,086	116,131	14,889	23,792	58,925	789,733	3,865	3,769	16,767	35	60	4	...
	Total ...	28,127	323,936	28,031	62,736	7,172	...	140,673	116,976	14,964	23,855	59,085	805,555	3,966	3,774	17,130	213	99	63	...
JULLUNDUR	Irrigated ...	1,097	101,143	12,637	6,983	59	...	51,391	12,771	302	5,044	6,817	198,244	345	358	2,551	1,618	169	39	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,212	158,384	10,326	87,292	865	...	43,100	102,301	2,342	25,772	60,204	492,798	561	1,920	2,797	73	21	...	...
	Total ...	3,309	259,527	22,963	94,275	924	...	94,491	115,072	2,644	30,816	67,021	691,042	906	2,278	5,348	1,691	190	39	...
LUDHIANA	Irrigated ...	59	61,757	7,097	2,482	84	...	16,839	17,111	79	723	616	106,847	54	208	3,590	177	51	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,694	166,698	20,721	121,729	3,906	...	46,639	162,589	1,083	47,222	59,407	632,688	1,184	764	16,872	24	12	...	...
	Total ...	2,753	228,455	27,818	124,211	3,990	...	63,478	179,700	1,162	47,945	60,023	739,535	1,238	972	20,462	201	63	...	...
FEROZEPORE	Irrigated ...	4,693	164,376	8,859	56,912	25,298	...	36,657	101,602	1,225	10,281	13,865	423,858	16	1,756	8,368	1,118	2	...	232
	Unirrigated ...	1,180	321,494	164,080	285,839	147,493	...	19,731	345,058	651	34,917	123,629	1,444,072	32	21,412	74,935	137	...	...	189
	Total ...	5,873	485,870	172,939	342,751	172,791	...	56,388	446,750	1,876	45,198	137,494	1,867,930	48	23,168	83,303	1,255	2	...	421
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	7,261	289,910	9,610	77,926	31,257	21	1,738	24,055	16,889	2,271	10,499	471,437	1	30,105	17,519	111	335	1	...
	Unirrigated ..	6	53,122	2,279	2,696	5,911	...	9	12,830	541	4,317	29,868	111,579	4	12,345	9,473	3	81	...	...
	Total ...	7,267	343,032	11,889	80,622	37,168	21	1,747	36,885	17,430	6,588	40,367	583,016	5	42,450	26,992	114	416	1	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	410	135,243	10,376	42,310	5,947	1,998	5,769	6,933	21,151	4,128	4,685	238,950	31	3,724	6,190	7	46	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,533	31,617	2,230	9,207	10,874	3	942	25,874	626	34,693	16,503	134,102	284	6,437	4,832	...	96	...	...
	Total ...	1,943	166,860	12,606	51,517	16,821	2,001	6,711	32,807	21,777	38,821	21,188	373,052	315	10,161	11,022	7	142	...	...
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	11,258	168,447	11,464	52,649	1,498	63	13,282	30,745	15,214	3,121	4,239	311,980	20	12,846	1,575	255	1,297	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	565	60,936	4,790	9,697	1,064	4	347	41,737	696	12,024	15,896	147,756	4	15,284	1,246	...	118	...	...
	Total ...	11,823	229,383	16,254	62,346	2,562	67	13,629	72,482	15,910	15,145	20,135	459,730	24	28,130	2,821	255	1,415	...	...
LAH RE ...	Irrigated ...	32,385	308,043	28,015	48,503	841	...	49,646	40,066	2,318	2,612	5,401	517,830	...	1,308	6,749	1,838	410	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	681	115,599	15,833	154,646	4,620	...	4,656	166,810	1,981	10,876	36,132	511,834	...	14,203	39,824	23	70	...	...
	Total ...	33,066	423,642	43,848	203,149	5,461	...	54,302	206,876	4,299	13,488	41,533	1,029,664	...	15,511	46,573	1,861	480	...	...

No. 41.—Statement showing in Acres the Crops cultivated for the year Kharif 1892 and Rabi 1893—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Múng and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	25,326	158,525	15,373	9,455	4	37	23,969	11,559	1,551	1,310	758	247,867	159	589	8,255	627	41	...	...
	Unirrigated...	3,034	166,240	15,589	108,885	300	11	28,329	108,850	6,165	18,207	23,940	479,550	225	7,292	13,695	27	2	...	...
	Total ...	28,360	324,765	30,962	118,340	304	48	52,298	120,409	7,716	19,517	24,698	727,417	384	7,881	21,950	654	43	...	...
Gurdaspur	Irrigated ...	28,774	38,610	6,677	252	6	...	4,037	1,945	1,263	1,619	2,275	85,458	884	342	3,823	411	376	333	...
	Unirrigated...	36,554	251,727	63,682	19,241	8,593	...	52,087	71,209	25,630	63,733	43,002	635,458	5,064	19,071	9,283	59	333	136	...
	Total ...	65,328	290,337	70,359	19,493	8,599	...	56,124	73,154	26,893	65,352	45,277	720,916	5,948	19,413	13,106	470	709	469	...
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	60,320	168,052	54,890	6,031	600	...	20,264	6,569	5,476	1,112	4,816	328,130	929	504	9,017	862	150	192	...
	Unirrigated...	23,373	173,722	69,037	67,825	6,067	...	41,195	16,581	27,951	19,044	39,546	484,341	2,754	5,989	12,348	82	44	1	...
	Total ...	83,693	341,774	123,927	73,856	6,667	...	61,459	23,150	33,427	20,156	44,362	812,471	3,683	6,493	21,365	944	194	193	...
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	9,123	83,834	22,122	10,154	8,090	...	12,041	5,819	2,395	664	6,172	160,414	164	1,021	5,900	...	...	...	...
	Unirrigated...	2,042	230,827	35,275	62,890	105,927	...	7,487	31,667	2,273	11,855	43,771	534,014	1,276	7,277	24,704	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,165	314,661	57,397	73,044	114,017	...	19,528	37,486	4,668	12,519	49,943	694,428	1,440	8,298	30,604	...	...	...	...
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	26,235	202,838	50,961	32,166	6,373	...	19,581	16,130	11,991	4,319	4,386	374,980	119	6,075	15,780	129	84	...	...
	Unirrigated...	1,198	47,746	18,456	88,056	8,426	...	2,349	60,243	5,574	36,082	49,748	317,878	736	11,401	7,598	3	12	...	...
	Total ...	27,433	250,584	69,417	120,222	14,799	...	21,930	76,373	17,565	40,401	54,134	692,858	855	17,476	23,378	132	96	...	...
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	1,243	106,210	8,260	23,759	16,631	...	3,440	19,961	8,846	393	1,839	190,582	21	764	3,012	53	84	...	23
	Unirrigated...	924	110,788	6,397	19,829	97,450	...	1,967	26,342	579	5,544	23,190	293,010	239	2,192	27,526	...	27	...	...
	Total ...	2,167	216,998	14,657	43,588	114,081	...	5,407	46,303	9,425	5,937	25,029	483,592	260	2,956	30,538	53	111	...	23

Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	35	15,695	4,604	2,197	4,751	...	3,622	123	320	56	420	31,823	80	31	371	413	74	...	33
	Unirrigated...	727	418,243	20,869	50,032	189,930	...	2,837	60,454	459	32,881	32,906	809,338	878	2,026	97,197	3	7	...	1
	Total ...	762	433,938	25,473	52,229	194,681	...	6,459	60,577	779	32,937	33,326	841,161	958	2,057	97,568	416	81	...	34
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	437	7,942	9,788	976	2,331	...	18,300	6	115	361	730	40,986	30	37	235	338	113	1	...
	Unirrigated...	123	355,581	46,890	66,408	283,987	...	42,757	44,302	1,581	55,278	36,789	933,696	101	7,826	96,365	5	6	...	...
	Total ...	560	363,523	56,678	67,384	286,318	...	61,057	44,308	1,696	55,639	37,519	974,682	131	7,863	96,600	343	119	1	...
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	11,224	9,698	7,604	522	64	...	15,843	6	95	939	1,012	47,007	...	27	209	91	...	672	...
	Unirrigated...	3	86,050	54,447	3,776	13,474	...	173,608	1,031	6,507	11,814	16,681	367,391	...	663	3,632	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,227	95,748	62,051	4,298	13,538	...	189,451	1,037	6,602	12,753	17,693	414,398	...	690	3,841	93	...	672	...
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	11,931	96,698	79,494	8,775	132	...	101,487	4	52	3,050	8,141	309,764	11	472	5,407	505	42	...	...
	Unirrigated...	4	122,489	126,747	52,718	3,634	...	12,702	4,277	1,725	9,442	21,681	355,419	12	17,018	22,120	1	5	...	...
	Total ...	11,935	219,187	206,241	61,493	3,766	...	114,189	4,281	1,777	12,492	29,822	665,183	23	17,490	27,527	506	47	...	...
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	1,194	13,198	8,026	446	1,058	...	10,946	1	257	1,333	51	36,510	...	147	50	79	...	...	15
	Unirrigated...	...	57,223	5,863	5,736	34,747	...	5,661	18,138	1,849	5,136	3,302	137,655	...	2,097	5,086	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,194	70,421	13,889	6,182	35,805	...	16,607	18,139	2,106	6,469	3,353	174,165	...	2,244	5,136	79	...	...	15
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	544	69,615	23,925	8,063	8,249	...	29,366	137	16	76	398	140,389	5	55	2,070	74	...	115	...
	Unirrigated...	...	211,936	20,807	22,545	132,804	...	73	121,299	39	8,765	17,927	536,195	151	741	18,080	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	544	281,551	44,732	30 608	141,053	...	29,439	121,436	55	8,841	18,325	676,584	156	796	20,150	74	...	115	...
Dera Ismail Khan	Irrigated ...	1,720	96,445	9,578	9,006	15,683	...	79	761	2,369	271	535	136,447	1	115	8,395	33	...	...	133
	Unirrigated...	...	228,120	21,627	26,715	182,693	...	2	57,441	5,570	12,597	25,624	560,392	35	903	98,573	...	...	...	300
	Total ...	1,720	324,565	31,205	35,721	198,376	...	81	58,205	7,939	12,868	26,159	696,839	36	1,018	106,968	33	...	...	433
Dera Ghazi Khan	Irrigated ...	30,503	85,886	2,672	42,009	14,332	...	18	5,823	1,651	114	4,922	187,930	...	998	3,655	64	...	...	...
	Unirrigated...	101	78,959	2,427	212,320	67,487	...	...	11,652	5,207	14,527	23,888	416,568	...	206	72,884	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,604	164,845	5,099	254,329	81,819	...	18	17,475	6,858	14,641	28,810	604,498	...	1,204	76,539	65	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated ...	20,135	179,329	9,610	18,626	17,231	4	27	8,746	3,369	442	25,173	282,692	2	1,985	7,266	136	40	...	4
	Unirrigated...	4	63,033	4,667	716	932	...	3	10,806	1,978	2,148	27,414	111,701	6	630	7,594	...	34	...	...
	Total ...	20,139	242,362	14,277	19,342	18,163	4	30	19,552	5,347	2,590	52,587	394,393	8	2,615	14,860	136	80	...	4
Grand Total	Irrigated ...	399,994	2,780,886	484,365	476,239	161,440	2,848	450,289	353,769	99,579	47,931	112,814	5,370,154	11,826	64,011	131,151	12,633	5,428	1,825	503
	Unirrigated...	234,548	4,619,174	1,142,732	2,876,202	2,467,782	3,197	881,517	2,813,115	180,343	838,741	1,593,371	17,650,722	24,822	190,270	913,479	822	1,505	692	708
	Total ...	634,542	7,400,060	1,627,097	3,352,441	2,629,222	6,045	1,331,806	3,166,884	279,922	886,672	1,706,185	23,020,876	36,648	254,281	1,044,630	13,455	6,933	2,517	1,211

No. 41.—Statement showing in Acres the Crops cultivated for the year Kharif 1892 and Rabi 1893—continued.

1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
			Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.						Orchards and Garden Produce		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.			
																Food		Non-food.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	924	11,606	138	...	1,650	...	...	...	454	...	...	1,260	350	214	121	306	...	30,766	39,046	69,812	71,235
	Unirrigated ...	11	716	1,082	...	31	87	...	...	1	...	...	199,342	198	148	8	21	...	1.761,151	662,705	2,423,856	2,395,653
	Total ...	935	12,322	1,220	...	1,681	87	...	...	455	...	...	200,602	548	362	129	327	...	1,791,917	701,751	2,493,668	2,466,888
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	12,358	3,442	148	...	8,705	...	...	...	236	...	...	7	243	316	348	301	356	26,844	38,819	65,663	164,386
	Unirrigated ...	334	7,617	1,087	...	1,359	1	...	...	21	...	...	8	399	109	8	35	427	602,748	383,501	986,249	767,702
	Total ...	12,692	11,059	1,235	...	10,064	1	...	...	257	...	...	15	642	425	356	336	783	629,592	422,320	1,051,912	932,088
Gurgaon	Irrigated ...	1,958	10,869	549	93	1,515	21	...	...	1,452	...	...	338	...	630	2,343	437	185	16,911	91,681	108,592	205,056
	Unirrigated ...	986	14,322	1,057	11	41	9	...	...	115	..	...	386	...	630	20	502	582	594,358	329,969	924,327	718,700
	Total ...	2,944	25,191	1,606	104	1,556	30	...	...	1,567	...	...	724	...	1,260	2,363	939	767	611.269	421,650	1,032,919	923,756
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	18,458	3,303	390	...	956	7	...	...	1,443	...	...	3.713	2,587	1,102	208	293	44	34,170	60,120	94,290	195,464
	Unirrigated ...	5,379	7,250	683	...	24	9	...	...	11	...	...	7,610	640	467	17	569	586	238,278	240,656	478,934	312,551
	Total ...	23,837	10,553	1,073	...	980	16	...	...	1,454	...	...	11,323	3,227	1,569	225	862	630	272,448	300,776	573.224	507 995
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	11,604	14 889	215	104	1,662	...	1	...	1,861	...	...	674	107	490	926	722	6,527	50,699	87,501	138,200	228,515
	Unirrigated ...	1,636	4,924	259	617	89	13	...	...	9	...	...	11,162	390	129	86	256	2,743	305,223	385,588	690,811	531 576
	Total ...	13,240	19 813	474	721	1,751	13	1	...	1,870	...	...	11,836	497	619	1,012	978	9,270	355,922	473,089	829,011	760 091
Umballa	Irrigated ...	7,501	214	18	...	1	7	1,416	...	1,468	...	...	209	323	1,308	271	129	30	15.015	21,615	36,630	51,390
	Unirrigated ...	13,811	27,797	1,871	88	466	751	965	5	75	...	...	2,942	12,425	2,037	177	235	104	484 148	563,073	1,047,221	833,268
	Total ...	21,312	28,011	1,889	88	467	758	2,381	5	1.543	...	...	3,151	12,748	3,345	448	364	134	499,163	584,688	1,083,851	884,658

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	11	12	...	2	...	693	428	1,121	751
	Unirrigated ...	...	7	...	2	...	...	222	51	...	...	...	39	38	10	...	101	65	7,188	5,729	12,917	8,968
	Total ...	6	7	...	2	...	...	226	52	...	...	...	41	49	22	...	103	65	7,881	6,157	14,038	9,719
KANGRA	Irrigated ...	2,388	1,121	119	17	...	36	107	3,288	265	...	...	3,062	338	616	...	179	25	99,577	57,229	156,806	108,499
	Unirrigated ...	2,185	5,712	2,303	338	...	711	1,331	5,746	181	...	...	300	728	1,494	...	461	446	268,466	212,215	480,681	354,417
	Total ...	4,573	6,833	2,422	355	...	747	1,438	9,034	446	...	...	3,362	1,066	2,110	...	640	471	368,043	269,444	637,487	462,916
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	8,661	866	27	3	35	9	116	...	2,486	...	...	6,105	147	1,529	...	471	511	19,959	17,574	37,533	47,216
	Unirrigated ...	17,125	19,892	5,060	194	429	3,666	42	...	195	...	...	4,656	7,189	407	...	11,035	850	365,819	519,154	884,973	665,277
	Total ...	25,786	20,758	5,087	197	464	3,675	158	...	2,681	...	...	10,761	7,336	1,936	...	11,506	1,361	385,778	536,728	922,506	712,493
JULLUNDUR	Irrigated ...	30,879	22,709	8,652	82	148	1	531	...	4,750	...	...	38,889	647	2,765	603	5,894	8,285	137,176	190,983	328,159	279,501
	Unirrigated ...	1,554	4,163	4,219	11	53	27	26	...	19	...	...	13,374	204	91	20	2,187	810	236,990	287,938	524,928	382,966
	Total ...	32,433	26,872	12,871	93	201	28	557	...	4,769	...	...	52,263	851	2,856	623	8,081	9,095	374,166	478,921	853,087	662,467
LUDHIANA	Irrigated ...	10,577	17,569	735	141	99	...	45	...	2,239	...	...	10,930	246	1,242	1,555	1,091	147	40,588	106,955	147,543	155,500
	Unirrigated ...	3,758	3,787	4,261	57	386	3	...	...	39	...	...	5,772	80	177	29	1,957	1,248	295,470	377,628	673,098	575,349
	Total ...	14,335	11,356	4,996	198	485	3	45	...	2,278	...	...	16,702	326	1,419	1,584	3,048	1,395	336,058	484,583	820,641	730,849
FEROZEPORE	Irrigated ...	1,425	12,501	1,130	8	40	1	10	...	1,303	...	...	18,283	1,699	2,026	1,174	3,618	2,189	174,242	306,515	480,757	593,865
	Unirrigated ...	98	843	2,126	32	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	47,668	1,149	304	149	2,595	1,731	680,516	916,981	1,597,497	1,320,189
	Total ...	1,523	13,344	3,256	40	40	2	10	...	1,327	...	...	65,951	2,848	2,330	1,323	6,213	3,920	854,758	1,223,496	2,078,254	1,914,054
MOOLTAN	Irrigated ...	1,679	27,558	16	...	17,015	5	17	...	2,360	13	...	11,181	1,164	3,173	39,805	16	326	213,455	410,382	623,837	593,673
	Unirrigated ...	4	84	2	...	38	...	...	...	10	9	...	5,434	28	502	2,774	...	373	26,960	115,783	142,743	136,549
	Total ...	1,683	27,642	18	...	17,053	5	17	...	2,370	22	...	16,615	1,192	3,675	42,579	16	699	240,415	526,165	766,580	730,222
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	299	16,877	53	...	2	1	75	...	1,986	6	...	12,665	138	999	27,588	5,932	...	95,350	220,210	315,569	280,614
	Unirrigated ...	2	167	5	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	370	...	362	1,335	893	...	67,125	81,777	148,902	132,748
	Total ...	301	17,044	58	...	3	1	75	...	2,002	6	...	13,035	138	1,361	28,923	6,825	...	162,484	301,987	464,471	413,362
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	303	36,477	105	10	1	6	55	...	2,292	...	...	3,201	203	3,920	20,058	197	...	145,858	248,943	394,801	371,187
	Unirrigated ...	...	798	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2,170	13	1,613	3,311	...	...	42,187	130,139	172,326	164,664
	Total ...	303	37,275	109	10	1	6	55	...	2,301	...	...	5,371	216	5,533	23,369	197	...	188,045	379,082	567,127	535,851
LAHORE	Irrigated ...	4,912	47,755	741	...	128	...	397	...	4,693	...	...	40,776	1,754	7,622	2,590	1,258	482	199,850	441,393	641,243	645,576
	Unirrigated ...	50	2,818	933	...	5	...	10	...	28	...	...	3,613	155	2,592	36	74	8	227,715	348,561	576,276	430,212
	Total ...	4,962	50,573	1,674	...	133	...	407	...	4,721	...	...	44,389	1,909	10,214	2,626	1,332	490	427,565	789,954	1,217,519	1,075,788

No. 41.—Statement showing in Acres the Crops cultivated for the year Kharif 1892 and Rabi 1893—concluded.

1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
			Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.						Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.			
																Food.		Non-food.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Amritsar	Irrigated ...	19,244	22,473	513	43	...	...	187	...	2,234	...	...	58,268	1,504	2,570	401	7,333	7	113,977	258,338	372,315	395,945
	Unirrigated...	1,086	2,188	1,204	6	...	...	9	...	17	...	...	5,801	139	78	39	1,949	5	200,578	312,734	513,312	348,310
	Total ...	20,330	24,661	1,717	49	...	...	196	...	2,251	...	...	64,069	1,643	2,648	440	9,282	12	314,555	571,072	885,627	744,255
Gurdaspur	Irrigated ...	26,840	7,791	133	...	...	12	50	...	1,233	...	...	15,760	1,430	2,378	...	1,172	33	75,902	72,557	148,459	192,615
	Unirrigated...	20,695	5,933	3,718	...	...	83	6	...	252	...	...	67,388	3,354	868	...	6,760	76	349,473	429,064	778,537	601,990
	Total ...	47,535	13,724	3,851	...	...	95	56	...	1,485	...	...	83,148	4,784	3,246	...	7,932	109	425,375	501,621	926,996	794,605
Sialkot	Irrigated ...	31,552	22,526	596	55	...	3	162	...	4,259	...	...	52,925	736	2,755	2,105	3,813	120	160,621	300,770	461,391	482,569
	Unirrigated...	7,072	5,968	3,109	64	...	2	13	...	122	...	...	23,910	444	234	95	4,340	27	240,864	310,095	550,959	369,476
	Total ...	38,624	28,494	3,705	119	...	5	175	...	4,381	...	...	76,835	1,180	2,989	2,200	8,153	147	401,485	610,865	1,012,350	852,045
Gujrat	Irrigated ...	4,897	10,743	220	22	...	...	161	...	4,181	...	...	10,215	1,477	3,894	...	235	5,573	64,891	144,226	209,117	191,967
	Unirrigated...	565	1,577	1,075	23	...	...	97	...	195	...	...	6,564	3,865	931	...	8	2,759	237,054	347,876	584,930	528,859
	Total ...	5,462	12,320	1,295	45	...	...	258	...	4,376	...	...	16,779	5,342	4,825	...	243	8,332	301,945	492,102	794,047	720,826
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	14,423	29,748	675	90	44	...	110	...	2,842	...	...	27,224	961	1,649	7,095	4,809	384	156,050	331,171	487,221	511,657
	Unirrigated...	427	984	244	8	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	666	121	233	317	1,207	...	205,823	136,059	341,882	208,440
	Total ...	14,850	30,732	919	98	44	...	110	...	2,889	...	...	27,890	1,082	1,882	7,412	6,016	384	361,873	467,230	829,103	720,097
Shahpur	Irrigated ...	1,070	29,622	32	...	...	...	3,228	...	1,527	2	...	1,725	173	426	17,342	1,686	516	81,528	170,360	251,888	240,683
	Unirrigated...	42	1,451	36	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	403	8	10	234	19,040	...	166,572	177,651	344,223	311,021
	Total ...	1,112	31,073	68	...	...	...	3,230	...	1,530	2	...	2,128	181	436	17,576	20,726	516	248,100	348,011	596,111	551,704

JHELUM ...	Irrigated ...	150	4,072	15	8	...	2	11	...	1,001	...	...	937	221	629	1,863	584	170	16,172	26,316	42,488	32,435
	Unirrigated...	10	277	760	121	...	30	1	...	29	...	...	2,376	1	511	55	9,125	58	312,347	610,457	922,804	854,745
	Total ...	160	4,349	775	129	...	32	12	...	1,030	...	...	3,313	222	1,140	1,918	9,709	228	328,519	636,773	965,292	887,180
RAWAL-PINDI	Irrigated ...	1,558	3,398	17	2	...	...	15	...	3,383	...	...	733	131	1,574	373	1,142	71	28,532	25,605	54,137	33,079
	Unirrigated...	1	456	1,111	5	...	10	...	...	37	...	...	748	26	1,299	11	10,118	49	495,987	555,883	1,051,870	954,424
	Total ...	1,559	3,854	1,128	7	...	10	15	...	3,420	...	...	1,481	157	2,873	384	11,260	120	524,519	581,488	1,106,007	987,503
HAZARA...	Irrigated ...	776	1,044	7	2	...	...	26	...	257	...	...	3,344	169	132	21	561	19	32,335	22,029	54,364	38,329
	Unirrigated...	...	307	57	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	271	180	451	3	58	32	224,532	148,525	373,057	320,052
	Total ...	776	1,351	64	11	...	...	27	...	257	...	...	3,615	349	583	24	619	51	256,867	170,554	427,421	358,381
PESHAWAR	Irrigated ...	11,529	16,247	129	...	...	...	18	...	4,020	...	...	7,745	1,425	2,542	8	5,877	886	157,757	208,948	366,705	268,630
	Unirrigated...	...	357	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	71	1	22	...	7,175	1,230	119,549	283,890	403,439	359,058
	Total ...	11,529	16,604	134	...	...	...	18	...	4,023	...	...	7,816	1,426	2,564	86	13,052	2,116	277,306	492,838	770,144	627,688
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	46	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	94	196	243	58	447	...	17,234	22,282	39,516	28,638
	Unirrigated...	...	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	406	...	59,113	86,722	145,835	142,021
	Total ...	46	2,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	94	196	244	59	853	...	76,347	109,00	185,351	170,659
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	6,715	2,413	26	...	1	...	2	...	468	...	...	9,477	189	653	327	3,787	19	56,278	110,507	166,785	134,675
	Unirrigated...	...	564	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	1	42	307	20,515	38	194,249	383,050	577,299	565,239
	Total ...	6,715	2,977	43	...	1	...	2	...	468	...	...	10,125	190	695	634	24,302	57	250,527	493,557	744,084	699,914
D. I. KHAN	Irrigated ...	107	3,811	1	...	25	...	5	...	1,058	18	...	250	224	679	10,568	4,523	9	33,286	133,116	166,402	157,446
	Unirrigated...	...	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,633	...	22	7,137	17,603	49	245,828	441,915	687,743	638,842
	Total ...	107	4,907	1	...	25	...	5	...	1,058	18	...	1,883	224	701	17,705	22,126	58	279,114	575,031	854,145	796,288
D. G. KHAN	Irrigated ...	36	28,907	1	...	12,009	7	393	...	1,453	...	...	1,709	777	1,002	4,653	137	272	132,691	111,312	244,003	244,183
	Unirrigated...	...	320	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4,504	11	472	458	426	20	299,933	195,942	495,875	456,152
	Total ...	36	29,227	1	...	12,009	12	393	...	1,453	...	...	6,213	788	1,474	5,111	563	292	432,624	307,254	739,878	700,335
MUZAF-FARGARH	Irrigated ...	4,545	22,923	5	...	21,750	3	2	...	1,585	3	...	2,134	701	985	12,794	471	17	119,896	240,153	360,049	329,626
	Unirrigated...	...	60	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3,715	3	14	3 099	311	7	6,092	121,084	127,176	123,382
	Total ...	4,545	22,983	5	...	21,750	4	2	...	1,586	3	...	5,849	704	999	15,893	782	24	125,988	361,237	487,225	453,008
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated ...	237,420	424,977	15,406	680	65,786	121	7,144	3,289	58,917	42	...	343,835	20,271	50,075	155,276	57,423	27,203	2,548,312	4,517,084	7,065,396	7,274,905
	Unirrigated...	76,831	123,020	36,288	1,586	2,922	5,409	2,725	5,802	1,463	9	...	423,544	31,790	16,260	19,726	119,962	14,323	9,562,335	10,102,344	19,664,680	16,512,780
	Total ...	314,251	547,997	51,694	2,266	68,708	5,530	9,869	9,091	60,380	51	...	767,379	52,061	66,335	175,002	177,385	41,526	12,110,648	14,619,428	26,730,076	23,787,685

No. 42.—Statement showing Area irrigated during the year ending Rabi 1892.

District.	Total area of crops, irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated.						Details.			
		By Canal.		By tanks.	By wells.	By other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissar	1,455,167	74,000	2,887	...	1,965	...	78,852	28,325	24,043	2,070	24,414
Rohtak	944,483	63,932	...	...	24,673	...	88,605	26,706	24,844	24,799	12,256
Gurgaon	982,047	60,109	...	...	82,695	...	142,804	26,789	84,165	6,650	25,200
Delhi	558,314	45,854	...	241	61,969	...	108,064	38,655	22,450	33.556	13,403
Karnál	818,296	62,028	296	2,084	75,441	...	139,849	69,025	30,443	18,951	21,430
Umballa	989,747	3,420	...	3,548	31,085	9,688	47,741	17,047	13,722	10,320	6,652
Simla	10,392	...	...	...	...	1,029	1,029	310	648	36	35
Kángra	532,797	...	164,335	...	23	...	164,358	43,844	99,872	3,438	17,204
Hoshiárpur	854,758	4,894	8,097	...	37,347	4,652	54,990	13,547	21,131	8,644	11,668
Jullundur	777,426	...	...	70	348,601	946	349,617	122,825	107,673	44,720	74,399
Ludhiána	792,276	42,248	...	390	161,665	...	204,303	74,604	88,353	16,439	24,907
Ferozepore	1,295,437	377,194	98,561	...	130,054	...	605,809	235,747	295,699	10,146	64,217
Mooltan	721,104	447,164	58,971	...	105,314	7,857	619 306	280,803	165,502	49,694	123,307
Jhang	385,385	...	...	...	274,559	2,176	276,735	128,915	75 601	46,959	25,260
Montgomery	463,013	189,717	13,064	...	169,302	...	372,083	169,913	125,472	27,990	48.708
Lahore	851,609	329,307	...	5,257	279,868	13,295	627,727	312,444	166,112	19,589	129,582
Amritsar	764,899	208,360	...	...	266,382	1,942	476,684	203,265	132,601	36,406	104 412
Gurdáspur	855,899	35,513	33,356	2,063	128,637	1,409	200,978	65,941	67,686	33,989	33,362
Siálkot	910,641	...	10,068	...	464,674	21,211	495,953	195,466	171,367	36,713	92,407
Gujrát	646,308	...	...	...	182,327	...	182,327	87,237	60,137	6,782	28,171
Gujránwála	544,498	27,672	...	1,292	342,815	...	371,779	172,291	113,843	27,024	58,621
Shahpur	385,635	42,809	24,743	...	150,848	...	218,400	105,498	66,553	20,974	25,375
Jhelum	662,465	...	45	...	39,172	1,948	41,165	16,571	16,472	3,566	4,556
Ráwalpindi	914,293	...	13,864	...	39,371	...	53,235	7,079	34,709	4,681	6,766
Hazára	413,555	...	53,175	...	1,181	...	54,356	9,175	38,004	1,317	5,860
Pesháwar	575,360	106,768	199,151	...	81,672	687	388,278	107,454	235,832	18,231	26,761
Kohát	153,894	...	...	1,260	1,874	38,237	41,371	12,933	26,582	928	928
Bannu	560,221	...	161,845	...	3,632	...	165,477	82,476	60,872	9,948	12,181
Dera Ismail Khan	634,567	...	58,107	...	107,038	...	165,145	105,612	34,411	13,603	11,519
Dera Gházi Khan	485,495	191,505	...	...	49,391	8,243	249,139	105,395	89,444	9,597	44,703
Muzaffargarh	468,676	293,279	55	865	52,308	15,555	362,062	192,977	114,495	19,483	35,107
Total ...	21,408,657	2,605,773	900,620	17,070	3,695,883	128,875	7,348,221	3,058,869	2,608,738	567,243	1,113,371

No. 43.—Statement showing Agricultural Stock for the year ending Rabi 1892.

Serial No.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
1	Hissar	528,943	103,138	8,436	14,838	206,687	38,892	7,820	86,712	18	
2	Rohtak	353,198	88,338	5,066	14,082	57,854	2,487	13,957	48,570	...	
3	Gurgaon	455,083	106,371	10,790	14,772	127,702	2,002	11,219	55,633	10	
4	Delhi	204,595	71,358	3,605	7,797	59,820	681	12,522	31,659	61	
5	Karnál	311,059	164,983	6,585	15,453	106,209	1,665	9,289	54,790	27	
6	Umballa	491,689	161,329	8,536	12,868	147,474	837	22,765	94,027	95	
7	Simla	14,224	1,159	17	101	4,989	...	...	3,067	...	
8	Kángra	551,231	118,560	6,336	1,025	611,707	99	92	110,140	18	
9	Hoshiárpur	434,601	135,985	7,942	8,061	182,121	1,932	13,273	99,467	136	
10	Jullundur	370,717	99,721	5,517	9,836	83,390	1,084	21,451	93,138	95	
11	Ludhiána	275,615	64,281	4,507	9,584	76,690	2,879	17,918	78,418	32	
12	Ferozepore	412,066	96,788	14,194	16,224	213,752	12,767	20,472	102,802	130	
13	Mooltan	317,962	41,548	9 553	30,178	442,468	18,885	474	76,221	97	
14	Jhang	218,590	45,071	2,289	6,030	337,932	9,252	111	46,780	98	
15	Montgomery	303,067	52,468	6,966	20,740	462,301	7,395	440	60,261	89	
16	Lahore	415,296	160,233	17,608	25,716	253,642	3,664	8,928	100,945	105	
17	Amritsar	341,344	178,948	13,190	19,138	113,601	980	5,793	79,980	114	
18	Gurdáspur	509,568	164,770	11,868	13,852	99,790	430	5,524	94,527	215	
19	Siálkot	431,027	224,175	10,126	14,428	100,444	278	3,096	128,473	116	
20	Gujrát	290,489	111,046	7,125	16,476	90,879	1,692	647	82,335	77	
21	Gujránwála	273,953	152,144	8,020	17,093	189,833	3,741	1,404	77,922	76	
22	Shahpur	313,407	67,387	6,636	19,347	308,883	16,319	1,137	53,546	168	
23	Jhelum	298,086	39,041	5,051	35,506	299,806	9,030	250	87,210	407	
24	Ráwalpindi	374,972	63,655	8,333	35,068	396,516	9,384	1,298	104,709	57	
25	Hazára	216,388	97,818	4,503	10,994	279,292	536	86	45,121	4	
26	Peshávar	248,708	33,980	5,742	18,205	145,020	2,240	517	56,785	117	
27	Kohát	81,857	5,503	682	11,102	110,685	2,662	21	20,924	5	
28	Bannu	165,620	12,130	3,232	34,318	147,843	8,709	10	43,694	123	
29	Dera Ismail Khan	202,172	24,082	5,269	12,940	346,753	15,728	64	53,252	144	
30	Dera Gházi Khan	175,968	22,819	9,850	13,457	168,015	13,786	127	54,820	243	
31	Muzaffargarh	255,368	58,407	8,631	14,350	230,117	8,185	141	57,311	264	
	Total	9,836,923	2,767,236	226,205	493,579	6,402,215	198,221	180,846	2,183,239	3,141	

No. 44.—Statement showing prevailing Rents during the year ending Rabi 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Rents commonly paid by tenants-at-will.									
	For land irrigated by wells only.		For land irrigated by wells and canals.		For land irrigated by canals only.		For alluvial land.		For land dependent on rain.	
	Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
Hissar	3-12-0 to 2-8-0	33⅓ to 25	...	...	5-8-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 20	2-6-5 to 2-0-0	33⅓	1-3-2 to 0-8-0	33⅓ to 20
Rohtak	7-3-0 to 3-10-0	50 to 25	7-8-0 to 4-13-0	50 to 33	7-8-0	50	5-0-0 to 3-10-0	33	2-8-0 to 1-13-0	50 to 35
Gurgaon...	9-0-0 to 4-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	5	50	8-0-0 to 3-2-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33
Delhi	9-9-7 to 6-8-0	50 to 25	...	...	9-0-0 to 5-4-0	50 to 25	4-12-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33⅓	3-12-0 to 3-4-0	50 to 25
Karnál	9-3-4 to 1-8-0	333 to 20	...	...	6-8-0 to 1-0-0	33⅓ to 25	4-8-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33⅓	2-9-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25
Umballa...	12-8-0 to 6-6-4	50 to 33	...	...	12-0-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 40	9-6-4 to 5-0-0	50 to 40	9-0-0 to 6-6-4	50 to 25
Simla	...	...	21-6-6 to 4-0-6	50	...	...	...	...	10-11-3 to 1-1-5	50
Kángra	...	40	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40
Hoshiárpur	52-0-0 to 15-0-0	50	...	...	9-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	34-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓
Jullundur	30-3-8 to 18-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	11-0-0 to 7-8-0	50	16-11-3 to 5-8-0	50
Ludhiána	19-13-0 to 5-0-0	50 to 33	16-0-0 to 14-0-0	50 to 33	11-12-0 to 10-0-0	50	19-0-0 to 2-8-0	50	14-13-0 to 2-12-0	50 to 33

Férozepore	8-0-0 to 1-4-0	50 to 20	2-8-0	25	6-12-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-8-0	33 to 25	5-0-0 to 0-5-0	50 to 25
Mooltan	1-8-0	45 to 18	...	50 to 25	...	48 to 30	3-8-0	50 to 31	...	49 to 31
Jhang	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	50 to 33½	...	50 to 33⅓
Montgomery	3-0-0 to 1-0-0	40 to 14	2-8-0 to 2-0-0	40 to 25	2-8-0 to 2-0-0	40 to 25	3-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 25	1-4-0 to 1-0-0	40 to 16
Lahore	14-7-0 to 1-3-0	33 to 19	3-6-0	28	10-0-0 to 0-12-0	40 to 27	7-7-9 to 1-1-0	50 to 25	7-11-6 to 1-0-0 *	46 to 20
Amritsar	7-6-0 to 6-4-0	48 to 35	...	...	9-12-0 to 6-4-0	46 to 37	7-10-0 to 4-4-0	49 to 47	5-0-0 to 3-12-0	49 to 43
Gurdáspur	7-15-3 to 6-4-11	50	6-12-0	50	7-3-2 to 5-4-7	50	5-3-0 to 3-13-3	50	3-7-6 to 2-2-3	50 to 33
Siálkot	12-0-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	8-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	8-8-0 to 2-18-3	50 to 40	7-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 33⅓
Gujrát	6-10-9 to 2-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	3-12-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 33	3-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33
Gujránwála	4-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	2-8-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 25	...	33 to 25	1-10-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 25	1-8-0 to 1-0-0	25
Shahpur...	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30
Jhelum	8-0-0 to 2-3-9	50 to 40	...	...	12	50	9-14-0 to 1-14-3	50	3-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33⅓
Ráwalpindi	18-0-0 to 4-0-0	50	...	...	12-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	6	50	2-0-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33
Hazára	12	50	...	...	40-0-0 to 27-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	2-0-0	33 to 25
Peshávar	9-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 29	...	...	8-10-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	5-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 22	3-0-0 to 0-0-8	50 to 9
Kohát	7-8-0 to 1-8-0	66 to 25	4-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	1-5-0 to 0-14-9	29 to 25
Bannu	...	50	...	...	23-3-4	75 to 25	1-4-0	50 to 33	0-12-0 to 0-10-0	50 to 25
Dera Ismail Khan	1-5-0 to 0-4-0	50 to 25	0-10-0	20	2-10-8 to 1-5-0	50 to 44	1-2-0 to 0-7-4	36 to 25	0-8-6 to 0-2-4	50 to 29
Dera Gházi Khan	4-0-0 to 1-0-0	33⅓ to 20	4-0-0 to 1-1-0	33⅓ to $22\frac{2}{9}$	...	33⅓ to $16\frac{4}{6}$	8-8-0 to 0-4-9	33⅓ to 25	0-3-0	50 to $16\frac{4}{6}$
Muzaffargarh...	2-8-0	$29\frac{11}{16}$ to 25	3-4-0	$29\frac{11}{16}$ to 25	2-8-0	33⅓ to 25	2-0-0	40 to 33⅓	...	...

No. 45.—STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

END OF THE YEAR 1892-93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CEREALS AND PULSES.										
DISTRICT.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra	Maize seed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, Gur or Jaggery.	Cotton cleaned.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	3 10 2	2 4 7	1 2 3	1 6 10	2 0 0	...	1 4 0	7 4 4	5 0 0	4 7 1	20 0 0
Rohtak	3 10 3	2 5 8	1 4 0	1 3 6	1 8 7	2 3 6	1 4 8	5 11 5	5 11 5	3 5 4	16 0 0
Gurgaon	5 11 5	2 4 8	1 3 6	1 6 1	1 12 3	2 8 0	1 7 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	3 5 4	16 0 0
Delhi	3 5 4	2 4 7	1 8 7	1 7 3	1 9 6	1 13 1	1 8 7	5 0 0	4 11 4	4 0 0	17 12 5
Karnál	3 10 2	2 7 4	1 8 7	1 10 0	2 0 9	1 12 6	1 8 0	4 7 0	4 3 4	3 5 4	16 13 0
Umballa	5 0 0	2 4 7	1 10 2	1 13 5	2 5 8	1 14 6	1 9 7	3 5 4	5 0 0	4 1 7	14 8 9
Simla	5 0 0	3 10 2	2 13 9	2 10 8	3 5 4	2 10 9	2 5 8	8 0 0	10 0 0	6 10 8	20 0 0
Kángra	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 7 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	18 0 0
Hoshiárpur	4 0 0	2 3 7	1 10 8	1 13 1	2 3 7	1 13 1	1 10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	18 4 6
Jullundur	5 0 0	2 1 9	1 6 9	1 10 9	1 14 6	2 1 9	1 10 9	4 0 0	5 11 6	4 0 0	16 0 0
Ludhiána	4 2 11	2 2 7	1 7 8	1 14 6	2 1 8	2 1 1	1 7 8	3 5 4	5 11 5	3 8 6	17 12 5
Ferozepore	8 0 0	2 5 3	1 5 8	1 8 2	1 15 3	2 3 1	1 7 3	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 0 0	17 12 5
Mooltan	3 5 4	2 6 0	1 10 9	2 1 3	1 14 7	2 9 6	1 11 6	4 7 0	5 4 3	4 5 2	14 4 5
Jhang	5 0 0	2 8 0	1 10 8	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 13 9	1 12 3	6 10 8	5 4 9	4 0 0	16 0 0
Montgomery	4 0 0	2 1 6	1 4 0	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	1 4 6	10 0 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	17 0 0
Lahore	4 0 0	2 6 0	1 6 3	1 11 4	2 2 7	2 9 0	1 7 7	4 6 [illegible]	3 4 3	4 12 3	16 0 0
Amritsar...	4 2 6	2 15 0	1 15 3	2 2 4	2 7 3	2 6 4	1 15 6	4 0 5	5 3 3	3 12 11	17 9 4
Gurdáspur	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 10 8	2 5 8	1 9 7	3 5 3	5 0 0	3 10 2	16 0 0
Siálkot	4 2 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 9 6	1 11 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 11 6	15 0 6
Gujrát	4 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 9	2 14 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	5 12 0	4 0 0	18 0 6
Gujránwála	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 6	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	16 0 6
Shahpur	5 0 0	2 5 0	1 5 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	1 7 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	17 0 6
Jhelum	4 0 0	2 5 8	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 5 8	2 8 0	1 13 1	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0
Ráwalpindi	4 7 1	3 4 3	2 2 1	1 12 7	2 6 10	2 10 0	2 1 0	4 2 11	4 10 2	4 3 9	16 0 0
Hazára	4 7 2	2 8 0	1 11 8	...	3 1 4	2 8 0	2 3 7	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 5	...
Peshâwar	4 13 1	2 8 1	1 8 2	2 8 0	2 0 10	2 9 6	1 14 4	4 10 2	4 13 9	4 11 3	18 4 6
Kohát	4 7 1	2 8 0	1 8 3	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 3 2	1 11 0	...	5 5 4	5 5 4	20 0 0
Bannu	4 11 10	1 15 3	1 4 6	2 6 2	2 3 4	2 8 5	1 3 6	4 9 1	4 14 9	3 3 2	20 13 0
Dera Ismail Khan	5 5 4	2 3 7	1 5 4	2 1 8	2 1 8	3 10 2	1 10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 3	18 14 0
Dera Ghâzi Khan	6 0 0	3 3 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	2 2 0	...	2 4 0	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	19 0 0
Muzaffargarh	4 0 0	2 7 0	1 13 9	2 8 0	2 10 8	...	1 12 9	...	6 10 8	4 11 6	16 0 0
GENERAL AVERAGE	4 8 3	2 7 5	1 9 10	2 1 3	2 5 5	2 6 8	1 11 2	4 14 10	5 7 11	4 5 1	17 4 2

AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB AT THE PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Fodder.									
Jute.	Ghi clarified Butter.	Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.	Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	35 8 0	0 5 4	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 6 5	3 10 3	5 11 5	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	
...	33 10 11	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 9	0 5 4	3 10 2	8 0 0	45 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	Sambhar Salt.
...	32 0 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 5 4	3 5 4	10 0 0	13 5 0	3 7 0	0 1 6	Ditto.
5 2 6	33 11 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 2	5 0 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	
7 4 4	30 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 5	0 5 4	0 4 0	3 13 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	
6 10 8	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 6 6	0 4 11	3 2 2	6 2 0	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	
...	32 0 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	...	0 6 5	4 10 2	4 7 1	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 9 0	
...	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	6 10 8	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 6	
7 11 5	29 1 5	1 0 0	0 7 1	0 10 8	0 7 1	3 1 3	4 12 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	Lahori Salt.
...	32 0 0	0 10 9	...	...	0 6 6	3 2 3	5 7 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
4 8 0	33 10 11	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 3	3 1 3	5 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	Ditto.
6 10 8	33 10 11	0 6 4	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 5 10	3 1 3	6 10 8	55 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Ditto.
7 8 0	29 12 6	0 4 6	0 6 4	0 7 0	0 5 6	3 3 3	5 8 0	35 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 1	Ditto.
...	28 7 1	0 4 0	0 4 7	0 2 0	0 2 8	3 10 3	5 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Ditto.
8 6 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 5 0	6 10 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Ditto.
6 2 7	31 3 0	0 6 4	0 6 0	...	0 7 6	3 5 4	5 8 0	52 0 0	8 12 0	0 3 0	Ditto.
...	34 9 6	0 4 11	0 6 5	0 4 0	0 7 0	3 1 3	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	Ditto.
4 0 0	31 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 5 3	2 15 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 0	Ditto.
...	33 11 0	1 0 6	0 9 9	0 6 0	0 5 3	3 1 6	5 0 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	28 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 5 4	2 14 0	4 0 0	36 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 0	Ditto.
...	32 0 0	0 10 6	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 6 4	3 0 0	6 10 6	50 0 0	4 3 0	0 2 6	Ditto.
6 0 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	2 10 0	6 12 0	40 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
...	29 1 6	0 12 9	...	0 10 9	0 5 4	2 13 9	5 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
6 10 8	30 7 7	0 11 8	0 8 4	0 7 2	0 9 8	3 1 3	8 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	Ditto.
...	25 9 9	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 2 3	0 6 6	3 10 2	7 0 0	25 0 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	Ditto.
...	27 15 3	0 4 4	0 7 3	0 9 7	0 6 6	0 14 5	6 1 11	32 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 3	Kohát Salt.
...	26 10 8	0 12 5	0 10 6	0 8 10	0 6 4	0 10 8	8 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 2	Ditto.
6 12 0	29 15 0	0 7 6	0 4 9	0 5 4	0 7 3	0 11 9	6 0 0	35 0 0	8 0 0	...	Ditto.
...	32 0 0	0 4 6	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	6 2 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
7 0 0	33 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	7 0 0	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	Ditto.
...	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	0 5 4	3 5 4	6 10 6	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	Lahori Salt.
6 6 5	31 4 3	0 8 3	0 7 2	0 7 3	0 5 11	2 14 11	6 1 5	38 6 10	3 11 0	0 2 3	

No. 46.—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	7	0	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	*1	14	0	...	...	...	* In the last statement the rate was given for 12 hours all round, whereas the present rate is for 6 hours only.
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	†7	8	0	0	6	6	† The high rate shown is due to the work having been commenced of Delhi and Kálka Railway and that of Sirsa Canal.
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	†5	0	0	0	5	6	
	Umballa	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	‡2	0	0	‡ The rate shown in the last statement was for men working on boat. The present rate is the correct one.
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	
	Simla	Highest	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	2	0	3	8	0	8	2	0	7	3	3	12	0	0	13	8	
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	5	0	7	0	0	5	2	2	10	6	0	10	5	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	§6	14	0	...	...	...	§ The rate given in the previous statement was wrong.
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	6	8	0	3	9	0	7	0	0	6	6	4	6	0	3	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	3	0	2	3	0	6	0	0	4	8	3	3	8	1	4	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	12	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	
	Ferozepore...	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	‖4	0	0	‖ The difference between this figure and that of the previous statement is due to the number of men employed to each boat.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	
	Average	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	9	0	9	0	0	7	1	4	5	0	2	5	0	
		Lowest	0	6	1	0	2	9	0	8	0	0	5	2	3	6	4	0	14	8	
[illegible]	Mooltan	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	¶5	0	0	6	0	0	¶ The low rate now shown is due to the termination of the work of construction of Sidhnai Canal, &c.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	2	0	0	
	Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	11	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	12	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	1	8	0	

La	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	*...	...	...
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	*...	...	...	0	3	9	...	...	...	*...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	9	4	0	4	6	0	9	4	0	6	10	3	12	0	2	6	5
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	8	3	9	6	1	4	0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	...	...	...
	Gujrát	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	12	0	0	6	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Average	Highest	0	9	10	0	3	2	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	13	8	1	10	0
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	2	7	0	7	10	0	6	2	3	4	5	1	0	0
Peshawar.	Hazára	Highest	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Peshávar	Highest	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	Kohát	Highest	0	13	3	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	47	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	18	0	0
	Average	Highest	1	1	9	0	6	4	0	10	8	0	8	8	5	0	0	18	10	8
		Lowest	0	9	4	0	4	4	0	7	8	0	6	8	3	2	0	7	0	0
Derajat.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghází Khan	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	10	0	0	6	6	...	...	...	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	3	6	1	4	0	1	8	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	3	0	4	11	0	12	0	0	7	6	3	10	6	2	3	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	6	6	3	0	0	1	10	8
	Grand Average	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	3	0	9	5	0	7	6	3	15	7	3	13	0
		Lowest	0	6	9	0	2	7	0	7	10	0	5	9	3	3	2	1	13	7

* No fixed rate for boats; hence not given.

Note.—This is a Quinquennial Statement and was last prepared for the Report for 1888-89.

No. 47.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1892-93.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
Sewestán	2,00,886	5,60,606	94,693	7,34,111	2,95,579	12,94,717
Tirah	1,23,041	99,338	45,589	1,25,889	1,68,630	2,25,227
Kabul	Logs 2,013 1,76,284	21,11,041	1,84,824	61,06,836	Logs 2,013 3,61,108	82,17,877
Bajaur	Logs 3,995 90,828	10,91,192	1,13,477	14,80,564	Logs 3,995 2,04,305	25,71,756
Kashmir	Logs 6,684 8,18,825	53,33,092	4,98,867	48,68,247	Logs 6,684 13,17,692	1,02,01,339
Ladakh	8,938	3,22,413	4,155	2,16,141	13,093	5,38,554
Chinese Tibet	5,348	1,40,532	634	23,519	5,982	1,64,051
Total ...	Logs 12,692 14,24,150	96,58,214	9,42,239	1,35,55,307	Logs 12,692 23,66,389	2,32,13,521

No. 48.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1892-93.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works ...	...	...	60,443	1,69,128	2,29,571	36,209
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	1,09,099	1,02,339	*2,12,438	*38,036
Communications	...	...	24,052	...	24,052	8,724
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	93,669	...	93,669	...
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	2,26,820	1,02,339	3,30,159	46,760
Total Imperial ...	...	...	2,87,263	2,71,467	5,59,730	82,969
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	10,86,158	3,10,230	13,96,388	3,22,871
Communications	...	...	3,99,545	11,19,777	15,19,322	3,51,295
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,06,993	54,137	1,61,130	37,256
Total Provincial ...	...	...	15,92,696	14,84,144	30,76,840	7,11,422
LOCAL.						
Incorporated Local.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	1,16,458	1,06,759	2,23,217	27,365
Communications	...	...	1,44,157	4,81,614	6,25,771	76,714
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	91,499	61,746	1,53,245	18,786
Total Incorporated Local	...	...	3,52,114	6,50,119	10,02,233	1,22,865
Excluded Local Funds.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	84,824	30,499	1,15,323	2,847
Communications	...	...	2,249	12,167	14,416	356
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,78,147	2,46,937	5,25,084	12,958
Total Excluded Local ...	...	...	3,65,220	2,89,603	6,54,823	16,161
STATE RAILWAYS.						
40—Subsidized Railways.						
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.	...	...	1,210	...	1,210	...

* Include Rs. 1,000 in each case on account of percentage for establishment charged in excess, which will be adjusted in the account for 1893-94.

No. 49.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the State of their Working from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1893.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System...	...	2,434	41,366	147,958	412,171	10,041,719	10,643,214	92,08,703	1,67,29,045	2,59,37,748	1,81,49,901	77,87,847			42,14,66,575
Jummoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.	...	16	Included with North-Western Railway System.									15,444	1,067	13,303	9,48,426
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	108	2,467	4,800	24,655	716,267	748,189	3,03,029	2,44,618	5,47,647	3,01,206	2,46,441			66,75,569
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ... / Rájpútána-Málwa Railway ...	Separate information about these Railways, *i.e.*, of the sections worked in the Punjab, is not available.														

Note.—(1). The Jummoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section, is leased by the North-Western Railway, in the Revenue accounts of which line the transactions are included. The amount shown under "net earnings" against this line represents the rental paid for them by the North-Western Railway and included in the expenses of that line.

(2). The Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway is worked by the North-Western Railway at 55 per cent. on gross receipts. The Revenue transactions are excluded from those of the North-Western Railway and are shown separately in above statement.

(3). The capital expenditure shown against the North-Western Railway includes the outlay on Chaman extension, Miánwáli-Mari Branch and Amritsar-Pathánkot Railways, and excludes the expenditure on the gradient improvements on the Jhelum-Ráwalpindi Section of the North-Western Railway transferred to the Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Extension and Frontier Railway Surveys at Ráwalpindi.

(4). The number of employés does not include laborers and cannot be separately determined for each line.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1892-93.

Canals.	Famine Relief and Insurance—35 Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Irrigation—42 Major Works, Working Expenses.			Irrigation—43 Minor Works and Navigation.			49 Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.													
Swat River Canal	380	3,619	36,325	39,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,999	36,325	40,324
Western Jumna Canal	...	17,975	2,38,077	2,56,052	...	...	...	81,717	..	81,717	99,692	2,38,077	3,37,769
Sirsa Branch Western Jumna Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,06,638	...	5,06,638	5,06,638	..	5,06,638
Bári Doáb Canal	...	84,979	2,84,442	3,69,421	...	..	...	2,19,452	...	2,19,452	3,04,431	2,84,442	5,88,873
Sirhind Canal	...	59,468	2,67,213	3,26,681	...	...	...	1,25,677	...	1,25,677	1,85,145	2,67,213	4,52,358
Chenab Canal	...	5,430	1,27,096	1,32,526	...	...	...	10,55,565	...	10,55,565	10,60,995	1,27,096	11,88,091
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	...	53,555	53,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,555	53,555
Sidhnai Canal	...	1,230	27,022	28,252	...	...	...	—85		—85	1,145	27,022	28,167
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	18,860	68,872	87,732	...	...	...	18,860	68,872	87,732
Mooltan Canals	...	...	...	...	60,862	21,593	82,455	...	...	...	60,862	21,593	82,455
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	30,927	1,08,707	1,39,634	...	...	...	30,927	1,08,707	1,39,634
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	7,505	12,025	19,530	...	...	...	7,505	12,025	19,530
Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	5,480	14,757	20,237	...	...	...	5,480	14,757	20,237
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,634	3,254	...	...	...	1,620	1,634	3,254
Establishment	17	...	...	10,67,800	...	...	2,77,384	...	...	4,24,643	...	...	17,69,844
Tools and Plant	—15	...	...	27,855	...	...	5,966	...	...	50,585	...	...	84,391
Refund of Revenue	...	...	...	13,723	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	13,816
Suspense Balance	—2,172	...	...	...	...	...	—1,549	...	...	2,00,246	...	...	1,96,525
Provincial.													
Western Jumna Canal	...	...	...	...	180	...	180	...	...	...	180	...	180
Jhang District Canal	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Survey of Canal from Kabul River to Nowshera	...	...	...	...	2,39,901	...	2,39,901	...	...	...	2,39,901	...	2,39,901
Barkat Ali Khán Canal	...	...	...	...	6,907	...	6,907	...	...	...	6,907	...	6,907
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,163	...	...	...	...	...	2,163
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total	—1,790	1,72,701	10,33,730	23,15,809	3,72,245	2,27,588	8,84,000	19,88,964	...	26,64,438	25,34,290	12,61,318	58,62,457
Deduct Receipts on Capital Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	...	...	627
Remainder	—1,790	1,72,701	10,33,730	23,15,809	3,72,245	2,27,588	8,84,000	19,88,964	...	26,63,811	25,34,290	12,61,318	58,61,830
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,804	...	...	33,804
Deduct Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay	—1,790	1,72,701	10,33,730	23,15,809	3,72,245	2,27,588	8,84,000	19,88,964	...	26,30,007	25,34,290	12,61,318	58,28,026

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Revenue and Receipts.	1891-92. Imperial.	1891-92. Provincial.	1891-92. Local.	1891-92. Total.	1892-93. Imperial.	1892-93. Provincial.	1892-93. Local.	1892-93. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,32,21,274	1,02,11,370	33,027	2,34,65,671	1,41,61,379	93,70,918	31,871	2,35,64,168	+ 98,497
II—Opium	28,688	...	...	28,688	32,857	...	...	32,857	+ 4,169
IV—Stamps	20,34,649	20,34,649	...	40,69,298	10,25,962	30,77,886	...	41,03,848	+ 34,550
V—Excise	9,19,691	9,19,691	...	18,39,382	13,67,132	4,55,710	...	18,22,842	− 16,540
VI—Provincial Rates	...	5,69,819	34,20,146	39,89,965	...	5,88,057	35,01,500	40,89,557	+ 99,592
VIII—Assessed Taxes	5,99,099	5,99,099	...	11,98,198	6,08,768	6,08,767	...	12,17,535	+ 19,337
IX—Forest	5,10,037	5,10,037	...	10,20,074	4,06,316	4,06,316	...	8,12,632	− 2,07,442
X—Registration	1,32,471	1,32,472	...	2,64,943	1,62,053	1,62,052	...	3,24,105	+ 59,162
XI—Tributes from Native States	2,80,723	...	...	2,80,723	2,85,189	...	...	2,85,189	+ 4,466
XII—Interest	53	2,40,157	1,104	2,41,314	75	2,73,269	1,008	2,74,352	+ 33,038
XIII—Post Office	...	4,238	47,240	51,478	...	6,075	43,460	49,535	− 1,943
XVIA—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	4,28,553	11,809	4,40,362	...	4,10,970	11,945	4,22,915	− 17,447
XVIB— Ditto— Jails	...	2,47,939	...	2,47,939	...	1,97,460	...	1,97,460	− 50,479
XVII—Police	...	6,49,673	57,057	7,06,730	...	6,38,524	61,521	7,00,045	− 6,685
XIX—Education	...	18,800	58,775	77,575	...	28,231	62,789	91,020	+ 13,445
XX—Medical	...	25,225	18,330	43,555	...	25,466	22,897	48,363	+ 4,808
XXI—Scientific, &c.	...	43,806	1,18,726	1,62,532	...	37,540	87,328	1,24,868	− 37,664
XXII—Receipts in aid, &c.	69,594	50,669	...	1,20,263	67,717	49,187	...	1,16,904	− 3,359
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	24,422	1,12,812	155	1,37,389	23,894	72,143	155	96,192	− 41,197
XXV—Miscellaneous	23,644	1,34,038	38,325	1,96,007	20,760	1,42,318	32,597	1,95,675	− 332
XXVI—State Railways	...	1,12,239	...	1,12,239	...	...	...	...	− 1,12,239
XXIX—Major Works	4,06,658	...	...	4,06,658	3,08,659	...	...	3,08,659	− 97,999
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation	...	68,029	29,792	97,821	...	54,161	16,459	70,620	− 27,201
XXXII—Civil Works	...	3,86,865	2,28,454	6,15,319	...	3,73,802	2,50,485	6,24,287	+ 8,968
Total	1,82,51,003	1,75,00,180	40,62,940	3,98,14,123	1,84,70,761	1,69,78,852	41,24,015	3,95,73,628	− 2,40,495
Contributions	...	4,45,018	11,088	4,56,106	...	4,36,727	6,296	4,43,023	− 13,083
Debt and Remittances	14,14,01,919	...	...	14,14,01,919	15,54,28,850	...	...	15,54,28,850	+ 1,40,26,931
Total	15,96,52,922	1,79,45,198	40,74,028	18,16,72,148	17,38,99,611	1,74,15,579	41,30,311	19,54,45,501	+ 1,37,73,353
Opening Balance	...	...	...	1,08,17,991	...	...	...	1,11,39,738	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	19,24,90,139	...	...	...	20,65,85,239	...
Provincial and Local Deficits	...	17,189	87,910	...	...	10,62,103	17,859	...	...

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93—concluded.

Expenditure.	1891-92. Imperial.	1891-92. Provincial.	1891-92. Local.	1891-92. Total.	1892-93. Imperial.	1892-93. Provincial.	1892-93. Local.	1892-93. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	97,754	80,304	1,150	1,79,208	68,586	56,145	3,805	1,28,536	+ 50,672
2—Assignments and Compensations...	1,57,249	...	...	1,57,249	1,51,878	...	...	1,51,878	+ 5,371
3—Land Revenue...	3,59,202	22,93,379	12,19,368	38,71,949	...	25,43,565	12,00,060	37,43,625	+ 1,28,324
6—Stamps ...	74,182	74,183	...	1,48,365	48,914	1,46,742	...	1,95,656	− 47,291
7—Excise ...	25,493	25,492	...	50,985	38,213	12,738	...	50,951	+ 34
8—Provincial Rates	...	6,044	...	6,044	...	5,240	...	5,240	+ 804
10—Assessed Taxes	10,562	561	...	11,123	5,556	5,555	...	11,111	+ 12
11—Forest ...	3,19,678	3,19,679	...	6,39,357	3,29,998	3,29,997	...	6,59,995	− 20,638
12—Registration ...	40,399	40,400	...	80,799	45,085	45,085	...	90,170	− 9,371
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	139	1,86,185	...	1,86,324	14	2,03,882	...	2,03,896	− 17,572
14—Interest on other obligations	70,680	...	...	70,680	76,399	...	...	76,399	− 5,719
15—Post Office ...	...	98,607	50,551	1,49,158	...	1,18,727	51,747	1,70,474	− 21,316
18—General Administration ...	1,75,430	9,60,796	1,24,919	12,61,145	1,93,218	9,87,538	1,28,963	13,09,719	− 48,574
19A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	29,57,128	12,095	29,69,223	...	29,99,097	12,439	30,11,536	− 42,313
19B— Ditto Jails ...	...	9,50,851	...	9,50,851	...	9,68,406	...	9,68,406	− 17,555
20—Police ...	2,46,089	33,88,379	20,536	36,55,004	...	38,40,987	21,403	38,62,390	− 2,07,386
22—Education ...	...	8,02,022	5,71,776	13,73,798	...	7,83,958	6,00,008	13,83,966	− 10,168
23—Ecclesiastical ...	2,36,597	...	...	2,36,597	2,35,194	...	...	2,35,194	+ 1,403
24—Medical ...	...	5,37,022	3,05,963	8,42,985	...	5,88,673	3,39,600	9,28,273	− 85,288
25—Political ...	12,02,743	...	...	12,02,743	12,79,933	...	...	12,79,933	− 77,190
26—Scientific, &c. ...	1,51,074	92,292	1,52,335	3,95,701	27,262	1,00,267	1,55,442	2,82,971	+ 1,12,730
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	3,60,938	...	...	3,60,938	3,51,962	...	...	3,51,962	+ 8,976
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29—Superannuation ...	...	8,49,081	4,512	8,53,593	3,523	8,41,245	5,475	8,50,243	+ 3,350
30—Stationery and Printing ...	...	5,28,072	20,401	5,48,473	...	4,47,446	20,438	4,67,884	+ 80,589
32—Miscellaneous ...	18,028	48,120	76,061	1,42,209	15,227	51,809	39,369	1,06,405	+ 35,804
38—State Railways—									
Interest on Debt ...	...	1,98,555	...	1,98,555	...	...	...	...	+ 1,98,555
Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42—Major Works ...	131	...	...	131	4,972	...	...	4,972	− 4,841
43—Minor Works and Navigation ...	...	2,21,960	6,223	2,28,183	...	2,89,307	5,981	2,95,288	− 67,105
45—Civil Works ...	...	32,92,187	11,51,030	44,43,217	...	31,04,977	11,26,713	42,31,690	+ 2,11,527
Total ...	35,46,368	1,79,51,299	37,16,920	2,52,14,587	28,75,934	1,84,71,386	37,11,443	2,50,58,763	+ 1,55,824
Contributions ...	...	11,088	4,45,018	4,56,106	...	6,295	4,36,727	4,43,023	+ 13,083
Debt and Remittances ...	15,56,79,708	...	...	15,56,79,708	17,15,36,395	...	...	17,15,36,395	− 1,58,56,687
Total ...	15,92,26,076	1,79,62,387	41,61,938	18,13,50,401	17,44,12,329	1,84,77,682	41,48,170	19,70,38,181	− 1,56,87,780
Closing Balance ...	...	...	...	1,11,39,738	...	...	...	95,47,058	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	19,24,90,139	...	...	...	20,65,85,239	...
Provincial and Local Surpluses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred

Irrigation and

Name of Project.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.					
				During 1892-93.			To end of 1892-93.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
Protective Works.									
Swat River Canal	35,45,810	1,79,468	37,25,278	−1,790	825	−965	34,84,093	1,28,695	36,12,788
Productive Works.									
Western Jumna Canal	1,10,61,068	5,60,420	1,16,21,488	1,17,458	−15,532	1,01,926	1,07,88,946	5,55,208	1,13,44,154
Bári Doáb Canal	1,65,61,762	...	1,65,61,762	2,51,859	−6,535	2,45,324	1,60,77,152	6,22,302	1,66,99,454
Sirhind Canal (Imperial)	2,31,61,413	12,92,200	2,44,53,613	1,56,088	4,198	1,60,286	2,26,25,499	11,66,739	2,37,92,238
Chenab Canal	2,56,84,175	8,31,791	2,65,15,966	15,25,566	32,419	15,57,985	1,05,80,071	2,38,429	1,08,18,500
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	7,28,104	36,896	7,65,000	−1,693	...	−1,693	6,72,806	27,121	6,99,927
Sidhnai Canal...	9,62,383	37,092	9,99,475	2,459	104	2,563	9,35,436	31,674	9,67,110
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	7,81,58,903	27,58,399	8,09,17,302	20,51,737	14,654	20,66,391	5,16,79,910	25,41,473	5,43,21,383
Contributions.									
Sirhind Canal...	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	−21,180	...	−21,180	1,37,64,847	...	1,37,64,847
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.									
Imperial.									
Sirsa Branch	28,92,687	1,89,857	30,82,544	6,11,847	24,525	6,36,372	17,78,716	79,937	18,58,653
Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676	228	32	260	9,135	1,027	10,162
Total ...	1,49,16,755	6,92,465	1,56,09,220	6,12,075	24,557	6,36,632	17,87,851	80,964	18,68,815
Contribution.									
Sirsa Branch	10,84,302	25,715	11,10,017	2,49,083	...	2,49,083	7,55,470	...	7,55,470
Total { Imperial ...	9,66,21,470	36,30,332	10,02,51,802	26,62,022	40,036	27,02,058	5,69,51,854	28,51,132	5,98,02,986
Total { Contribution	1,53,24,002	25,715	1,53,49,717	2,27,903	...	2,27,903	1,45,20,317	...	1,45,20,317
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals	5,98,408	9,504	6,07,912	18,216	1,436	19,652	5,81,441	59,799	6,41,240
Mooltan Canal Division	1,09,555	...	1,09,555	...	...	...	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102
Indus Inundation Canals	6,92,236	...	6,92,236	...	...	...	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
Shahpur Canals	1,72,342	8,654	1,80,996	54,386	1,300	55,686	1,32,829	4,038	1,36,867
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	...	5,32,843	...	...	...	4,24,148	...	4,24,148
Total ...	21,05,384	18,158	21,23,542	72,602	2,736	75,338	19,33,885	85,107	20,19,992
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE IN RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR 1892-93.

Navigation Works.

Receipts during 1892-93.			Working Expenses during 1892-93.			Net Results, excluding Interest, difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1892-93.	Net Results, including Interest.			
Water rate.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,89,221	...	2,89,221	93,875	7,413	1,01,288	1,87,933	...	5·20	...	1,39,400	48,533	...	1·34	...
11,71,257	...	11,71,257	4,90,917	29,529	5,20,446	6,50,811	...	5·74	...	4,29,209	2,21,602	...	1·95	...
23,13,453	1,18,969	24,32,422	6,76,915	41,701	7,18,616	17,13,806	...	10·26	...	6,38,049	10,75,757	...	6·44	...
24,30,324	...	24,30,324	6,54,847	44,790	6,99,637	17,30,687	...	7·27	...	9,01,898	8,28,789	...	3·48	...
1,91,001	17,518	2,08,519	2,53,272	16,519	2,69,791	...	61,272	...	0·57	3,92,692	...	4,53,964	...	4·19
83,707	768	84,475	88,620	4,906	93,526	...	9,051	...	1·29	26,946	...	35,997	...	5·14
2,11,626	...	2,11,626	62,335	4,687	67,022	1,44,604	...	14·95	...	37,368	1,07,236	...	11·09	...
64,01,368	1,37,255	65,38,623	22,26,906	1,42,132	23,69,038	42,39,908	70,323	6·48	...	24,26,162	22,33,384	4,89,961	2·71	...
						41,69,585					17,43,423			
43,444	...	43,444	2,15,625	...	2,15,625	...	1,72,181	...	1·25	...	...	1,72,181	...	1·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,912	...	58,912	...	3·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	...	361	...	3·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,273	...	59,273	...	3·17
...	...	...	2,468	...	2,468	...	2,468	...	0·33	...	...	2,468	...	0·33
66,90,589	1,37,255	68,27,844	23,20,781	1,49,545	24,70,326	44,27,841	70,323	6·24	...	26,24,835	22,81,917	5,49,234	2·48	...
						43,57,518					17,32,683			
43,444	...	43,444	2,18,093	...	2,18,093	...	1,74,649	...	1·20	...	...	1,74,649	...	1·20
36,479	1,98,602	2,35,081	1,24,325	7,024	1,31,349	1,03,732	...	16·18	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,77,009	3,24,310	5,01,319	2,92,499	11,561	3,04,060	1,97,259	...	179·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
96,182	1,53,308	2,49,490	2,12,847	10,540	2,23,387	26,103	...	3·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,038	7,123	67,161	27,420	1,104	28,524	38,637	...	28·23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,69,708	6,83,343	10,53,051	6,57,091	30,229	6,87,320	3,65,731	...	18·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,31,753	2,62,428	3,94,181	2,05,917	7,594	2,13,511	1,80,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Number of Births registered.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	8,863	7,991	16,854	302	243	545
2		Hánsi	8,067	7,123	15,190	301	271	572
3		Bhiwáni	18,202	17,285	35,487	667	569	1,236
4		Sirsa	9,031	7,384	16,415	344	322	666
5	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,196	7,995	16,191	370	341	711
6		Jhajjar	5,875	6,006	11,881	273	231	504
7	Gurgaon	Rewári	14,432	13,502	27,934	544	502	1,046
8		Palwal	5,626	5,601	11,227	268	248	516
9	Delhi	Delhi	103,223	86,425	189,648	3,132	3,143	6,275
10		Sonepat	6,341	6,270	12,611	234	272	506
11	Karnál	Karnál	11,892	9,638	21,530	427	399	826
12		Kaithal	7,928	7,840	15,768	423	379	802
13		Pánipat	14,312	13,235	27,547	698	603	1,301
14	Umballa	Umballa	14,494	12,362	26,856	574	548	1,122
15		Jagádhri	6,917	6,112	13,029	235	230	465
16		Shahabad	6,104	5,369	11,473	212	201	413
17		Sádhaura	5,308	5,137	10,445	130	126	256
18	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	11,163	9,936	21,099	447	427	874
19		Tánda and Urmar	6,112	5,520	11,632	258	206	464
20	Jullundur	Jullundur	26,476	23,899	50,375	1,199	1,094	2,293
21		Ráhon	5,656	5,011	10,667	1[illegible]2	189	381
22		Kartárpur	5,577	4,864	10,441	197	196	393
23	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	25,265	20,759	46,024	970	859	1,829
24		Jagraon	9,418	8,698	18,116	439	387	826
25	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	14,417	10,920	25,337	425	412	837
26	Mooltan	Mooltan	34,595	29,670	64,265	1,426	1,283	2,709
27	Jhang	Maghiána	7,141	6,725	13,866	282	249	531
28		Chiniot	6,702	6,774	13,476	253	2[illegible]7	540
29	Lahore	Lahore	92,835	66,7[illegible]2	159,597	2,928	2,550	5,478
30		Kasúr	10,59[illegible]	9,694	20,290	457	435	892
31		Chunián	5,532	4,807	10,339	239	221	460
32	Amritsar	Amritsar	77,754	57,647	135,401	2,930	2,830	5,760
33	Gurdáspur	Batála	14,065	13,158	27,223	633	537	1,170
34	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,689	16,276	33,965	865	792	1,657
35	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,052	8,619	17,671	459	416	875
36		Jalálpur	5,665	5,400	11,065	289	256	545
37	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	13,699	12,193	25,892	611	532	1,143
38		Wazirabad	8,28[illegible]	7,504	15,786	400	329	729
39	Shahpur	Bhera	8,979	8,449	17,428	398	323	721
40	Jhelum	Pind Dádan Khan	8,027	7,028	15,055	318	249	567
41	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	24,438	13,896	38,334	603	584	1,187
43	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	34,599	28,480	63,079	1,052	903	1,955
43	Kohát	Kohát	7,999	6,348	14,347	249	234	483
44	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	11,701	9,872	21,573	463	414	877
45	Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	13,119	10,780	23,899	466	386	852

* Including population of Europeans and Eurasians.

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
18	14	32	534	558	1,092	60	70	65	...	33
20	18	38	477	510	987	59	72	65	...	27
19	16	35	1,013	943	1,956	56	55	55	...	20
21	20	41	691	706	1,397	77	96	85	...	44
23	21	44	321	319	640	39	40	40	4	...
23	19	42	206	219	425	35	36	36	6	...
19	18	37	614	599	1,213	43	44	43	...	6
24	22	46	306	244	550	54	44	49	...	3
17	17	33	4,685	4,654	9,339	45	54	49	...	16
19	22	40	336	376	712	53	60	56	...	16
20	19	38	608	519	1,127	51	54	52	...	14
27	24	51	444	440	884	56	56	56	...	5
25	22	47	490	513	1,003	34	39	36	11	...
21	20	42	619	592	1,211	43	48	45	...	3
18	18	36	260	238	498	38	39	38	...	2
18	18	36	247	234	481	40	44	42	...	6
12	12	25	258	239	497	49	47	48	...	23
21	20	41	583	588	1,171	52	59	56	...	15
22	18	40	503	549	1,052	82	99	90	...	50
24	22	46	1,110	1,069	2,179	42	45	43	3	...
18	18	36	293	300	593	52	60	56	...	20
19	19	38	185	188	373	33	39	36	2	...
21	19	40	1,383	1,422	2,805	55	69	61	...	21
24	21	46	385	403	788	41	46	44	2	...
17	16	33	720	754	1,474	50	69	58	...	25
22	20	42	1,830	1,678	3,508	53	57	55	...	13
20	18	38	520	414	934	73	62	67	...	29
19	21	40	272	300	572	41	44	42	...	2
18	16	34	4,464	4,147	8,611	48	62	54	...	20
23	21	44	579	544	1,123	55	56	55	...	11
23	21	44	393	294	687	71	61	66	...	22
22	21	43	4,545	4,345	8,890	58	75	66	...	23
23	20	43	804	854	1,658	57	65	61	...	18
25	23	49	824	728	1,552	47	45	46	3	...
26	24	50	465	483	948	51	56	54	...	4
26	23	49	288	326	614	51	60	55	...	6
24	21	44	518	506	1,024	38	41	40	4	...
25	21	46	434	393	827	52	52	52	...	6
23	19	41	626	652	1,278	70	77	73	...	32
21	17	38	482	506	988	60	72	66	...	28
16	15	31	1,049	809	1,858	43	58	48	...	17
17	14	31	1,854	1,691	3,545	54	59	56	...	25
17	16	34	458	447	905	57	70	63	...	29
21	19	41	847	829	1,676	72	84	78	...	37
19	16	36	604	544	1,148	46	50	48	...	12

No. 54.—Deaths registered from different Causes

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1	Hissar	414,801	361,007	775,808	2,868	2,434	5,302
2	Rohtak	313,426	277,020	590,446	1,855	1,360	3,215
3	Gurgaon	350,194	318,669	668,863	757	523	1,280
4	Delhi	342,077	293,147	635,224	1,320	946	2,266
5	Karnál	370,845	312,807	683,652	3,293	2,667	5,960
6	Umballa	535,533	446,758	982,291	1,817	1,240	3,057
7	Simla	22,165	13,081	35,246	14	1	15
8	Kángra	394,402	365,056	759,458	2,678	2,384	5,062
9	Hoshiárpur	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	261	250	511
10	Jullundur	481,630	409,717	891,347	565	470	1,035
11	Ludhiána	354,372	294,283	648,655	1,135	708	1,843
12	Ferozepore	469,346	392,153	861,499	2,705	1,909	4,614
13	Mooltan	339,568	281,191	620,859	1,096	843	1,939
14	Jhang	233,579	203,242	436,821	1,391	1,108	2,499
15	Montgomery	269,569	229,880	499,449	2,145	1,531	3,676
16	Lahore	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	3,709	2,665	6,374
17	Amritsar	541,932	449,058	990,990	1,074	808	1,882
18	Gurdáspur	511,129	429,656	940,785	357	286	643
19	Sialkot	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	1,162	1,134	2,296
20	Gujrát	400,485	360,338	760,823	967	799	1,766
21	Gujránwála	378,972	311,089	690,061	1,055	813	1,868
22	Shahpur	258,118	235,417	493,535	1,686	1,404	3,090
23	Jhelum	315,011	290,763	605,774	1,561	1,212	2,773
24	Ráwalpindi	447,549	397,710	845,259	642	471	1,113
25	Hazára	253,105	223,020	476,125†	1,325	1,122	2,447
26	Peshâwar	357,261	313,895	671,156	818	567	1,385
27	Kohát	100,755	89,759	190,514	402	366	768
28	Bannu	195,514	174,458	369,972	2,389	1,815	4,204
29	Dera Ismail Khan	257,411	225,052	482,463	1,349	1,037	2,386
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan	218,359	181,501	399,860	296	235	531
31	Muzaffargarh	206,908	174,164	381,072	100	59	159
	Total ...	11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	42,792	33,167	75,959

* Excluding population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.

† Excluding population of Tanáwal tract not under registration.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
424	347	771	14,068	12,998	27,066	407	294	701
143	128	271	7,711	6,815	14,526	165	134	299
239	236	475	10,045	9,069	19,114	697	578	1,275
25	27	52	10,573	10,129	20,702	584	448	1,032
296	257	553	9,791	9,090	18,881	259	199	458
530	448	978	18,062	15,684	33,746	893	641	1,534
...	...	...	556	177	433	36	14	50
10	9	19	9,927	9,582	19,509	367	324	691
152	164	316	16,786	16,892	33,678	632	518	1,150
188	209	397	13,543	14,047	27,590	368	286	654
422	379	801	10,351	10,302	20,653	416	321	737
435	356	791	13,978	12,736	26,714	406	268	674
48	48	96	13,869	12,005	25,874	650	496	1,146
1	1	2	6,244	5,732	11,976	311	238	549
169	189	358	8,800	7,892	16,692	205	100	305
193	224	417	17,961	16,591	34,552	618	422	1,040
192	153	345	18,977	18,274	37,251	966	671	1,637
20	20	40	23,264	23,333	46,597	1,248	1,057	2,305
20	25	45	24,736	24,378	49,114	1,376	1,116	2,492
3	3	6	13,149	12,132	25,281	193	171	364
2	1	3	13,733	12,461	26,194	130	85	215
62	61	123	9,532	8,914	18,446	258	190	448
42	43	85	11,297	11,522	22,819	210	183	393
255	221	476	15,035	14,305	29,340	202	112	314
102	95	197	7,310	6,914	14,224	95	57	152
668	545	1,213	11,304	10,133	21,437	113	50	163
237	230	467	3,745	3,831	7,576	42	38	80
776	734	1,510	8,462	7,663	16,125	135	104	239
77	80	157	10,403	9,703	20,106	218	177	395
6	5	11	7,924	6,060	13,984	82	62	144
112	86	198	8,364	7,326	15,690	99	46	145
5,849	5,324	11,173	369,200	346,690	715,890	12,381	9,400	21,781

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.*		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	1	3	4	7	2	9	65	54	119	21	8	29
2	Rohtak	6	12	18	5	...	5	32	29	61	10	5	15
3	Gurgaon	21	81	102	7	1	8	92	90	182	19	14	33
4	Delhi	8	9	17	7	5	12	90	109	199	27	11	38
5	Karnál	2	6	8	12	4	16	90	65	155	42	17	59
6	Umballa	5	3	8	3	7	10	132	74	206	24	20	44
7	Simla	3	...	3	...	...	...	10	6	16	1	1	2
8	Kángra	6	14	20	3	2	5	191	103	294	27	27	54
9	Hoshiárpur	5	14	19	5	3	8	129	77	206	22	12	34
10	Jullundur	1	11	12	3	1	4	100	68	168	9	1	10
11	Ludhiána	9	10	19	4	3	7	104	60	164	8	...	8
12	Ferozepore	3	4	7	16	4	20	79	27	106	11	7	18
13	Mooltan	...	...	...	2	4	6	85	50	135	44	16	60
14	Jhang	3	...	3	1	2	3	87	34	121	37	15	52
15	Montgomery	4	3	7	12	6	18	68	50	118	43	28	71
16	Lahore	7	4	11	18	4	22	140	77	217	55	16	71
17	Amritsar	15	13	28	16	7	23	169	78	247	27	8	35
18	Gurdáspur	3	10	13	8	4	12	145	97	242	24	8	32
19	Siálkot	8	6	14	5	4	9	125	71	196	47	7	54
20	Gujrát	4	3	7	7	2	9	80	50	130	27	6	33
21	Gujránwála	1	2	3	5	...	5	104	68	172	83	18	101
22	Shahpur	1	...	1	9	2	11	69	57	126	33	11	44
23	Jhelum	2	2	4	20	5	25	139	77	216	26	11	37
24	Ráwalpindi	6	...	6	30	20	50	186	76	262	22	17	39
25	Hazára	...	...	...	13	3	16	74	25	99	3	...	3
26	Peshāwar	5	...	5	47	10	57	75	44	119	5	6	11
27	Kohát	1	...	1	26	4	30	27	13	40	9	1	10
28	Bannu	1	...	1	27	5	32	30	12	42	8	4	12
29	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	11	4	15	68	47	115	19	7	26
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan	3	3	6	6	8	14	29	22	51	18	6	24
31	Muzaffargarh	7	5	12	7	3	10	55	22	77	47	10	57
	Total ...	141	218	359	342	129	471	2,869	1,732	4,601	798	318	1,116

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892—concluded.

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,161	1,709	3,870	20,022	17,849	37,871	6·83	0·99	34·89	0·90	0·21	48·27	49·44	48·81
1,957	1,464	3,421	11,884	9,947	21,831	5·45	0·46	24·60	0·51	0·17	37·92	35·91	36·97
2,822	2,339	5,161	14,699	12,931	27,630	1·91	0·71	28·58	1·91	0·49	41·97	40·58	41·31
4,415	3,738	8,153	17,049	15,422	32,471	3·57	0·08	32·59	1·62	0·42	49·84	52·61	51·12
3,816	3,169	6,985	17,601	15,474	33,075	8·72	0·81	27·62	0·67	0·35	47·46	49·47	48·38
4,860	4,413	9,273	26,326	22,530	48,856	3·11	1·00	34·35	1·56	0·27	49·16	50·43	49·74
176	116	292	496	315	811	0·43	...	12·29	1·42	0·60	22·38	24·08	23·01
3,245	3,185	6,430	16,454	15,630	32,084	6·67	0·03	25·69	0·91	0·49	41·72	42·82	42·25
4,141	3,610	7,751	22,133	21,540	43,673	0·51	0·31	33·29	1·14	0·26	40·98	45·67	43·17
4,518	4,687	9,205	19,295	19,780	39,075	1·16	0·45	30·95	0·73	0·22	40·06	48·28	43·84
3,422	3,423	6,845	15,871	15,206	31,077	2·84	1·23	31·84	1·14	0·31	44·79	51·67	47·91
3,801	3,370	7,171	21,434	18,681	40,115	5·36	0·92	31·01	0·78	0·18	45·67	47·64	46·56
3,064	2,683	5,747	18,858	16,145	35,003	3·12	0·15	41·67	1·85	0·32	55·52	57·42	56·38
3,544	2,960	6,504	11,619	10,090	21,709	5·72	0·004	27·42	1·26	0·41	49·74	49·65	49·70
3,992	3,655	7,647	15,438	13,454	28,892	7·36	0·72	33·42	0·61	0·43	57·27	58·53	57·85
6,240	5,528	11,768	28,941	25,531	54,472	6·04	0·40	32·73	0·99	0·30	49·97	53·58	51·60
6,823	6,638	13,461	28,259	26,650	54,909	1·90	0·35	37·59	1·65	0·34	52·14	59·35	55·41
5,009	4,547	9,556	30,078	29,362	59,440	0·68	0·04	49·53	2·45	0·32	58·85	68·34	63·18
7,813	6,576	14,389	35,292	33,317	68,609	2·09	0·04	44·70	2·27	0·25	60·37	64·81	62·44
2,698	2,247	4,945	17,128	15,413	32,541	2·32	0·01	33·23	0·48	0·24	42·77	42·77	42·77
2,785	2,267	5,052	17,898	15,715	33,613	2·71	0·004	37·96	0·31	0·41	47·23	50·52	48·71
3,048	2,586	5,634	14,698	13,225	27,923	6·26	0·25	37·38	0·91	0·37	56·94	56·18	56·58
3,118	2,816	5,934	16,415	15,871	32,286	4·58	0·14	37·67	0·65	0·47	52·11	54·58	53·30
3,216	2,895	6,111	19,594	18,117	37,711	1·32	0·56	34·71	0·37	0·42	43·78	45·55	44·61
1,372	1,037	2,409	10,294	9,253	19,547	5·14	0·41	29·87	0·32	0·25	40·67	41·49	41·05
1,934	1,364	3,298	14,969	12,719	27,688	2·06	1·81	31·94	0·24	0·29	41·90	40·52	41·25
713	612	1,325	5,202	5,095	10,297	4·03	2·45	39·77	0·42	0·43	51·63	56·76	54·05
1,345	1,162	2,507	13,173	11,499	24,672	11·36	4·08	43·58	0·65	0·24	67·38	65·91	66·69
1,922	1,461	3,383	14,067	12,516	26,583	4·95	0·33	41·67	0·82	0·32	54·65	55·61	55·10
322	289	611	8,686	6,690	15,376	1·33	0·03	34·97	0·36	0·21	39·78	36·86	38·45
463	372	835	9,254	7,929	17,183	0·42	0·52	41·17	0·38	0·41	44·73	45·53	45·09
98,755	86,918	185,673	533,127	483,896	1,017,023	3·70	0·54	34·83	1·06	0·32	48·30	50·85	49·48

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1892.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income														
		In hand on 1st January 1892			Received during the year.									Total.		
					From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	8	...		..	...	...	...	16,867	3	0	1,060	10	0	17,927	13	0
Rohtak	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,849	8	11	895	5	4	8,744	14	3
Gurgaon... ...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,870	0	2	381	1	0	9,251	1	2
Delhi	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	18,200	7	10	3,658	7	3	21,858	15	1
Karnál	9	...	...		...	...	...	17,753	8	1	605	4	6	18,358	12	7
Umballa	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,428	11	10	17,208	4	11	61,637	0	9
Simla	4	12,044	5	5	4,063	15	4	10,100	0	0	8,808	4	3	35,016	9	0
Kángra	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,570	4	8	1,089	15	10	11,660	4	6
Hoshiárpur ...	11	...	..	..	...	...	...	29,136	5	3	687	1	8	29,823	6	11
Jullundur ...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	18,395	2	9	1,500	14	4	19,896	1	1
Ludhiána ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,336	5	11	972	0	2	14,308	6	1
Ferozepore ...	7	...	.	...	...	...	...	14,382	6	6	763	0	5	15,145	6	11
Mooltan	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,791	12	11	558	11	4	24,350	8	3
Jhang	7	...	...		1	5	3	11,903	5	11	840	11	6	12,745	6	8
Montgomery ...	7	...	..	...	150	0	0	9,104	11	3	6,814	6	10	16,069	2	1
Lahore	7	247	9	1	3,232	0	0	17,804	8	5	5,109	12	5	26,393	13	11
Amritsar... ...	9	...	.	...	...	..	...	26,921	9	8	1,116	0	0	28,037	9	8
Gurdáspur ...	12	...	..	...	...	...	..	21,329	13	6	1,788	2	3	23,117	15	9
Siálkot	8	...		...	...	...	...	16,756	15	4	590	1	0	17,347	0	4
Gujrát	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,345	15	2	718	13	6	14,064	12	8
Gujránwála ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,821	1	6	877	3	5	10,698	4	11
Shahpur	8	...	...		...	...	...	12,748	8	6	494	15	3	13,243	7	9
Jhelum	4	...	.	...	792	0	0	10,636	14	6	481	9	4	11,910	7	10
Ráwalpindi ...	10	...	..	...	886	9	0	24,477	12	3	1,410	13	6	26,775	2	9
Abbott-abad ...	3	...	..	...	26	8	0	7,201	11	10	523	8	3	7,751	12	1
Peshâwar ...	11	...	...		655	10	4	20,972	2	11	787	3	11	22,415	1	2
Kohát	3	...	...	..	2,675	0	0	2,251	0	0	707	0	0	5,633	0	0
Bannu	6	...	...	...	1,922	0	0	4,864	8	4	14	5	0	6,800	13	4
Dera Ismail Khan	6	...	...	...	942	13	4	11,531	12	1	222	3	9	12,695	13	2
Dera Ghâzi Khan	5	...		...	...	...	...	11,307	7	6	14	0	0	11,321	7	6
Muzaffargarh ...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	9,117	4	7	447	1	5	9,564	6	0
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	...	8,414	14	7	31,765	4	7	6,500	0	0	4,800	5	6	51,480	8	8
Total ...	233	20,706	13	1	47,113	1	10	4,82,279	1	1	65,947	5	10	6,16,046	5	10

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1892—continued.

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door Patients treated during the year.			
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	1,754	71,760	73,514	40,827	13,366	19,321	73,514
Rohtak	903	47,496	48,399	30,074	8,669	9,656	48,399
Gurgaon	939	70,809	71,748	42,772	13,492	15,484	71,748
Delhi	2,026	111,250	113,276	69,687	20,646	22,943	113,276
Karnál	2,383	88,582	90,965	54,953	18,905	17,107	90,965
Umballa	1,550	101,756	103,306	63,287	24,019	16,000	103,306
Simla	1,206	26,708	27,914	19,634	4,149	4,131	27,914
Kángra	622	69,929	70,551	49,117	12,826	8,608	70,551
Hoshiárpur ...	1,333	139,142	140,475	82,387	28,971	29,117	140,475
Jullundur	2,183	128,360	130,543	72,056	27,190	31,297	130,543
Ludhiána	1,158	101,847	103,005	55,659	24,109	23,237	103,005
Ferozepore ...	1,744	67,432	69,176	45,619	11,876	11,681	69,176
Mooltan	2,301	111,064	113,365	65,888	22,641	24,836	113,365
Jhang	2,197	84,057	86,254	48,620	17,443	20,191	86,254
Montgomery ...	1,270	52,905	54,175	31,480	9,683	13,012	54,175
Lahore	4,831	114,448	119,279	66,170	25,179	27,930	119,279
Amritsar	3,165	143,992	147,157	72,975	34,667	39,515	147,157
Gurdáspur ...	2,743	198,866	201,609	119,073	39,432	43,104	201,609
Siálkot	1,927	131,661	133,588	77,744	27,991	27,853	133,588
Gujrát	907	125,564	126,471	68,490	26,613	31,368	126,471
Gujránwála ...	1,111	94,387	95,498	46,223	22,832	26,443	95,498
Shahpur	1,044	94,919	95,963	50,381	18,556	27,026	95,963
Jhelum	1,108	61,123	62,231	30,923	11,452	19,856	62,231
Ráwalpindi ...	3,355	136,154	139,509	78,433	24,435	36,641	139,509
Abbott-abad ...	564	44,291	44,855	28,296	6,199	10,360	44,855
Peshâwar	2,245	189,127	191,372	120,683	31,946	38,743	191,372
Kohát	1,271	32,313	33,584	19,714	5,391	8,479	33,584
Bannu	1,988	80,871	82,859	43,613	14,667	24,579	82,859
Dera Ismail Khan	1,337	70,223	71,560	39,941	12,483	19,136	71,560
Dera Ghází Khan	1,562	88,287	89,849	51,665	15,424	22,760	89,849
Muzaffargarh ...	698	57,991	58,689	33,052	10,568	15,069	58,689
Total ...	53,425	2,937,314	2,990,739	1,719,436	585,820	685,483	2,990,739

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1892—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure — Expended during the year — On establishment.			On Medicines, diet and contingencies.			On buildings or repairs.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Remaining on hand on 31st December 1892.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10,150	12	2	6,388	2	0	1,388	14	0	...	...	...	17,927	13	0	...	...	...
Rohtak	4,594	6	9	3,466	2	3	684	5	3	...	...	...	8,744	14	[illegible]	...	...	...
Gurgaon... ...	6,880	1	8	2,167	12	6	203	3	0	...	...	...	9,251	1	2	...	...	...
Delhi	11,901	13	10	8,913	1	3	44	0	0	1,000	0	0	21,858	15	1	...	...	...
Karnál	7,181	4	8	9,621	7	7	1 556	0	4	...	...	..	18,358	12	7	...	...	...
Umballa	10,332	4	1	3,509	0	2	47,795	12	6	...	...	...	61,637	0	9	...	...	...
Simla	11,483	8	2	9,296	6	9	3,362	7	1	...	...	...	24,142	6	0	10,874	3	0
Kángra	6,523	3	2	4,560	0	7	577	0	9	...	...	...	11,660	4	6	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	9,163	1	7	6,245	13	6	14,414	7	10	...	...	...	29,823	6	11	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	11,460	2	3	7,477	14	4	958	0	6	...	...	...	19,896	1	1	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	6,347	12	10	6,025	13	9	1,934	11	6	...	...	...	14,308	6	1	...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	8,634	0	6	5,924	10	5	586	12	0	...	...	.	15,145	6	11	...	...	...
Mooltan	12,813	7	5	9,046	13	7	2,490	3	3	...	...	...	24,350	8	3	...	...	..
Jhang	6,641	12	4	5,161	1	7	942	8	9	...	...	...	12,745	6	8	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	4,800	6	7	4,134	11	6	1,134	0	0	6,000	0	0	16,069	2	1	...	...	...
Lahore	16,984	8	9	8,608	13	11	800	7	3	...	...	...	26,393	13	11	...	...	...
Amritsar... ...	13,937	3	9	12,638	15	5	1,461	6	6	...	...	...	28,037	9	8	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	12,910	14	6	7,888	1	3	2,319	0	0	...	...	...	23,117	15	9	...	...	
Siálkot	8,747	4	2	7,707	12	2	892	0	0	...	...		17,347	[illegible]	4	...	...	
Gujrát	7,799	0	6	5,050	12	3	1,214	15	6	...	...	...	14,064	12	8	...	..	.
Gujránwála ...	7,350	12	8	2,665	7	5	682	0	10	...	...	...	10,698	4	11	...	...	...
Shahpur	7,154	4	5	4,337	9	7	1,751	9	9	...		...	13,243	7	9	...	...	...
Jhelum	7,684	2	2	3,939	7	5	286	14	3	...	...	...	11,910	7	10	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	12,663	0	10	11,961	10	2	2,150	7	9	...	..	..	26,775	2	9	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	4,609	14	0	2,714	3	1	427	11	0	...	...	...	7,751	12	1	...	...	...
Peshàwar ...	13,001	3	7	7,446	10	10	1,567	2	9	...	...	...	22,015	1	2	400	0	0
Kohát	3,621	0	0	1,636	0	0	376	0	0	...	...	...	5,633	0	0	...	...	..
Bannu	4,886	2	8	1,914	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	13	4	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	7,980	4	10	4,576	6	4	140	2	0	...	...	...	12,696	13	2	...	...	...
Dera Ghâzi Khan	5,961	5	2	4,841	10	4	504	8	0	...	...	...	11,307	7	6	14	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	4,729	11	2	3,669	6	3	1,165	4	7	...	..	..	9,564	6	0	...	...	...
Máyo Hospital, Lahore.	12,267	10	3	18,711	12	6	8,367	0	0	...	...	...	39,346	6	9	12,134	1	11
Total ...	2,81,196	9	5	2,02,248	6	7	1,02,179	0	11	7,000	0	0	5,92,624	0	11	23,422	4	11

No. 56.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1892-93.

	Population and Area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.		Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	20,553,982.	Square miles 110,463.	309	515,639	225,148	98·58	67·67	2,397	0 1 6	10,214
Dispensary Establishment...			...	1,484	555	97·67	37·17	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			6	5,064	3,295	97·38	69·81	1,393	0 2 5	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	49,336	25,960	97·43	69·22	3,274	0 4 8	
			338	571,523	254,958	98·47	67·77	2,445	0 1 9	

The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by a District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem

No. 57.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the year 1892-93.

1	2		3	
Area and Population.				
Total area in square miles	Number of Towns* and Villages.		Population.†	
110,667	Towns	178	Males	11,255,986
	Villages	34,664	Females	9,610,861
	Total	34,842	Total ...	20,866,847

4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
		University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
		Arts Colleges.	Professional-Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
Institutions.	For Males	8	1	271	1,762	6	8	2,056	660	5,151	7,867	Institutions to number of towns and villages	22·57
	For Females ...	...	...	27	325	...	...	352	...	1,025	1,377		3·95
	Total	8	1	298	2,087	6	8	2,408	660	6,176	9,244		26·52
Scholars.	Males	661	158	48,812	83,381	321	1,050	134,383	7,677	84,210	226,270	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.‡	13·40
	Females	...	...	1,898	10,414	...	...	12,312	...	12,517	24,829	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.‡	1·72
	Total	661	158	50,710	93,795	321	1,050	146,695	7,677	96,727	251,099		8·02

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those Provinces where the Schools of the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department; and the foot-notes should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

‡ The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

No. 58.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Managed by Government. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*																
English	1	171	165	148	1	30	27	22	3	264	258	236	2	124	114	88
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	73	58	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	158	161	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	329	326	299	1	30	27	22	4	336	331	294	2	124	114	88
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.*																
For Boys. High Schools...	4	1,306	1,379	1,167	21	6,610	7,031	5,711	23	6,299	6,543	5,846	8	2,374	2,522	1,927
For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	52	9,582	9,974	7,806	27	3,750	3,921	3,191	12	1,470	1,490	1,133
For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	123	17,352	17,558	14,098	...	...	...	...	1	69	112	103
For Girls. High Schools	2	303	296	284	...	...	...	...	4	249	244	224	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	869	791	686	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	135	138	116	2	342	355	250	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	1,609	1,675	1,451	198	33,675	34,701	27,731	73	11,509	11,854	10,197	21	3,913	4,124	3,163
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	4	322	337	272	1,677	78,600	77,611	61,159	61	3,528	3,376	2,718	20	931	863	661
For Girls	...	...	...	...	194	6,308	6,058	4,506	126	3,918	3,877	2,829	5	188	214	16[illegible]
Total ..	4	322	337	272	1,871	84,908	83,669	65,665	187	7,446	7,253	5,547	25	1,119	1,077	82[illegible]
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	321	330	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	1	119	125	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	74	58	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	239	250	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	285	301	245	2	168	199	144	...	...	...	...	1	66	59	53
Other Schools ...	1	89	99	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,053	1,105	981	2	168	199	144	1	84	74	58	1	66	59	53
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	22	3,313	3,443	3,003	2,072	118,785	118,596	93,562	265	19,375	19,512	16,096	49	5,222	5,374	4,127

Private Institutions ...

1. Advanced Teaching—
   - (a). Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (b). Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary Teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...
3. Do. do.— the Qurán* ... ... For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ... ... For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...

Total ... ...

Grand Total ... ...

* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning: English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed: Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
7	589	589	402	...	4	10	468	105	2	...	...
1	72	51	72	21	...	...	32	40	...	...	...
1	158	158	...	...	6	9	118	25	...	10	...
9	819	798	474	21	10	19	618	170	2	10	...
56	16,569	12,208	13,228	15,221	586	299	9,949	5,707	28	3	...
91	14,802	7,399	7,192	14,635	212	54	9,785	4,681	70	24	...
124	17,441	12	7,024	17,441	...	97	11,083	6,252	9	...	...
6	552	552	171	165	414	131	1	...	6	...	3
17	869	748	65	173	690	163	1	4	11	...	55
4	477	9	88	477	...	9	333	135	...	...	...
298	50,710	20,928	27,758	48,112	1,902	753	31,152	16,779	124	27	58
1,762	83,381	1,200	13,165	83,288	90	70	48,250	34,832	139	22	...
325	10,414	91	203	10,242	68	141	5,901	4,209	95	...	30
2,087	93,795	1,291	13,368	93,530	158	211	54,151	39,041	234	22	30
6	321	32	225	321	...	...	197	124	...	...	...
1	(a) 119	...	...	...	1	...	59	59	...	...	...
1	84	70	...	14	...	...	69	15	...	...	...
1	239	...	...	239	...	4	167	68	...	8	...
4	(b) 519	69	17	473	...	53	189	277	...	...	...
1	(c) 89	...	...	...	...	...	22	67	...	...	...
14	1,371	171	242	1,047	1	57	703	610	...	8	...
2,408	146,695	23,188	41,852	142,710	2,071	1,040	86,624	56,600	360	67	88
555	6,012	...	5,684	374	...	...	153	5,851	8	...	...
105	1,665	...	1,579	88	...	...	1,665	...	...	...	...
1,459	33,707	1	1,219	32,554	...	77	23,757	9,511	362	13	...
54	953	...	30	929	...	...	597	356	...	...	...
3,341	38,374	...	37,761	849	...	...	885	37,475	14	345	...
949	10,727	...	10,715	16	...	...	121	10,606	...	...	334
351	12,129	102	537	11,868	21	662	4,428	6,626	392	...	2
22	837	21	8	825	10	116	315	327	69	...	...
6,836	104,404	124	57,533	47,503	31	855	31,921	70,752	845	358	336
9,244	251,099	23,312	99,385	190,213	2,102	1,895	118,545	127,352	1,205	425	424

REMARKS. (30)

(a) Classification—

I Division.—Fifty-four boys learn free-hand drawing from flat copies, definitions of plane geometry, modelling in clay and carpentry; 18 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic only.

II Division.—Twenty-three boys learn building drawing, ornamental drawing, model drawing, modelling, decorative drawing, decorative designs, perspective plane geometry, carpentry (13 boys).

III Division.—Twenty-four boys learn building drawing, ornamental drawing, light and shade, perspective solid geometry, modelling, carpentry (16 boys), elementary surveying and plotting (10 boys).

Engineering Class.—Eighteen boys learn building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating and construction.

(b) Three hundred and nine boys learn carpentry and drawing; 236 carpentry only; 34 drawing; and 30 engraving.

(c) All learn Veterinary Surgery and Medicine; Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology and Materia Medica.

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	35,908	...	...	13,507	...	...	49,415
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	64,548	2,069	2,57	3,062	...	...	72,252
Total ...	1,00,456	2,069	2,573	16,569	...	...	1,21,667
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys — High Schools	14.332	...	1,200	13,182	...	*19,745	48,459
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	4,871	...	...	713	...	†7,439	13,023
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,203	...	1,200	13,895	...	27,184	61,482
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	4,239	...	...	1,035	...	...	5,274
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,239	...	...	1,035	...	...	5,274
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters	58,783	...	43	...	...	...	58,826
Schools of Art	18,992	22	29	25	39	231	19,338
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	14,940	20	28	...	36	218	15,242
Industrial Schools	6,767	...	...	17	...	...	6,784
Other Schools	13,836	...	...	...	...	†16,006	29,842
Total ...	1,13,318	42	100	42	75	16,455	1,30,032
BUILDINGS	2,07,820	...	...	...	1,654	...	2,09,474
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	16,350	...	...	...	...	‡7,228	23,578
Total ...	2.24,170	...	...	...	1,654	7,228	2,33,052
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4,61,386	2,111	3,873	31,541	1,729	50,867	5,51,507

* Includes Rs. 14,562 from Imperial Revenues.
† From Imperial Revenues.
‡ Includes Rs. 792 from Imperial Revenues.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,175	1,514	...	...	4,689	9,000	200	1,500	15,004	10,567	11,542	47,813
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,592	585	781	476	1,033	6,098	21,565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,175	1,514	...	...	4 689	21,592	785	2,281	15,480	11,600	17,640	69,378
1,570	6,837	91,117	81,060	1,243	155	1,81,982	64,918	565	10,213	97,804	4,572	44,015	2,22,087
1,920	18,071	53,221	64,946	1,374	650	1,40,182	17,564	1,044	3,871	25,292	5,260	11,137	64,168
...	67,812	18,249	30,767	948	4	1,17,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,458	...	...	10,424	377	18,608	35,867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,848	...	...	22,258	4,403	9,674	58,183
150	367	6,563	...	...	...	7,080	9,248	...	702	62	...	1,175	11,187
3,640	93,087	1,69,150	1,76,773	3,565	809	4,47,024	1,20,036	1,609	14,786	1,55,840	14,612	84,609	3,91,492
108	2,85,908	36,716	39,588	535	119	3,62,974	5,937	238	87[illegible]	6,911	1,991	11,402	27,353
3,244	15,591	19,906	...	...	15	38,756	9,255	1,036	1,972	2,104	7,583	16,729	38,679
3,352	3,01,499	56,622	39,588	535	134	4,01,730	15,192	1,274	2,846	9,015	9,574	28,131	66,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,126	63	84	3,669	112	660	7,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,507	52	...	...	5,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,507	52	...	...	5,559	3,126	63	84	3,669	112	660	7,714
840	73,378	26,482	...	...	31	1,00,731	9,788	200	...	...	6,658	21,823	38,469
...	18,566	6,412	...	24	148	25,150	494	...	5	...	1,783	5,859	8,141
840	91,944	32,894	...	24	179	1,25,881	10,282	200	5	...	8,441	27,682	46,610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,832	4,86,530	2,67,348	2,17,927	4,124	1,122	9,84,883	1,70,228	3,931	20,002	1,84,004	44,339	1,58,722	5,81,220

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*				
English ...	1,878	592	3,445	5,915
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,878	592	3,445	5,915
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*				
For Boys — High Schools ...	15,931	7,149	4,615	27,695
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	4,337	3,267	2,346	9,950
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	430	...	1,948	2,378
For Girls — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,698	10,416	8,909	40,023
Primary Schools.				
For Boys ...	1,129	1,674	1,716	4,519
For Girls ...	200	943	2,000	3,143
Total ...	1,329	2,617	3,716	7,662
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*				
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	17	...	534	551
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	...	534	551
BUILDINGS ...	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	170	...	170
Total ...	...	170	...	170
UNIVERSITY ...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION ...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23,922	13,795	16,604	54,321

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1892-93—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
44,908	200	4,675	31,903	26,146	1,07,832	
12,592	585	781	476	7,131	21,565	
64,548	2,069	2,573	3,062	...	72,252	
1,22,048	2,854	8,029	35,441	33,277	2,01,649	
80,820	7,402	1,02,530	2,07,977	* 81,494	4,80,223	* Includes Rs. 14,562 from Imperial Revenues.
19,484	19,115	57,092	94,575	24,034	2,14,300	
...	67,812	18,249	31,197	2,900	1,20,158	
11,329	...	...	11,137	† 26,424	48,890	† Includes Rs. 7,439 from Imperial Revenues.
21,848	...	...	22,258	14,077	58,183	
9,398	367	7,265	62	1,175	18,267	
1,42,879	94,696	1,85,136	3,67,206	1,50,104	9,40,021	
10,284	2,86,146	37,590	48,663	17,437	4,00,120	
12,499	16,627	21,878	2,304	27,270	80,578	
22,783	3,02,773	59,468	50,967	44,707	4,80,698	
58,783	...	43	...	...	58,826	
18,992	22	29	25	270	19,338	
3,126	63	84	3,669	772	7,714	
14,940	20	28	...	254	15,242	
6,767	...	5,507	86	534	12,894	
13,836	...	...	...	‡ 16,006	29,842	‡ From Imperial Revenues.
1,16,444	105	5,691	3,780	17,836	1,43,856	
2,18,448	73,578	26,482	...	30,166	3,48,674	
16,844	18,566	6,417	...	§ 15,212	57,039	§ Includes Rs. 792 from Imperial Revenues.
2,35,292	92,144	32,899	...	45,378	4,05,713	
11,906	1,523	...	42,712	7,339	‖ 63,480	‖ Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
42,531	...	...	...	...	42,531	
1,48,965	14,507	1,585	...	93	1,65,150	
15,338	771	2,261	...	4,928	23,298	
7,897	1,015	1,087	...	2,471	12,470	
10,702	41,653	11,224	...	3,195	66,774	
10,839	338	38	...	73	11,288	
19,271	3,992	1,430	...	¶ 5,186	29,879	¶ Includes Rs. 168 from Imperial Revenues.
32,361	57,048	23,358	...	** 1,08,379	2,21,146	** Includes Rs. 99,591 from Imperial Revenues.
2,99,810	1,20,847	40,983	42,712	1,31,664	6,36,016	
9,39,256	6,13,419	3,32,206	5,00,106	4,22,966	28,07,953	

No. 60.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	8	2	...	1	11	5	1	...	1	7	...	...	5	2	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	42	46	...	30	118	16	26	...	9	51	...	...	38	13	...
3. First Arts	2	2	1	5	48	70	40	38	196	37	48	27	15	127	...	5	103	19	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	6	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	7	9	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	2	3	5	...	6	7	3	16	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	4	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	5	1	...	6	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	2	7	10	1	13	23	4	41	1	5	2	1	9	...	...	9	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	5	1	3	9	...	5	1	1	7	...	...	...	7	...
Do. Persian	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	6	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Law.																			
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Medicine.																			
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	...	14	...	1	11	2	...
3 { First M. B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3 { Do. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	*36	...	...	...	*36	11	...	...	...	11	...	1	9	1	...
Schools for General Education.																			
Matriculation { Boys	27	26	12	65	436	413	182	249	1,280	297	276	110	101	784	18	34	524	207	1
Matriculation { Girls	1	5	...	6	8	9	...	...	17	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
Middle School Examination { Boys	198	50	23	271	2,800	948	444	666	4,858	1,771	456	99	178	2,504	57	26	1,688	733	...
Middle School Examination { Girls	5	16	...	21	21	66	...	...	87	13	57	...	...	70	45	13	4	8	...
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	1,350	76	14	1,440	8,962	1,352	144	171	10,629	6,568	938	93	112	7,711	66	40	4,947	2,636	22
Upper Primary Examination { Girls	80	41	...	121	252	217	...	...	469	162	135	...	...	297	79	28	100	89	1
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	1,603	100	15	1,718	14,199	1,398	158	122	15,877	10,739	984	95	64	11,882	61	11	7,134	4,622	54
Lower Primary Examination { Girls	122	88	...	210	653	468	...	...	1,121	329	256	...	...	585	102	40	264	178	1
Schools for Special Instruction.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	26	76	34	...	...	13	47	...	...	34	13	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower	6	...	...	6	310	...	...	124	434	248	...	...	79	327	...	...	215	112	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	1	3	...	4	2	7	...	...	9	2	3	...	...	5	...	2	1	2	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	† 50	30	...	...	...	‡ 30	...	1	20	9	...
4. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	12	23	...
5. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	56	...	...	...	56	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	14	35	...

* Includes 3 girls. † Includes 2 girls. ‡ Includes 1 girl.

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjáb for the year 1892-93.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Hissar	Qádri Press ...	Abdul Qádir ...	...	...
	Jail Press ...	Government (under Superintendent, Jail, Hissar).	...	...
Gurgaon (Rewari)	Rewári Mission Press ...	Revd. T. Williams, M.A. ...	...	...
Delhi	Job Printing Press ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press	Sen & Co. ...	...	...
	Zeb Káshi Press ...	Shádi Rám ...	...	...
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Muhammad Asghar ...	...	...
	Muhammad Ali Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...
	Giyán Press ...	Jái Naráyan ...	...	...
	Muir Press ...	Buláqi Dás ...	2	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press ...	Jai Naráyan ...	...	...
	Maha Káshi Press ...	Maha Naráyan ...	2	...
	Khádim-ul-Islám Press ...	Ahmad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Akmal-ul-Matába ...	Muhammad Ajmal Khán ...	1	...
	Fárúqi Press ...	Muhammad Muazzam ...	...	...
	Núsrat-ul-Matába ...	Sayd Muhammad Nusrat Ali ...	2	...
	Hindu Press ...	Piyáre Lál ...	...	...
	Delhi Press ...	Hazári Tansukh ...	...	...
	Ansári Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Majíd ...	...	...
	Mujtabái Press ...	Abdul Ahmad ...	...	...
	Ražwi Press ...	Mír Hassan ...	2	...
	Gulzár Ibráhím Press ...	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...
	Iftikhár Delhi Press ...	Ahmad Hussain ...	...	...
	Qudsi Press ...	Habíb-ul-Rahmán ...	...	...
	Sri Rám Parkásh Press ...	Sri Rám ...	...	...
	Faiz Husaini Press ...	Niáz Husain ...	...	...
	Husaini Press ...	Ghulám Husain ...	...	...
	Yusafi Press ...	Syad Ali Husain ...	...	...
	Ahmadi Press ...	Syad Ahmad ...	...	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press ...	Syad Mazhar Ali ...	...	...
	Shams-ul-Matába ...	Ata-ulla ...	...	...
	Shaukat-ul-Islám Press ...	Muhammad Ináyat Khán ...	...	...
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Murtazái Press ...	Azíz-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Review Press ...	Mír Ahmad Ali ...	...	...
	Rishk Káshi Press ...	Debi Sahái ...	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1892-93—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Delhi—concluded.	Bharat Darpan Press ...	Pandit Bishnu Nath ...	...	...
	Chaman Parkásh Press ...	Girdhar Lál ...	...	...
	Muhib-i-Hind Press ...	Jagan Náth ...	...	...
	Imperial Jain Press ...	Gyán Chand ...	...	...
	Nisár Ali Press ...	Nisár Ali ...	1	...
	Akram-ul-Matába ...	Imán-ul-Haq ...	1	...
	Bhawáni Persház Press ...	Bhawáni Persház ...	...	...
Karnal ...	Rifáh-i-Am Press ...	Pandit Kánshi Rám ...	...	...
Umballa ...	Gladstone Press, Búrya ...	Abdul Kádir, Táib ...	1	...
	Baláli Press (Sadhaura) ...	Karím Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Gladstone Printing Press ...	Sheikh Jamíl-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Derby Press ...	S. Yúsaf Ali Shah ...	...	...
	Mayo Press ...	M. Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Umballa Press ...	Harbans Rái ...	1	...
Simla ...	Simla News Press ...	Mr. W. H. Guest ...	1	1
	Simla Times Press ...	Mrs. Goodall ...	1	...
	Station Press ...	Mr. J. Thorpe ...	1	...
	Courier Press ...	Mr. G. Townley ...	1	...
	Army Temperance Association Press. ...	Army Temperance Association, Revd. Bateson, Secretary.	...	1
	Rahmán Press ...	M. Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...
	Kasauli Chronicle Press ...	M. Abdul Azíz ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Barkat Ali ...	1	...
	Qaisari Press ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	1	...
	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press	Munshi Rám ...	1	...
Ludhiana ...	American Mission Press ...	Mr. M. Wylie ...	1	...
	Indian Army Press ...	Ahad Shah ...	...	...
	Civil and Military News Press	Ghulám Mohi-ud-dín ...	1	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press ...	Shib Sahái ...	1	...
	Saddíqi Press ...	Wali-ulla ...	...	...
	Oriental Job Press ...	Hira Lál ...	...	...
	Star Press ...	Lahori Lál ...	...	...

No. 61.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1892-93—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Lahore ...	Government Press ...	Government, Punjab ...	...	1
	Central Jail Press ...	...	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press.	...	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	The Hon'ble W. H Rattigan and others.	2	3
	Albert Press ...	Pohlo Mal ...	...	...
	New Albion Press ...	Lál Dín ...	...	...
	Tribune Press ...	Sardár Dyál Singh (Majítha) ...	2	...
	New Imperial Press ...	Syad Rajab Ali Shah ...	1*	...
	News Press ...	Mancherji Mánakji ...	1	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	Rám Chand ...	1	...
	Sri Wah-i-Guru Press ...	Nihál Singh ...	1	1
	Empress Press ...	Rája Rám ...	...	...
	Islámia Press ...	Karm Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Sidíqi Press ...	Abdul Rahmán and Muhammad	...	...
	Caxton Press ...	Chirág Dín ...	...	1
	Public Advocate Press ...	Hukam Chand ...	1	...
	Gulzár Muhammadi Press ...	Gulzár Bakhsh ...	1	...
	Qanún-i-Hind Press ...	Budha Mal ...	...	1
	Rafíq-i-Hind Press ...	Muharram Ali Chisti ...	1	...
	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press ...	Diwán Búta Singh ...	1	1
	Saifi Press ...	Mír Nádir Saifi ...	1	...
	Virja Nand Press ...	Durga Parshád ...	...	1
	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Jagat Naráin ...	1	1
	Qiblat-ul-Matába ...	Feroze Dín ...	2	...
	Fakhr-ud-dín Press ...	Fakhr-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Mitar Vilás Press ...	Pandit Mukand Rám ...	3	...
	Mufíd-i-Am Press ...	Munshi Guláb Singh ...	...	...
	Shaháb-i-Saqib Press ...	Shaháb Dín ...	1	...
	Ghamkhár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Maháráj Kishan ...	1	...
	Dev Bidhan Press ...	S. N. Agnihotri ...	1	...
	Jafri Press ...	S. Jowád Ali Shah ...	1	...
	Delhi Punch Press ...	Fazl-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Niwal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Niwal Kishore ...	...	...
	Victoria Press ...	Muhammad Ján and Muhammad Husain.	...	...
	Ganesh Parkásh Press ...	Harsukh Rái ...	...	...
	Khádim-ut-Tálim Press ...	Mahbúb Alam ...	1	4

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1892-93—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—concluded.	Krishen Chandar Press ...	Prítam Dás ...	1	...
	Gulshán-i-Hind Press ...	Imám Dín ...	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Mirza Iwaz Beg ...	...	...
	Presidency Press ...	Múl Chand ...	...	...
	Fazl Iláhi Press ...	Fazl Dín ...	...	...
	Khatri Samachár Press ...	Híra Lál, Kapúr ...	2	...
	Dilkusha-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Hari Parkásh Press ...	Jagat Singh ...	...	...
	Benazír Press ...	Mirza Imdád Ali, Raza ...	...	...
	Gul Bahár Press ...	Chúni Lál ...	...	...
	Qanún-i-Punjab Press ...	Mahtáb Dín ...	...	...
	Rahmáni Press ...	Malik Pír Bakhsh ...	1	...
	Guru Granth Parkásh Press	Rúp Lál ...	...	...
	Lahore Gazette Press ...	Sheikh Didár Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Economical Press ...	Suraj Bhán ...	...	1
	New Lyall Press ...	Sheikh Maula Bakhsh and Háji Iláhi Bakhsh.	...	2
	Mercantile Press ...	Ghulám Mohi-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Vidya Parkásh Press ...	Thákar Dás ...	...	...
	Gurbakhsh Press ...	Shám Dás ...	...	...
	Subháni Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	1	...
	Khair Andesh Press ...	Piddu Jogi ...	...	...
	Aror Bans Press ...	Sálig Rám ...	2	...
(Kasur) ...	Kádri Press ...	Kádir Bakhsh Khán ...	1	...
Amritsar ...	National Press ...	Harji Rám ...	...	...
	Wazír-i-Hind Press ...	Wazír Singh ...	...	...
	Rást Guftár Press ...	Shekh Ali Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Anand Parkásh Press ...	Rám Náth ...	2	...
	Amar Press ...	Natha Singh ...	...	...
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	1	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Chashma-i-Núr Press ...	Narsingh Dás ...	...	...
	Kánún-i-Hind Press ...	Daulat Rám and Arjan Singh ...	1	1
	Dabír-i-Hind Press ...	Karím Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Wakíl-i-Punjab Press ...	Niáz Ali ...	...	...
	Sadíki Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	...
	Saba-i-Ahbáb Press ...	Irfán-ul-Haq ...	...	...
	Riáz-i-Hind Press ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	...
	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Committee ...	...	1
	Roze Bazár Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1892-93—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Gurdaspur ...	Riáz-i-Hind Press ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	...
	Shula-i-Núr Press ...	Ghulám Mustafa ...	...	...
Sialkot ...	Guru Gobind Singh Press ...	Bábu Rájindar Singh ...	1	...
	Mirza Press ...	Mirza Mowáhid ...	1	...
	Punjab Press ...	Ghulám Kádir, Fasíh ...	1	1
	Zafar-ul-Matába ...	Mirza Ghulám Ahmad ...	1	...
	Refa-i-Am Press ...	M. Diwán Chand ...	1	...
	Khairkhwah-i Punjab Press	Brij Lál ...	1	...
	Victoria Press ...	Gián Chand ...	2	...
	Mufíd-i-Am Press ...	Karím Bakhsh ...	1	...
	Mushír-i-Hind Press ...	Kamál Beg ...	...	...
	Sanátan Dharm Press ...	Múlráj ...	1	...
	Dennis Press ...	Hákim Ali ...	...	...
	Imperial Press ...	Budhe Shah ...	...	...
	St. John's Press ...	J. Badelly ...	...	...
Gujrat ...	Azíz-i-Alam Press ...	Mírán Bakhsh ...	...	...
Gujranwala ...	Khálsa Press ...	Lál Singh ...	...	...
	McKee Press ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	1
Shahpur ..	Wilson Press ...	Rám Labhaya ...	1	...
Jhelum ...	Siráj-ul-Matába Press ...	Maulvi Fakír Muhammad ...	1	...
Rawalpindi Cantonment.	Egerton Press ...	Jiwa Rám, Thápur ...	2	...
	Frontier Exchange Press ...	Mamoonji Hakímjee ...	...	...
	Star Press ...	Búta Mal ...	...	...
	Victor Press ...	Gobind Parshád ...	...	...
Rawalpindi City.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Búta Mal ...	...	...
	Himálayan Press ...	Kirpa Rám ...	1	...
Murree ...	Star Press ...	Búta Mal ...	...	...
	Egerton Press ...	Jíwa Rám ...	...	...
Peshawar ...	Job Printing Press ...	Seth Rustamji ...	...	...
	Frontier Press ...	Mehndi Shah ...	...	...
	Commercial Press ...	Bhim Sain ...	...	...
	Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...
	Fifth Fusiliers Press ...	Officer Commanding ...	...	...
	Rifle Brigade Press ...	Ditto ...	...	...
Hazara ..	Punjab Frontier Force ...	R. C. Didden ...	...	...
Kohat ...	Frontier Press ...	Kanhya Singh ...	...	...
	Alexandra Press ...	R. C. Didden ...	...	...

No. 62.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1892-93.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1891).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government. †	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,822	23,093	28	33	7,335	
Church of Scotland	3,449	2,773	9	...	...	
Roman Catholic	1,112	6,021	16	...	...	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	14	...	...	...	
Other Christians	10,367	2,255	...	...	...	
Jew	...	33	...	...	...	
Parsi	412	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	10,237,700	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	12,915,642	1	...	...	...	
Buddhist	6,236	...	...	...	...	
Jain	45,683	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,870,481	...	...	...	...	
Other religions	8	22	...	...	...	

N. B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500 according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1892-93.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	84,900	16,714	1,01,614	385	3	...	388	Registered.	27th January 1872.
Roberts Volunteer Club.	Encouragement of Volunteering.	...	...	2,670	2,670	138	1	...	139	Not registered.	June 1891.
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of European youths.	3,320-8	940	3,696	7,956-8	6	1	61	68	Registered.	1852
Anjuman Mufid-i-Am, Kasúr.	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	250	250	150	30	100	280	Ditto.	1874
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	534	8,000	8,534	65	...	...	65	Ditto.	1880
* Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and religious studies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The Society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the Adi Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	180	180	150	...	...	150	Not registered.	1879
Anjuman Islámia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interest. The Society also aims to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	1,881-1-9	130-12	2,011-13-9	150	...	...	150	Registered.	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindús.	48-15-8	...	419-13-6	468-13-2	225	70	...	295	Not registered.	1866
Sanskrit Pracharni Sabha, Lahore.	Amalgamated with the Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To establish in the Punjab an Anglo-Vedic College institution which shall include a School, a College and a Boarding House as memorial in honor of Swami Daya Nand Saraswati, with the following joint purposes:— (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindu literature. (b) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas. (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and Science, both theoretically and applied.	...	1,88,999	11,973	2,00,972	About 300	...	...	About 300	Registered.	16th August 1886.
Kayastha Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of Kayastha interests and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	48	48	61	...	...	61	Not registered.	1884
Punjab Brahmo Samaj, Lahore.	To promote education, diffuse Theism, effect moral and social reforms.	...	...	600	600	45	2	...	47	Ditto	1863
Banga Sahita Sabha or Bengali Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Maintenance of a library ...	...	...	269	269	72	1	...	73	Ditto	March 1884
† Indian Association, Lahore.	For political advancement and social reform.	...	...	360	360	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1883
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects up to the Middle Standard, and to support the principles of Sanátan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindús.)	...	...	2,400	2,400	400 and about 2,500 visitors.	About 150 visitors.	300	700 and about 2,650 visitors.	Registered in 1890	1888

* Made over to the Chaplain of Lahore for one year. Trustees remain as before only there are no more members who subscribe to the funds.
† Is a Branch of the Society at Calcutta.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interest.	...	...	200	200	600	...	...	600	Not registered.	Decr. 1887
Managing Committee, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Lahore.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls.	124-3	...	354-6-9	478-9-9	18	...	...	18	Ditto	15th April 1887
Anjuman-i-Ulum Islamia, marûf Niamánia, Lahore.	To publish science and literature of Islám relating to religion.	...	...	1,400	1,400	150	...	...	150	Ditto	March 1888
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islámia.	To publish and discuss principles of Islám. To teach Muhammadan religion to boys and girls in order to save them from the influence of other religions. To support poor and orphan children.	...	...	21,345	21,345	2,635	...	...	2,635	Registered.	1886
Anjuman Islahi Zamindarán (Reforming Society of Agriculturists), Bágbánpura.	To remove bad customs amongst agriculturists and defects in agricultural system. To represent to, and bring to notice of, Government difficulties of agriculturists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1886
Arya School, Bághbánpura, Lahore District.	To teach English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.	137-8-6	...	611-5-7½	748-14-1½	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1st Novr. 1887
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	1. Preparation and revision of Text-Books for Punjab schools. 2. Development and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	8,639-8	...	...	8,639-8	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1877
The Punjab Association.	1. To promote female education and social reform. 2. To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	12,935-2-9	...	3,355-0-8	16,290-3-5	118	11	...	129	Registered.	1886
The Aitchinson College, Lahore.	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000	9,435	35,791	54,226	79	...	...	79	Ditto	1886
Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association (Punjab and Sind Branch).	To prevent the deterioration of the English race domiciled in India by affording assistance in the maintenance and education of children of European descent who are destitute or whose means are limited, and relief to such children when suffering from sickness.	...	...	3,852	3,852	28	5	...	33	Ditto	Decr. 1891
The Punjab Public Library.	(a). To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature both Oriental and of other kinds. (b). To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge.	2,40c	...	2,094	4,494	...	...	...	25,253	Ditto	1884
Punjab Science Institute.	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	...	258	258	43	...	...	43	Ditto	May 1886
The Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women.	To treat in and out patients medically and to train nurses and midwives.	2,400	828	936	4,146	...	5,626	3,044	8,670	Ditto	1885
The Anjuman Ahsan-ul-Ikhlaq, Lahore.	To create union among and ameliorate the conditions of and afford help to Press Compositors who are members of the Association.	...	...	868	868	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1888
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Punjab Branch.	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	...	1,880	1,464	3,344	...	5,626	3,044	8,670	Ditto	...

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
The Punjab Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	The supply of female medical aid to the women of India.	...	3,126	5,697	8,823	64	23	...	87	Registered.	1885
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	2,842	...	6,262-1-3	9,104-1-3	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	1873
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar.	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindús.	...	1,800	...	1,800	51	...		51	Registered.	1880
Arya Samaj, Amritsar.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	30 p m.	360 p. a.	111	...	...	111	Not registered.	1877
Singh Sabha, Amritsar.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	300	300	111	...	...	111	Ditto	1872
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Amritsar.	The protection of orphan children and female education.	...	...	250	250	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Amritsar.	Propagation of Sanátan Vedic religion and education and protection of said Dharm Hindu widows and orphans.	...	113-4	268-8	381-12	54	...	...	54	...	1889
Arya Samaj, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	240	240	78	...	...	78	Not registered.	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement.	...	...	29-8	29-8	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1882
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	...	...	360	360	48	...	...	48	...	1889
Caine's Temperance Club, Dera Ismail Khan.	The inculcation of the principles of temperance amongst the people with a view to minimizing the consumption of strong liquors and intoxicating drugs by the Natives.	...	...	7	7	130	...	...	130	Not registered.	1890
Arya Samai, Karor...	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1st May 1892.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ghází Khan.	Support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1886
Arya Samaj, Umballa City.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1st May 1892.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1st August 1886.
Kaisth Sabha, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Kaisth community and encourage education.	...	...	18	18	14	...	2	16	Ditto	1888
Singh Sabha, Umballa City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	15	15	32	...	...	32	Ditto	16th Decr. 1886.
Arya Samaj, Umballa Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	106-13	106-13	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1883
Kaisth Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Kaisth community.	...	...	97-0-3	97-0-3	22	...	8	30	Ditto	October 1885.
Singh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	320	320	64	...	...	64	Ditto	1890

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Karnál Institute ...	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers, also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	231	231	* 9	...	...	9	Not registered.	1882
Arya Samaj, Karnál	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	120	120	* 50	...	...	50	Ditto	August 1890.
The District Association for extending medical relief to women at Karnál.	Female medical education and to treat in and out patients medically.	...	720	196	916	* 6	...	...	6	Ditto	1888
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islámia, Karnál.	For encouragement of religious and secular education among Muhammadans.	...	...	323	323	18	...	...	18	Ditto	16th May 1888.
Kaisth Dharm Sabha, Hissar.	The encouragement of Kaisth interests and social reforms.	...	...	50	50	30	...	...	30	Ditto	11th Septr. 1890.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Hissar.	Protection of infirm and unserviceable kine and oxen.	...	...	300	300	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1st July 1886.
Jain Sabha, Hissar...	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	36-12	...	300	336-12	45	...	...	45	Ditto	June 1890.
Arya Samaj, Hissar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	300	300	40	...	...	40	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Hissar.	Development of Sanskrit education and protection of ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	360	360	161	...	...	161	Ditto	Septr. 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Native female education ...	...	...	396	396	...	...	...	...	Ditto	12th August 1889.
Arya Samaj, Hánsi	Diffusion of Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	30	30	15	...	...	15	Ditto	26th Feby. 1889.
Arya Samaj, Bhiwáni	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	292-8	292-8	32	...	...	32	Ditto	26th April 1890.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Bhiwáni.	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	2,000	2,000	70	...	...	70	Ditto	March 1885
Baptist Zanána Girls' School, Bhiwáni.	Native female education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	June 1890
Lending Library, Bhiwáni.	The dissemination of Vernacular and English literature.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Ditto	July 1891
Anjuman Islámia, Sirsa.	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	487	487	60	1	...	61	Ditto	Septr. 1888
Arya Samaj, Jhajjar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1891
Arya Samaj, Ludhiána.	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	32-9-0	32-9-0	91	...	...	91	Ditto	29th Octr. 1882
Majlas-i-Islámia, Ludhiána.	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic.	...	...	240	240	20	...	...	20	Ditto	13th Jany. 1884
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	100	100	16	...	4	20	Ditto	1884
Arya Samaj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	10	10	35	...	...	36	Ditto	1878
Ditto ditto ...	Maintenance of orphanage ...	20	199-12	38-3-6	257-15-6	22	...	...	22	Registered	1879
Arya Samaj, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	5-5-0	5-5-0	20	...	...	20	Not registered	1885
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement.	...	150	200	350	70	...	...	70	Ditto	Feby. 1887
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals.	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	Ditto	1882

* Members.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable, Societies in the Punjab, 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Reading Club, Gurdáspur.	To provide a reading room and library for the public.	...	...	296-8	296-8	14	1	...	15	Not registered	April 1888
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	92	92	40	...	...	40	Ditto	February 1878.
Arya Samáj, Batála (Gurdáspur).	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	33	33	13	...	...	13	Ditto	October 1882.
Arya Samáj, Kádián ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	18	18	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1887
Ditto, Dínanagar	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	84	84	17	...	11	28	Ditto	1887
* Anjuman-i-Islámia, Batála.	Religious ...	...	...	75	75	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Batála.	Ditto ...	...	...	140	140	105	...	...	105	Ditto	1887
Sanátan Dharm Patshála, Batála.	Teaching ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	90-1	90-1	45	...	...	45	Ditto	October 1893.
Singh Sabha, Dera Nának.	Religious ...	...	...	750	750	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1885
Singh Sabha, Srigovindpur.	Ditto ...	...	...	1-10	1-10	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Bishnoi Sabha, Srigovindpur.	To teach temperance and Theism.	...	...	5	5	30	...	...	30	...	1889
Arya Samáj, Jhang-Maghiána.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	140	140	47	...	...	47	Not registered	February 1893.
Ditto, Chiniot...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	72	72	28	...	...	28	Ditto	1890
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islámia, Jhang.	Same as of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islámia, Lahore.	...	...	115	115	120	...	...	120	Ditto	1889
Arorbans Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	240	240	82	...	...	82	Ditto	1877
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion.	...	...	200	200	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1883
Braham Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	National advancement ...	...	...	30	30	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1884
Sukhdaik Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Discussion of social and religious questions, encouragement of education, removal of bad customs, and national advancement.	...	...	70	70	22	...	...	22	Ditto	16th Septr. 1883.
Walchar Sabha, Ahlúwálián, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	50	50	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1882
Dev Gurdavic Sabha...	Religious ...	...	...	150	150	33	2	...	35	Ditto	1892
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Siálkot.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	110	110	102	...	...	102	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Siálkot ...	Religious and social ...	...	...	192	192	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástras and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9	9	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1889
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Siálkot.	To promote high English education among Muhammadans and to provide scholarships for poor Muhammadan students.	...	43	127	170	86	...	...	86	Ditto	16th March 1890.
Jain Sabha ...	Social, moral and religious improvement.	...	...	300	300	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1885
Debating Club, Siálkot	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	August 1893.
Anjuman-i-Peshâwar, Peshâwar.	Established in connection with the Church Mission High School for the promotion of all branches of knowledge and to discuss social, political and religious matters.	100	400	...	500	...	...	...	300	Ditto	1860

* *Note.*—The Anjuman Society consists of two branches, one presided over by Zahur-ul-Husain and the other presided over by Maulvi Qadrat-ulla.